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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(13)

707.07

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JANUARY, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



72-002

OTTAWA
March 1, 1944

Price \$1 a year



THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JANUARY, 1964

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in December

(As reported by employers and derived from their reports)



OF CANADA
March, 1964

72-002

Price \$2 a year

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1943.

Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.F.K. Roughsedge

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

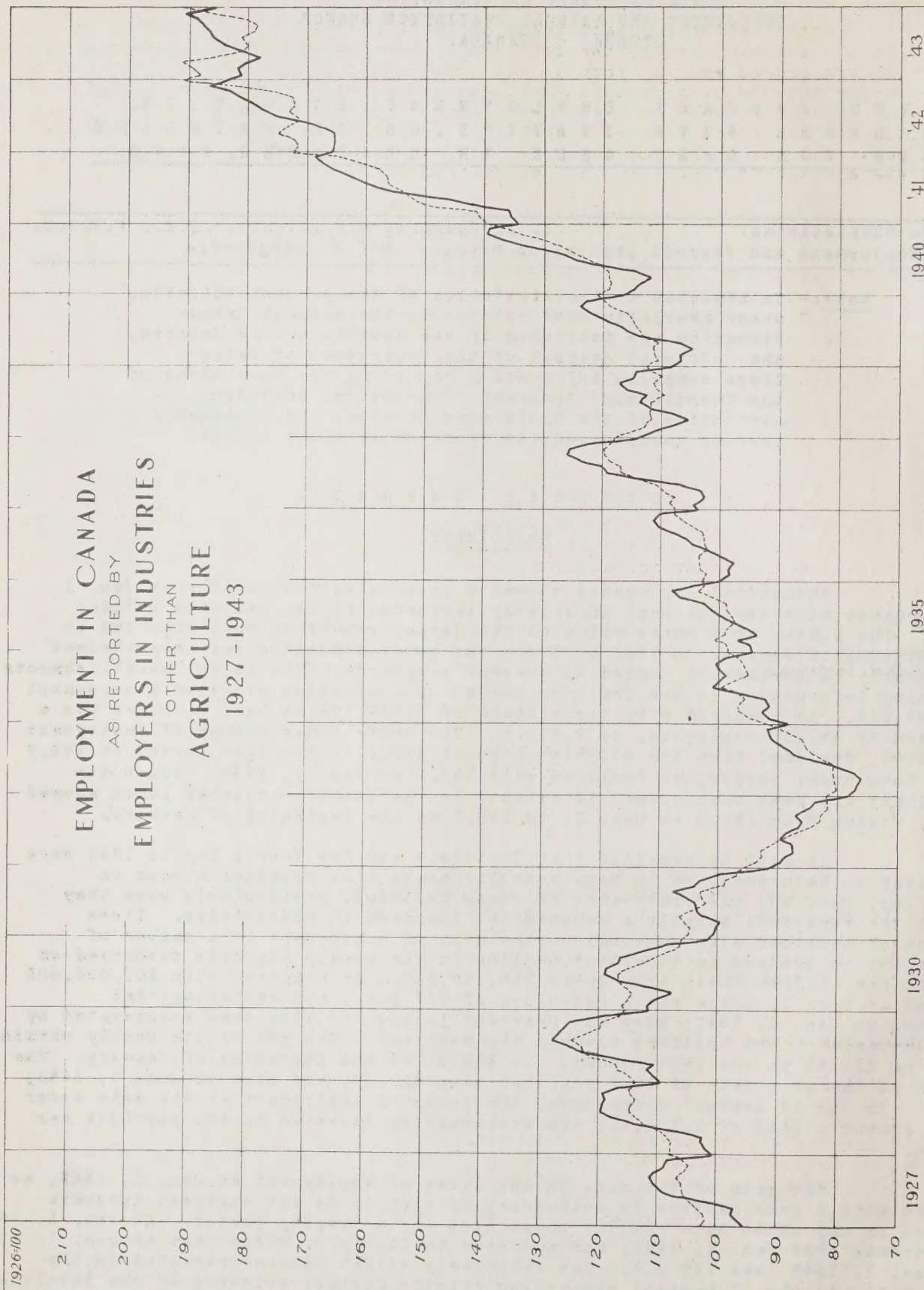
EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment showed a pronounced contraction at Jan. 1 in accordance with the movement invariably indicated at the year-end holiday season. The number of workers released was large, exceeding that recorded at the beginning of January in 1943 or 1942; the general decline was nevertheless considerably below-average judged by pre-war standards. The 14,251 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a personnel of 1,868,615. As compared with their staff of 1,916,728 at Dec. 1, there was a reduction of 48,113 employees, or 2.5 p.c. The crude index number of employment (1926=100), declined from its all-time high of 190.5 in the last survey, to 185.7 at the date under review, as compared with 183.7 at Jan. 1, 1943. Since the curtailment was less than normal in extent, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a gain, rising from 186.0 at Dec. 1, to 192.9 at the beginning of January.

It will be recalled that Christmas and New Year's Day in 1943 were celebrated on Saturdays, while many establishments also remained closed on Boxing Day, Dec. 27; the observance of these holidays, particularly when they come at the week-end, entails a substantial increase in absenteeism. These occurrences combined with seasonal curtailment of employment in a number of industries, to produce an important decline in the weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Jan. 1, 1944. These aggregated \$55,446,212. As compared with \$60,596,603 reported at Dec. 1, there was a reduction of 8.5 p.c., approximating that indicated at Jan. 1, 1943, when the year-end losses had also been exaggerated by the observance of the holidays towards the week-end. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$31.61 in the last report, to \$29.67 at the beginning of January. The average at the same date of last year had been \$27.92, and that at Jan. 1, 1942, \$26.13. In the 12 months' comparison, the index of employment at the date under review showed a gain of 1.1 p.c.; the accompanying increase in the payrolls was 6.6 p.c.

The gain of 1.1 p.c. in the index of employment at Jan. 1, 1944, as compared with a year earlier is noteworthy in that it is the smallest increase reported in any month in a similar comparison for a lengthy period. At Jan. 1, 1943, the increase over Jan. 1, 1942, had amounted to 10.8 p.c., while that at Jan. 1, 1942, over Jan. 1, 1941 was 23½ p.c. The relatively slight advance revealed in the latest index in the 12 months' comparison affords further evidence of the levelling-off process now under way in industrial employment.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1927-1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

1927 1930 1935 1940 '41 '42 '43

Communications, retail trade and logging afforded more employment at Jan. 1, 1944, than at Dec. 1; the improvement in trade was seasonal, while that in the other two groups was contrary to the usual trend at the time of year. The remaining major industrial divisions - manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and services - showed seasonal curtailment, which in the first three industries was below-normal in extent. The largest decline took place in construction, where the reported loss of 28,463 persons, or 17.6 p.c., exceeded the average at Jan. 1 in the period from 1920.

The co-operating manufacturing establishments laid off 23,736 men and women, a reduction of two p.c. This was about twice as large as the decrease indicated at the same date in 1943, but was considerably smaller than the average in the last 23 years. Rubber and tobacco factories afforded more employment, but other divisions showed reduced activity. The greatest contractions in employment were in textile, food, lumber, chemical, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. The shrinkage in the last-named is the greatest indicated since Jan. 1, 1939. On the whole, the declines in the various industries were less-than-usual for the time of year.

PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$55,446,212, previously stated as having been disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Jan. 1 by the 14,251 reporting employers, was lower by 8.5 p.c. than the sums paid at the first of December. The decline, which is seasonal, constitutes the fourth interruption in the generally upward movement indicated since the institution of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941; the other occasions on which the trend was downward were at the beginning of January in 1942 and 1943, and at May 1 of last year, largely as a result of the Easter holidays. The weekly per capita average earnings fell from \$31.61 at Dec. 1, to \$29.67 at the first of January, or by \$1.94; the decline of \$2.14 indicated at Jan. 1, 1943, had lowered the average to \$27.92.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,933,510, as compared with 1,981,547 at the beginning of December. The amounts received as weekly payrolls by these persons were given as \$57,522,777 paid on or about Jan. 1, and \$62,636,434 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$29.75, as compared with \$31.61 at the beginning of December, and \$28.01 at Jan. 1, 1943.

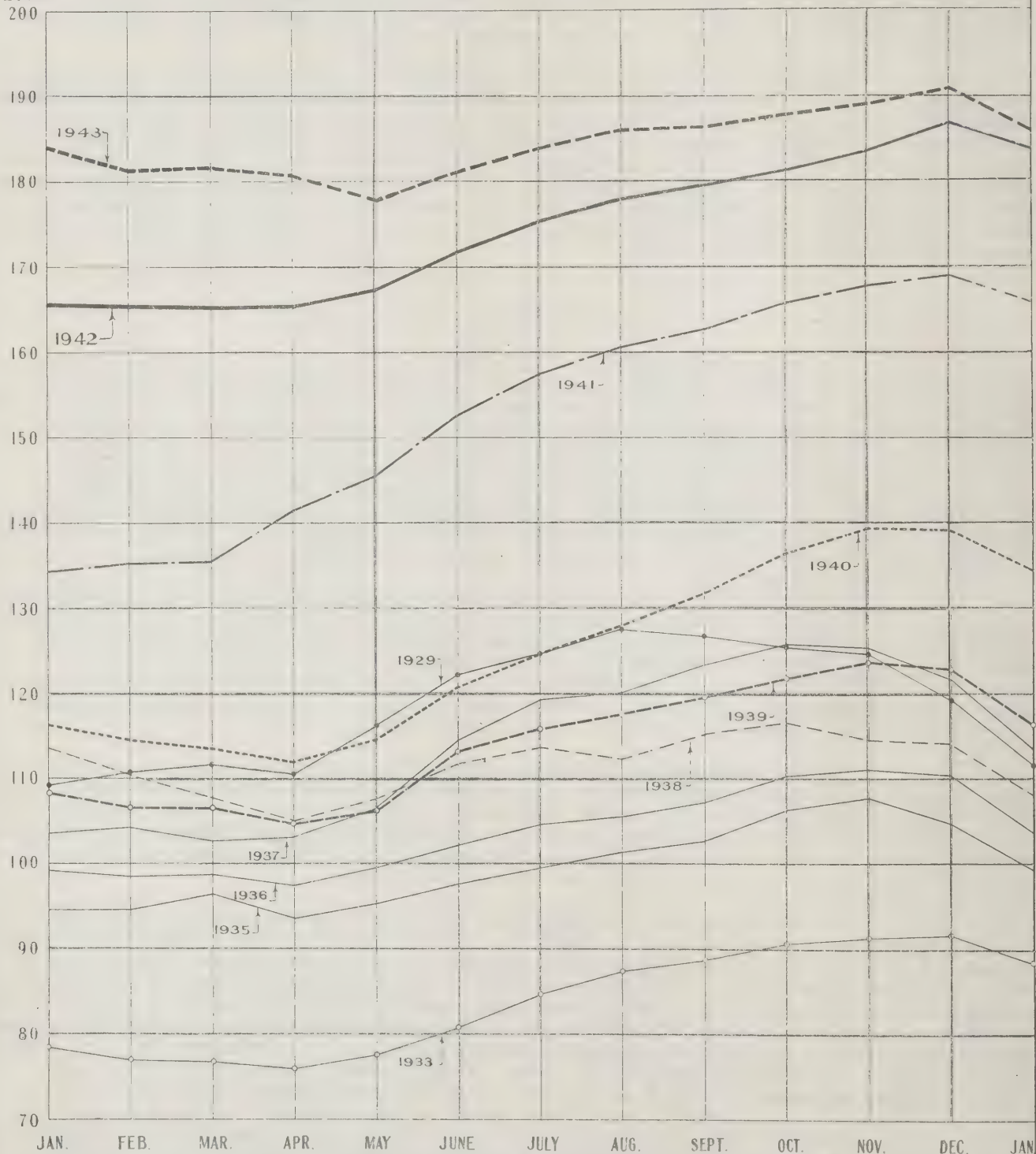
The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1943. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls from June 1, 1941, when the record for the latter was begun.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 21.5 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these persons are higher by 40.4 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1944, amounted to 20.9 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 39.5 p.c.

Between Jan. 1, 1943, and Jan. 1, 1944, there has been a slight increase of 1.1 p.c. in employment in the eight leading industries, accompanied by that of 6.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in the former may again be stated:- (1) the growing

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work. (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus^{1/} to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded.

For obvious reasons, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by 34.8 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 56.5 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

Even more noteworthy than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by 57.1 p.c., and that of payrolls by 82.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1944. Despite considerable curtailment in the non-durable goods division as a result of shortages of labour and materials, the index number of employment in this group was 14.5 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 29.6 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in different industries is obviously an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Conforming to the practice at the beginning of January throughout this record of 24 years, employment in manufacturing establishments showed a slackening at the date under review; the number laid-off was larger than at Jan. 1 of 1943 and 1942, but was decidedly below-average according to pre-war experience. The 7,918

1/ The Wartime Wages Control Order, 1943, requires that the existing authorized cost-of living allowances be absorbed in the existing authorized basic wage rates; the adjustment in the rates of pay are required from the first payroll period commencing on or after Feb. 15, 1944.

Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1944, December 1, 1943, and January 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of				
			Weekly Earnings at		Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	
(a) Provinces									
Maritime Provinces	141,089	3,807,767	26.99	29.23	122.2	131.0	151.8	176.2	135.7
Prince Edward Island	2,517	59,361	23.58	25.02	119.5	116.7	131.7	136.5	110.6
Nova Scotia	81,201	2,240,222	27.59	30.69	117.3	131.2	144.7	180.1	134.6
New Brunswick	57,371	1,508,184	26.29	27.11	130.8	131.3	123.1	164.8	138.3
Quebec	593,400	16,692,209	28.13	30.04	128.0	132.4	150.5	166.4	140.1
Ontario	754,075	23,173,956	30.72	32.65	114.5	116.5	130.0	140.5	123.5
Prairie Provinces	202,630	6,156,165	30.38	31.16	116.5	117.1	135.3	139.5	122.5
Manitoba	92,915	2,751,029	29.61	30.74	113.6	114.4	126.9	132.7	120.0
Saskatchewan	38,076	1,101,237	28.92	29.25	107.8	110.6	124.8	129.4	116.2
Alberta	71,639	2,303,900	32.16	32.77	126.2	125.3	153.6	156.4	129.7
British Columbia	177,021	5,616,115	31.73	35.10	141.0	143.6	159.5	179.8	156.3
CANADA	1,868,615	55,446,212	29.67	31.61	121.5	124.6	140.4	153.4	131.7
(b) Cities									
Montreal	294,056	8,574,549	29.50	31.97	135.5	138.3	157.2	173.9	139.3
Quebec City	39,990	994,532	24.37	26.14	160.5	173.7	205.0	245.2	165.0
Toronto	255,257	7,836,712	30.70	32.33	129.2	131.4	148.0	158.6	134.7
Ottawa	21,884	575,713	26.31	27.13	110.0	115.7	109.5	136.3	115.5
Hamilton	58,970	1,624,733	27.34	33.31	111.2	117.9	125.1	136.3	129.1
Windsor	40,748	1,537,243	37.73	42.51	130.1	131.5	129.0	146.9	130.5
Winnipeg	61,841	1,635,378	27.42	28.30	120.5	120.5	130.5	137.2	121.2
Vancouver	91,706	2,757,937	30.23	34.03	180.6	179.0	208.0	233.6	197.9
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,192,995	35,632,451	29.83	32.33	134.8	137.4	156.5	174.0	142.5
Durable Goods 1/	670,690	21,799,217	32.50	36.13	157.1	160.0	182.5	206.4	165.0
Non-Durable Goods	494,799	13,243,990	26.77	28.33	114.5	116.9	129.3	140.1	121.2
Electric Light and Power	17,506	639,254	36.52	36.27	91.7	95.1	103.9	107.0	98.9
Logging	78,049	1,879,797	24.08	24.37	164.7	151.7	202.4	188.3	179.7
Mining	72,814	2,477,253	34.02	37.37	88.1	89.2	95.1	105.8	96.8
Communications	28,070	866,175	30.83	30.30	108.1	107.5	123.1	119.3	115.3
Transportation	148,438	5,313,001	35.73	38.94	118.1	120.7	133.2	135.9	123.9
Construction and Maintenance	133,399	3,823,192	28.70	29.71	75.3	92.0	95.5	120.0	111.5
Services	43,694	825,519	18.99	18.97	113.7	115.5	132.3	135.3	119.4
Trade	181,096	4,573,834	25.23	25.23	109.7	108.4	118.3	117.2	113.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,868,615	55,446,212	29.37	31.51	121.5	124.6	140.4	153.4	131.7
Finance	64,855	2,076,565	32.02	31.43	108.2	108.3	120.3	118.2	113.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,933,510	57,522,777	29.75	31.61	120.9	123.9	139.5	151.9	130.9

1/ This classification comprises the following:— iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The five latest figures are as follows:— Sept. 1, 136.8; Oct. 1, 137.3; Nov. 1, 139.5; Dec. 1, 142.5 and Jan. 1, 144.0; at Jan. 1, 1943 the index was 133.2.

factories co-operating in the latest survey reported a staff of 1,182,995 men and women, whose weekly salaries and wages, paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the last week in December, amounted to \$35,682,451; at Dec. 1, these employers had a personnel of 1,206,731, and disbursed the sum of \$39,656,330 in weekly payrolls. The falling-off of 10 p.c. in the wage payments at Jan. 1, was quite similar to that noted at the same date in the preceding winter, when the Christmas and New Year holidays had fallen on Friday, resulting in shutdowns of much the same duration as those which affected the latest statistics. The per capita average declined from \$32.86 paid on or about Dec. 1, to \$30.16 at the date under review. At Jan. 1, 1943, the weekly earnings had averaged \$28.11, while the per capita at Jan. 1, 1942, was \$26.32.

Reflecting the reduction of 23, 736 employees, or two p.c. at the date under review, the index of employment in manufacturing declined from 280.9 at the beginning of December, to 226.4 at Jan. 1, when it was at its maximum for January. Since the reduction was less than normal, the seasonally-corrected index number showed an increase, rising from 233.5 at Dec. 1, to 241.5 at the first of January.

Heightened employment was recorded at the beginning of January in tobacco and rubber factories. The trend in the remaining manufacturing divisions was seasonally downward. The greatest curtailment was in iron and steel, vegetable food and textile plants, from which 7,457, 4,143 and 3,535 persons were released, respectively. Large losses were also reported in the lumber, pulp and paper, chemical and non-ferrous metal divisions, while those in animal food, leather, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured products were on a smaller scale. Employment in central electric stations was also quieter.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1 was 156.5, as compared with 174.0 at the beginning of December, and 142.5 at Jan. 1, 1943. There was thus an increase of 9.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, which accompanied that of 3.1 p.c. in the index number of employment. The reasons for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls have already been given. As has previously been pointed out, the upgrading of employees as they acquire skill is of outstanding importance in manufacturing, tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour consequent upon the shortage of workers which has become increasingly acute with the development of the war effort. The changing industrial distribution of wage-earners in recorded employment has also contributed materially to the relatively greater rise in payrolls, there being a growing proportion of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Jan. 1, 1944, such industries provided work for 57.5 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at June 1, 1941, the proportion was 49.7 p.c. The effect of this change in distribution is emphasized by the fact that, despite a substantial decline in the figure as a result of the year-end holidays, the latest per capita weekly average earnings of persons engaged in the production of durable goods stood at \$32.50, an amount which was higher by \$4.71 than at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries, the Dec. 1 average, standing at \$26.77, has risen by \$3.47 in the 30 months.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products and electrical apparatus and equipment industries, in all of which the volume of war work has been particularly great. These gains have been associated with important, though relatively smaller advances in employment. In practically every case, the per capita average weekly earnings in the various branches of manufacturing are higher than they were at the same date of 1941, 1942 or 1943.

Logging.- There were further important additions to the working forces of logging camps. The expansion was at variance with the downward movement usually indicated at Jan. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 562 employers with a staff of 78,049, as compared with 71,911 at Dec. 1. The index of employment, at 260.7, was higher by 3.9 p.c. than that of 250.8 at Jan. 1 in 1943, since when

**Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100,
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.**

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Index Numbers of	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls
			Per Capita Earnings			Per Capita Earnings
			\$			\$
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	108.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	137.3	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.7	27.92	130.7	142.5	28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.96	132.2	157.4	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.2	30.72	133.0	162.5	31.49
Apr. 1	118.1	144.3	31.14	133.4	164.7	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.8	30.59	132.7	159.9	31.09
June 1	118.4	143.6	30.93	133.5	163.5	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.7	30.97	134.3	165.1	31.62
Aug. 1	121.6	147.7	31.06	135.5	166.6	31.77
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	122.7	150.7	31.53	137.7	171.8	32.37
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.8	32.62
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86
Jan. 1, 1944	121.5	140.4	29.67	134.8	156.5	30.16

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

the indicated payrolls have gained by 12.6 p.c. The latest weekly aggregate was \$1,879,787, considerably exceeding the Dec. 1 figure of \$1,752,761. The per capita average earnings, however, declined from \$24.37 at Dec. 1, 1943, to \$24.08 at the date under review, as compared with \$21.44 at Jan. 1, 1943. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8.)

Mining.- All branches of this group showed curtailment. The general decline was seasonal in character, but was less-than-average in extent. The largest losses took place in coal-mining. Returns were received from 480 operators with a combined working force of 72,814 persons, a reduction of 916 from their Dec. 1 staffs. The latest index in the mining group stood at 156.1, as compared with 158.1 in the month before, and 162.4 at Jan. 1, 1943. The falling-off of 3.9 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 1.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,477,253; this was \$278,256 less than the sum distributed by the same employers in the preceding period of observation. Suspension of work and absenteeism during the holiday season were chiefly responsible for the lowered earnings. The per capita figure declined from \$37.37 at Dec. 1, to \$34.02 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$32.98 at Jan. 1, 1943.

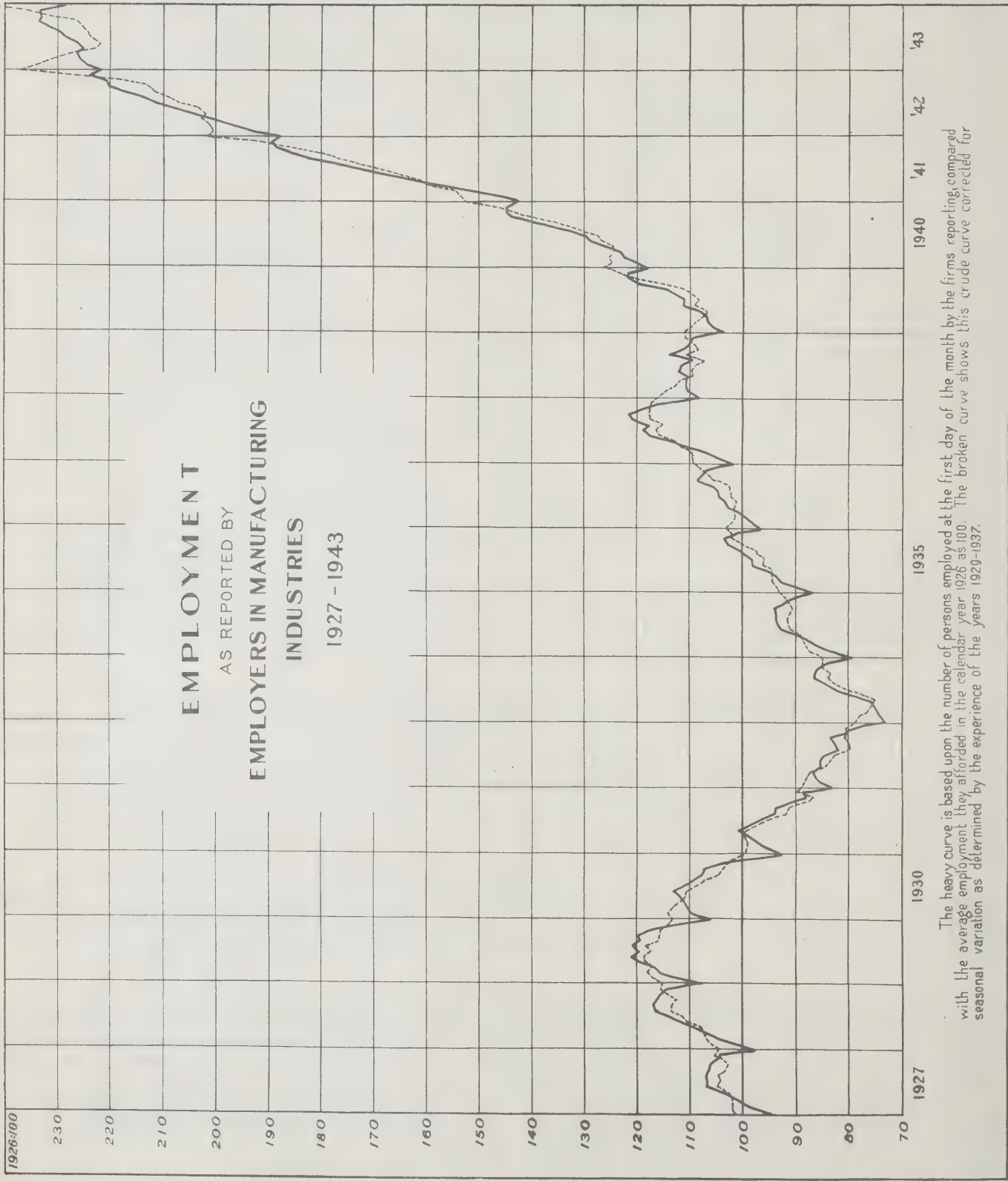
Communications.- Employment in communications was brisker at the beginning of January, when a personnel of 28,070 was recorded by the co-operating employers, whose employees at Dec. 1 had numbered 27,950. The gain was contra-seasonal. The payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$866,175, as compared with \$844,052 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$30.20 at Dec. 1, to \$30.86 at the first of January, as compared with \$29.51 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 105.1, slightly higher than that of 103.2 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index over the 12 months was 6.5 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 598 co-operating firms and branches having a staff of 148,498, as compared with 151,234 in their last return. Steam railway operation reported a slight gain, but there were declines in local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. The general loss was much smaller than the average in the experience of past years. The index was 117.5; this was slightly lower than that of 119.7 in the preceding month, but nine p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of 107.8.

The indicated payrolls aggregated \$5,313,001, averaging \$35.78 per employee. At Dec. 1, 1943, the sum of \$5,420,831 was disbursed by the same employers, a per capita average of \$35.84. The average at Jan. 1, 1943, had been \$36.10. The index of payrolls at the latest date was 7.5 p.c. higher than that at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were substantial losses in construction at the first of January, when the percentage decline approximated the average in the years since 1920. The greatest reduction was in work on the highways, although building and railway construction and maintenance were also slacker. The 1,565 contractors furnishing information reported a personnel of 133,399, 28,463 fewer than at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers totalled \$3,828,192, as compared with \$4,809,156 in the last report. The per capita average declined from \$29.71 at Dec. 1, to \$28.70 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1943, figure had been \$26.83.

The latest index of employment in construction was 105.8; this was 19.9 p.c. lower than that of 132.1 indicated at the same date of 1943. The accompanying loss in the payroll index was 14.4 p.c.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

Services.- The trend in services continued downward, according to data received from 658 establishments, whose working forces totalled 43,694, as compared with 44,402 at the beginning of December. Most of the loss took place in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The contraction was slightly above-normal for the time of year. The payrolls reported at Jan. 1 aggregated \$825,519, compared with \$842,458 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, employment has shown an increase of 7.6 p.c., while the index of payrolls has risen by 11.3 p.c. The per capita averages were \$18.89 at Jan. 1, and \$18.97 at Dec. 1, as compared with the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of \$18.10. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of January.

Trade.- Seasonal activity on a considerable scale was indicated in trade at Jan. 1, when the general expansion approximated the average, based on the experience of past years. Statistics were tabulated from 2,411 retailers and wholesalers employing a personnel of 181,096 men and women, as compared with 178,908 at the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,573,834, as compared with \$4,514,630 at Dec. 1. This percentage gain was slightly greater than that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average showed a minor gain, standing at \$25.26, as compared with \$25.23 in the preceding report; the Jan. 1, 1943, figure had been \$23.90.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 172.0, slightly higher than that of 169.9 at the opening of 1943, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 4.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Data were received from 757 financial institutions, with a combined staff of 64,855, as against 64,819 at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounts to \$2,076,565, as compared with \$2,040,707 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita average was \$32.02, as compared with \$31.48 in the last report, and \$30.69 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.6, was higher by 1.9 p.c. than at Jan. 1, 1943, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 6.3 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was downward in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta, where there were moderate gains, as had been the case at Jan. 1, 1943. The greatest contractions took place in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Except in the last-named, activity was greater than at the beginning of any other January in the record; while the Ontario index of employment was slightly below that at Jan. 1, 1943, it was higher than at the same date in any earlier year.

In all provinces, the reported payrolls were substantially smaller than at Dec. 1, due to loss of time over the holidays, to absenteeism and to other seasonal factors. The per capita average earnings also generally declined. They were nevertheless higher than at Jan. 1 in 1943 or 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Pronounced reductions in employment were indicated in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 1,007 non-operating establishments released 10,099 persons from their staffs, which aggregated 141,089. This decrease of 6.7 p.c., was rather smaller than that at Jan. 1, 1943, but exceeded the loss at the same date in any earlier year of the record; employment was nevertheless at its maximum for Jan. 1. The payroll index also showed a falling-off from Dec. 1, 1943, but, at 151.8, was considerably above the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of 135.7.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was much quieter; although most of the curtailment took place in iron and steel works, the tendency in the textile, food and some other divisions was also unfavourable. Increased activity, however, was indicated in logging and transportation, the improvement being seasonal. The remaining non-manufacturing industries reported reduced employment. The decreases in construction were very large, while those in mining, services and trade were moderate.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,607,767, as compared with \$4,418,854 disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with absenteeism and seasonal contractions in employment, resulted in the lowering of the per capita average from \$29.23 at Dec. 1, to \$26.99 at Jan. 1, 1944. The average at Jan. 1 in 1943 had been \$24.81, and that in 1942, \$22.21. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review was 3.3 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1943, while that of payrolls was higher by 11.9 p.c.

Quebec.- The shrinkage in Quebec on Jan. 1 was on a scale approximating the average at the opening of the year in the period, 1921-1943. The number of workers laid off by the 3,749 firms furnishing statistics was 20,647, or 3.3 p.c.; they employed 593,400 men and women at the date under review, when their payrolls aggregated \$16,692,209. As compared with \$18,443,155 at the beginning of December, this was a decline of 9.6 p.c. The per capita average was also considerably smaller, at \$28.13, as compared with \$30.04 in the last report. The Jan. 1, 1943, figure had been \$26.12. The latest index of employment, at 201.3, was 1.3 p.c. higher than at the same date a year earlier, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 6.9 p.c.

The only main industrial divisions to show improvement at the beginning of January were logging and trade, in which the gains were fairly moderate. Manufacturing and construction and maintenance reported very marked curtailment, while the contraction in mining, services and transportation was on a much smaller scale. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest reductions were in iron and steel, textiles and non-ferrous metals, but there were smaller losses in leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus plants.

Ontario.- For the first time in a lengthy period, reborded employment in Ontario at Jan. 1, 1944, was at a slightly lower level than it had been at the same date a year earlier; with that exception, however, it was more active than at any other Jan. 1. The decline, seasonal in character, was on a scale decidedly below-average for the beginning of January, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 3,083 co-operating employers had an aggregate staff of 734,475 persons, as compared with 767,379 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$23,173,956, a falling-off of 7.5 p.c. from the payrolls distributed by the same firms at Dec. 1, when the per capita average stood at \$32.63, declining to \$30.72 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.73 at the beginning of January, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 185.4, was slightly lower than that of 188.6 a month earlier, and was also below the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of 187.4. In the intervening year, the index of earnings has risen by 5.3 p.c.

There was a substantial decline in employment in manufacturing as compared with Dec. 1. Iron and steel plants released some 4,500 persons. The losses in lumber, food, textile and chemical factories were also considerable, while smaller reductions were reported in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining and retail trade showed improvement. On the other hand, transportation, communications, services and construction released employees. The losses in construction were largest.

Prairie Provinces.- According to information furnished by 1,887 firms in the Prairie Area, employment at Jan. 1 was quieter than at the beginning of December, when they had a personnel of 203,752, as compared with 202,630 at the date under review. The loss was much smaller than that usually indicated at the

opening of January. Repeating the movements noted at Jan. 1, 1943, there was a moderate increase in Alberta, with declines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Manufacturing showed little general change; iron and steel and lumber mills were busier, but food, textile, pulp and paper and some other divisions reported reduced activity. There were slight gains in mining and communications, and greater advances in logging, transportation and trade.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments at Jan. 1, 1944, amounted to \$6,156,165, as compared with \$6,349,342 at the beginning of December. This was a decline of 3.1 p.c. The per capita average was \$30.38, 78 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but \$1.29 higher than the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of \$29.09. In the 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has increased by 6.3 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 10.4 p.c.

British Columbia.-- The contraction in British Columbia was larger than that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, although it was otherwise the smallest ever recorded at that date. Statistics were received from 1,545 employers with a combined working force of 177,021 men and women; this was 3,341 fewer than at the beginning of December. The loss of 1.9 p.c. in employment was accompanied by that of 11.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which amounted to \$5,618,115 at the date under review. The weekly per capita average was \$31.73, as compared with \$35.10 at Dec. 1, and \$31.56 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of payrolls since that date has risen by 1.7 p.c., while that of employment is 2.6 p.c. higher.

Communications were rather more active than at Dec. 1, but employment declined in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, services, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing division, considerable reductions were noted in food, lumber and non-ferrous metals. The iron and steel division, on the other hand, showed substantial gains.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated showed a downward movement at the beginning of January, the exception being Vancouver, in which moderate improvement of a contra-seasonal character was noted. In the remaining centres - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg - industrial activity was seasonally curtailed. In Winnipeg, the falling-off was minor; in Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor, the declines were smaller than usual for the time of year, while those in Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa were equal to or above the average at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-43. In all centres, the payrolls were decidedly lower, the losses ranging from 4.8 p.c. in Winnipeg, to 16.4 p.c. in Quebec. In each of these cities except Hamilton and Windsor, employment and payrolls were higher at the date under review than at Jan. 1, 1943, while in all cases, the per capita averages at Jan. 1, 1944, showed increases over the 12 months.

Montreal.-- For the first time in a year, there was a considerable decrease in employment in Montreal, where the 2,216 co-operating firms reported a staff of 294,036, 6,059 fewer than at Dec. 1. This was a falling-off of two p.c., which was accompanied by that of 9.6 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. These aggregated \$8,674,649. The per capita average was \$29.50, as compared with \$31.97 in the last report, and \$27.05 at Jan. 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 191.2, was the maximum for January in the record, exceeding by 5.9 p.c. that indicated at the same date of last year; in the intervening 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 12.6 p.c.

Most of the contraction at the date under review took place in manufacturing, but transportation, construction and services were also quieter. On the other hand, trade afforded considerably more employment. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest losses were in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and textiles; leather, food and electrical apparatus factories also showed

reduced activity, while lumber and a few other classes afforded rather more employment.

Quebec City.- The trend was seasonally downward in Quebec, the first contraction in several months; statistics were furnished by 248 employers of 39,990 men and women. As compared with 40,996 at Dec. 1, there was a decline of 2.5 p.c. The payrolls were substantially lower, showing a falling-off of 16.4 p.c. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$998,582, an average of \$24.97 per person. The per capita at Dec. 1 was \$29.14, while that at Jan. 1, 1943, was \$22.10. Most of the reduction in employment at the date under review took place in textile, chemical and iron and steel factories. Construction was also slacker. On the other hand, trade afforded more employment, and small gains were noted in services and local transportation.

The index of employment at Jan. 1, stood at 277.8, as compared with 250.0 at the same date of last year. This increase of 11.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 24.2 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Toronto.- The seasonal curtailment in Toronto at the beginning of January was about normal in extent. Most of the contraction took place in manufacturing, notably of textile, food, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel products. Transportation, construction and services were also quieter, while no general change was shown in trade. Information was furnished by 2,147 firms employing 255,257 workers, as compared with 259,776 in their last return. The reported payrolls aggregated \$7,836,712, a reduction of 6.8 p.c. from their Dec. 1 total. The per capita average was also lower, standing at \$30.70, as compared with \$32.38 at Dec. 1, and \$28.30 at Jan. 1, 1943.

The latest index of employment was 198.0, as compared with 201.5 at the beginning of December, and 194.2 at Jan. 1 of last year, since when there has been a gain of two p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of 9.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa was considerably reduced, mainly in manufacturing. Iron and steel plants, in particular, showed a large falling-off. Construction and services were also slacker, while improvement was noted in trade. The 257 employers whose data were tabulated had an aggregate working force of 21,884, and disbursed the sum of \$575,713 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with 23,024 employees and a payroll of \$625,761 at Dec. 1. The latest per capita average was \$26.31, as against \$27.18 in the preceding period of observation, and \$24.17 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of employment, at 165.7, was slightly above that of 164.9 at Jan. 1, 1943, while the payroll index was higher by 8.7 p.c.

Hamilton.- Information was received from 371 firms in Hamilton, whose employees numbered 58,970. a decline of 899 from their last report. This loss of 1.5 p.c. was accompanied by that of 8.5 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages, which aggregated \$1,824,763; the sum of \$1,994,435 had been paid by the same firms at the beginning of December. The average pay envelope at Jan. 1, 1944, contained \$30.94, as compared with \$33.31 at Dec. 1, and \$29.83 at Jan. 1, 1943. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has fallen by 6.5 p.c., and there has been a decline of 3.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel and food products, released employees at the date under review. Transportation and construction were also quieter, while trade was seasonally active.

Windsor.- Moderate reductions in employment were recorded in Windsor, the largest being in iron and steel factories. Construction was also slacker. Statistics furnished by 225 establishments showed a personnel of 40,748 men and women, 418 fewer than at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays drastically lowered the reported earnings, which were reduced from \$1,750,095 at Dec. 1, to \$1,537,248 at the date under review, or by 12.2 p.c. The per capita averages were \$42.51 at Dec. 1, and \$37.73 at Jan. 1, as against \$36.44 at Jan. 1, 1943. The index of employment between then and Jan. 1, 1944, declined by 4.3 p.c., while that of payrolls was higher by 1.1 p.c.

Winnipeg.- There was little general change in Winnipeg; 587 employers reported a combined working force of 61,841 persons, as compared with 51,584 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing and construction were quieter, but additions to staffs were indicated in trade. The observance of the holidays was largely responsible for lowering the payrolls by 4.8 p.c., to \$1,695,378 paid on or about Jan. 1, when the per capita average was \$27.42, as compared with \$28.80 at Dec. 1, and \$26.72 at Jan. 1, 1943. The latest index number of employment was 147.2, being higher by 5.1 p.c. than at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the weekly payrolls have risen by 7.7 p.c.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was again upward. Most of the gain was in iron and steel factories. Other branches of manufacturing, however, were quieter. There were also losses in transportation and construction, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. The 657 co-operating firms reported a personnel of 91,706 men and women, as compared with 90,893 at the beginning of December. The index, at 256.3, exceeded that at Jan. 1, 1943, by 5.7 p.c., a gain which was accompanied by an advance of 5.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the reporting establishments aggregated \$2,757,097, as compared with \$3,096,183 in their last report. The latest per capita average was \$30.06; this was \$4.00 less than at Dec. 1 but 21 cents more than the Jan. 1, 1943, figure of \$29.85.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Jan. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, were also given, to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	-	-	-	99.6	101.9	107.5	-	-	-	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	-	-	-	103.3	113.8	116.6	-	-	-	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	115.6	-	-	-	107.4	116.1	111.0	-	-	-	98.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	-	-	-	99.3	100.1	106.4	-	-	-	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	109.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.6	-	-	-	104.0	107.6	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	116.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	91.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
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Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	176.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	127.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
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Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.8	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	166.4	178.8	116.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	169.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	145.1
Apr. 1	165.2	156.6	92.0	175.0	136.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	116.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.5	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.8	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
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Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	194.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.0	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	138.3	132.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.5	145.1	140.4	133.2	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.7	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.2	139.0	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.6	191.0	125.5	218.6	160.1	203.0	187.2	145.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.3	121.6	218.7	169.7	206.1	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.6	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.0	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
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Jan. 1, 1944	186.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas at at Jan. 1, 1944.

100.0 7.6 .1 4.4 3.1 31.7 40.4 10.8 5.0 2.0 3.8 9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	116.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.5	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	154.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	161.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	236.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	166.4	196.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	186.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.7	278.4	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.0	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.7	201.5	174.3	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1944.

15.7 2.1 13.7 1.2 3.2 2.2 3.3 4.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	95.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.6	68.8	133.7	149.9
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	158.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	106.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	178.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.3
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.4	138.3	196.3	152.1
Oct. 1	187.6	231.3	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.5	161.9
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.5	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0

100.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1944.

63.3 4.2 3.9 1.5 8.0 7.1 2.3 9.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	63.3	226.4	230.9	219.6	187.1	142.5	118.2	104.3
Animal products - edible	2.2	206.9	209.4	178.5	167.4	162.6	132.4	129.1
Fur and products	.2	121.6	125.6	121.7	118.6	112.9	106.0	82.8
Leather and products	1.5	135.1	137.1	137.5	140.0	116.3	120.9	100.7
Boots and shoes	.9	122.0	123.1	123.5	131.5	110.4	119.7	102.5
Lumber and products	3.3	113.4	117.4	108.3	107.3	90.0	77.1	68.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	87.1	91.6	90.2	93.6	77.7	62.4	56.5
Furniture	.5	110.5	110.2	108.0	116.0	106.2	87.9	82.3
Other lumber products	1.1	215.0	221.3	176.6	150.8	120.2	116.9	94.2
Musical instruments	.1	34.2	33.8	43.4	87.0	63.9	53.9	48.4
Plant products - edible	2.6	154.1	166.9	140.4	146.3	126.3	116.0	105.4
Pulp and paper products	4.4	133.0	134.8	126.0	132.7	116.7	110.2	102.7
Pulp and paper	1.9	117.7	120.2	114.5	121.8	107.2	97.5	88.4
Paper products	.9	212.8	214.0	184.8	187.9	144.9	137.8	126.4
Printing and publishing	1.6	127.1	127.9	120.5	128.1	119.2	116.9	113.1
Rubber products	1.0	141.3	139.5	128.2	136.9	114.9	109.8	102.4
Textile products	7.1	153.5	157.8	161.6	161.8	146.8	132.0	113.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	156.5	158.7	170.4	174.6	162.7	149.8	127.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	112.9	114.8	125.1	127.5	122.5	116.4	95.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	169.3	171.6	196.9	198.4	180.1	156.5	122.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	561.0	564.2	553.7	580.3	543.0	497.2	496.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	145.1	146.9	134.3	144.3	134.0	131.8	116.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	150.9	158.7	164.3	157.1	138.1	118.1	103.1
Other textile products	.8	165.1	168.0	171.5	165.4	145.7	120.7	97.8
Tobacco	.6	144.1	134.8	173.2	163.4	146.9	150.8	168.8
Beverages	.7	237.3	237.8	235.1	231.0	193.8	174.3	165.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	620.4	631.2	702.9	522.9	229.8	176.5	152.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	137.5	139.6	134.7	130.6	106.0	87.4	75.0
Electric light and power	.9	137.5	142.6	136.5	142.1	142.5	134.5	127.7
Electrical apparatus	2.5	329.0	333.1	281.1	227.9	179.5	140.2	126.8
Iron and steel products	25.3	345.9	361.4	328.8	241.2	159.2	110.0	90.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	252.1	265.7	258.8	240.3	181.2	151.3	107.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	228.2	231.0	255.7	244.6	172.6	121.7	110.0
Agricultural implements	.6	129.6	130.1	129.8	110.9	88.4	63.2	59.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.6	312.9	309.3	272.4	213.5	143.7	103.3	85.4
Automobiles and parts	2.4	304.1	306.4	310.1	263.7	208.3	155.4	138.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.3	1567.5	1633.6	1430.2	586.7	273.2	53.6	57.1
Heating appliances	.3	166.3	170.1	160.3	155.1	143.3	121.1	100.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	297.9	302.9	329.1	261.9	196.9	129.8	99.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	278.7	281.3	321.2	266.5	175.6	118.3	101.5
Other iron and steel products	4.7	409.5	426.2	451.4	300.6	176.4	117.1	96.8
Non-ferrous metal products	3.9	490.0	504.2	468.4	352.2	229.5	166.5	150.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	212.6	213.6	196.8	163.8	114.7	103.4	150.0
Miscellaneous	1.1	364.3	373.2	380.8	253.6	161.7	146.1	129.2
LOGGING	4.2	260.7	240.2	250.8	258.6	276.1	237.8	150.6
MINING	3.9	156.1	158.1	162.4	177.8	167.6	164.7	160.4
Coal	1.4	98.1	100.4	93.6	101.1	96.3	94.0	95.8
Metallic ores	1.9	285.9	286.7	319.2	356.2	340.5	342.4	326.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	152.7	155.1	152.1	160.2	131.3	123.4	121.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	105.1	104.6	103.2	100.8	90.2	84.3	83.3
Telegraphs	.4	129.2	128.2	128.6	116.8	101.6	95.7	91.7
Telephones	1.1	98.5	98.2	96.3	96.4	87.1	81.2	81.0
TRANSPORTATION	8.0	117.5	119.7	107.8	101.1	88.7	84.5	79.9
Street railways and cartage	2.4	178.8	179.6	162.7	147.0	136.7	128.3	120.9
Steam railways	4.5	105.4	105.3	97.6	92.5	80.2	75.8	71.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	93.5	105.3	84.4	82.1	65.5	67.1	67.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.1	105.8	128.3	132.1	124.7	83.0	68.8	96.4
Building	2.7	113.8	130.9	190.9	146.8	108.9	55.7	53.5
Highway	2.5	119.3	165.4	117.5	157.9	84.4	101.8	192.0
Railway	1.9	85.2	91.6	85.9	72.0	53.7	51.1	50.3
SERVICES	2.3	194.3	197.5	180.5	168.0	142.5	133.7	131.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	195.6	197.3	174.7	162.1	145.5	128.0	127.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	191.9	197.8	190.6	178.1	159.9	141.8	139.1
TRADE	9.7	172.0	169.9	169.9	172.4	160.8	149.9	144.8
Retail	7.5	184.8	181.8	185.1	185.8	172.1	160.1	155.8
Wholesale	2.2	139.1	139.4	129.6	136.7	131.3	122.7	118.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	185.7	190.5	183.7	165.8	134.2	116.2	108.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940	Jan.1 1939
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	41.4	209.3	216.6	189.5	163.1	128.5	112.9	90.7
	Lumber products	3.7	116.7	118.1	101.5	83.9	81.9	72.9	65.8
	Pulp and paper	4.0	200.7	200.8	184.1	177.2	170.4	159.5	131.4
	Textile products	2.8	106.7	110.8	115.9	121.0	110.6	101.7	77.6
	Iron and steel	22.5	353.4	368.0	323.5	242.3	152.5	123.2	88.9
	Other manufactures	8.4	149.0	155.1	132.9	137.8	123.4	114.4	98.9
	Logging	7.2	432.4	388.1	472.2	385.0	355.6	336.1	266.0
	Mining	10.7	100.6	106.2	99.4	115.0	111.1	111.5	110.4
	Communications	1.9	123.1	122.4	117.4	112.0	94.7	92.2	92.0
	Transportation	13.7	167.1	161.6	135.1	136.8	97.2	106.4	92.4
	Construction	15.0	221.1	309.4	259.5	365.7	127.2	93.9	127.7
	Services	1.8	229.4	300.1	294.0	194.2	208.6	173.1	189.3
	Trade	8.3	188.0	194.7	195.0	190.9	164.5	146.1	136.7
	- All Industries	100.0	186.3	193.9	180.0	183.9	130.0	118.9	109.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	68.2	242.5	248.8	232.5	195.6	145.0	121.1	105.4
	Lumber products	2.2	118.1	125.1	117.5	113.3	89.3	85.1	71.5
	Pulp and paper	5.1	126.0	128.4	118.6	128.4	113.2	104.4	98.5
	Textile products	11.9	177.2	182.7	184.8	183.6	164.5	146.8	127.0
	Iron and steel	22.3	389.3	399.1	332.6	259.9	145.6	97.1	75.1
	Other manufactures	26.7	273.2	279.4	276.0	221.8	154.9	131.0	117.1
	Logging	6.4	427.8	396.5	384.8	423.3	476.7	395.2	212.8
	Mining	2.4	311.1	317.7	302.0	310.7	270.3	278.5	251.5
	Communications	1.2	99.0	98.9	99.8	97.4	82.2	75.9	75.0
	Transportation	6.1	100.4	106.5	95.0	89.6	82.4	74.2	70.9
	Construction	6.2	88.9	116.2	130.5	110.9	76.9	69.8	141.0
	Services	2.1	181.8	183.9	168.1	149.0	131.8	119.1	117.4
	Trade	7.4	189.4	185.2	184.1	182.0	160.5	155.5	155.3
	- All Industries	100.0	201.3	203.5	191.7	175.3	139.6	120.7	114.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	71.6	214.2	218.3	213.8	189.0	145.8	120.2	106.1
	Lumber products	2.9	102.4	107.1	92.6	88.8	76.2	65.0	57.9
	Pulp and paper	4.8	132.1	133.6	125.1	131.8	114.5	110.4	104.5
	Textile products	7.0	131.2	133.8	138.7	141.2	130.7	120.0	103.2
	Iron and steel	29.6	312.9	319.2	326.0	258.0	180.2	122.5	101.3
	Other manufactures	27.3	224.7	228.3	217.2	196.9	151.9	135.3	123.6
	Logging	2.1	166.6	145.4	185.6	196.7	226.3	218.6	138.2
	Mining	2.8	217.9	214.7	257.7	282.4	284.0	276.8	257.4
	Communications	1.3	91.5	92.1	89.5	91.1	86.5	78.1	76.8
	Transportation	5.6	112.1	115.6	103.5	96.9	82.9	77.2	73.4
	Construction	5.1	100.5	110.6	117.8	118.8	88.6	69.2	72.9
	Services	2.2	217.4	222.6	203.1	198.0	173.5	156.0	154.7
	Trade	9.3	169.6	168.2	173.2	176.8	170.0	161.3	155.2
	- All Industries	100.0	185.4	188.6	187.4	172.7	141.1	120.9	108.8
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	38.5	197.6	197.6	182.8	160.9	123.4	108.9	99.7
	Lumber products	1.9	135.6	126.8	118.7	150.6	114.3	93.2	84.3
	Pulp and paper	2.0	101.6	104.9	99.1	105.9	100.4	102.7	97.8
	Textile products	2.1	199.4	207.7	222.1	201.1	174.2	138.4	120.5
	Iron and steel	15.3	178.9	177.2	163.3	128.4	92.7	82.0	77.1
	Other manufactures	17.2	264.0	266.3	241.2	215.8	161.0	142.3	128.3
	Logging	1.4	163.3	120.9	218.0	214.5	315.2	175.4	126.1
	Mining	6.9	158.0	157.1	148.5	157.5	137.3	131.6	136.4
	Communications	2.3	119.5	118.7	115.0	112.9	96.2	93.9	92.6
	Transportation	17.8	128.6	127.3	118.7	109.4	100.7	95.7	88.9
	Construction	11.5	92.1	105.5	89.6	82.1	68.7	58.1	58.0
	Services	3.3	173.4	174.1	157.9	142.8	129.9	116.0	115.0
	Trade	18.3	152.3	147.9	143.7	145.4	148.6	131.6	124.3
	- All Industries	100.0	149.5	150.3	140.7	131.4	116.2	103.3	97.1
British Columbia	Manufacturing	57.3	281.9	284.8	263.2	180.2	138.6	103.4	101.5
	Lumber products	9.4	121.1	125.0	125.9	130.5	110.2	88.0	79.5
	Pulp and paper	4.1	161.3	161.9	158.2	157.0	129.0	115.4	101.3
	Textile products	.7	189.9	200.3	188.3	185.7	157.3	120.6	117.7
	Iron and steel	30.4	1115.4	1086.3	1001.4	408.5	180.9	81.0	84.8
	Other manufactures	12.7	183.3	198.1	170.3	156.5	158.8	122.7	130.4
	Logging	6.5	151.7	157.0	109.6	108.7	63.0	55.0	65.3
	Mining	4.5	96.6	98.5	100.1	115.4	108.3	104.5	111.9
	Communications	2.2	139.9	135.1	138.2	122.3	113.4	110.5	110.0
	Transportation	8.4	112.8	114.3	107.6	94.9	89.3	88.9	91.9
	Construction	8.0	117.4	130.0	171.8	88.8	80.5	65.5	71.3
	Services	2.8	161.9	163.9	151.9	140.4	135.0	120.0	114.4
	Trade	10.3	179.3	180.4	173.7	188.4	153.5	144.0	137.5
	- All Industries	100.0	190.2	193.7	185.4	142.6	116.0	97.6	98.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1941	Jan. 1 1940	Jan. 1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	77.1	236.8	241.7	219.4	182.0	136.7	113.9	97.8
Plant products - edible	2.8	139.6	143.1	145.0	153.7	136.1	131.4	115.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	141.5	141.7	132.3	131.9	116.4	115.5	110.1
Textiles	10.8	156.6	161.4	166.2	162.5	138.1	122.9	107.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.7	171.1	171.1	190.2	164.9	137.9	123.5	115.2
Iron and steel	32.4	379.9	388.5	322.3	232.1	144.5	96.8	72.9
Other manufactures	24.2	226.4	230.5	210.7	174.1	133.7	116.1	102.2
Communications	1.2	69.4	68.6	68.6	70.2	68.3	65.0	63.6
Transportation	3.3	80.5	94.7	80.1	81.3	89.3	81.3	74.5
Construction	3.0	55.3	58.4	71.5	74.9	55.9	64.3	98.0
Trade	12.2	184.2	179.1	177.7	173.3	154.6	151.2	148.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	191.2	195.1	180.5	156.2	122.6	106.5	100.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	78.7	374.0	387.5	321.1	236.3	154.2	112.2	101.6
Leather products	6.9	107.5	107.5	108.1	105.0	89.2	98.5	94.3
Other manufactures	71.8	490.4	510.0	414.5	294.1	182.3	118.3	105.0
Transportation	2.8	83.0	80.8	76.4	73.0	68.8	79.8	93.7
Construction	5.5	151.3	158.7	201.5	168.3	157.3	71.2	275.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	277.8	284.7	250.0	195.4	144.3	107.8	119.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	74.2	228.2	232.9	223.2	187.2	140.7	113.5	102.5
Plant products - edible	4.6	161.7	169.8	147.6	172.8	129.3	116.9	108.8
Printing and publishing	6.3	159.8	160.8	146.2	157.0	135.3	130.4	125.4
Textiles	7.3	115.0	118.4	121.9	120.1	108.5	95.7	82.3
Iron and steel	24.5	423.7	436.6	430.7	297.9	185.4	110.6	95.4
Other manufactures	31.5	231.3	234.1	220.7	181.3	119.3	117.7	107.4
Communications	1.2	73.3	73.0	72.8	72.5	72.9	67.1	66.9
Transportation	3.5	126.1	130.1	114.5	102.6	102.5	95.1	93.0
Construction	2.5	105.1	106.8	108.0	91.0	74.8	57.0	51.2
Trade	15.1	156.7	156.8	159.5	156.9	159.1	152.5	144.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	198.0	201.5	194.2	168.8	137.1	116.6	107.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	51.7	169.5	184.9	166.5	156.5	130.7	102.5	90.0
Lumber products	2.3	47.7	59.8	45.8	46.9	55.8	47.0	44.6
Pulp and paper	14.9	134.9	137.1	125.0	129.7	106.0	102.0	92.3
Other manufactures	34.5	236.2	262.8	238.2	213.6	176.1	123.6	104.6
Construction	7.6	108.5	124.6	138.9	242.2	102.0	96.3	106.1
Trade	22.7	201.7	196.2	199.4	192.6	171.8	154.7	159.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	165.7	174.3	164.9	169.9	130.5	109.6	104.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.8	190.5	192.8	203.7	185.3	139.8	116.2	96.3
Textiles	11.4	104.1	103.8	108.8	100.8	107.5	90.7	91.2
Electrical apparatus	11.2	206.5	205.6	198.4	180.4	142.0	123.2	101.2
Iron and steel	45.2	260.8	265.3	300.9	255.1	165.8	123.0	90.8
Other manufactures	18.0	158.5	161.8	153.9	154.8	130.8	118.2	110.7
Construction	2.1	77.0	96.5	122.3	113.2	94.8	57.4	64.1
Trade	7.8	159.6	151.3	163.2	175.6	154.9	136.0	138.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	180.0	182.8	192.6	178.4	137.1	114.3	97.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	90.3	340.2	343.3	358.5	279.4	218.3	165.7	166.8
Iron and steel	77.0	376.5	378.6	400.9	306.0	231.6	165.8	167.9
Other manufactures	13.3	218.1	224.5	215.7	190.3	173.8	165.4	162.4
Construction	2.0	85.5	95.8	98.8	101.4	57.1	41.6	38.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	292.2	302.5	311.8	245.1	192.6	149.7	160.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	60.4	186.6	187.8	171.5	157.3	114.8	101.2	91.4
Animal products - edible	8.0	266.5	274.3	225.1	195.2	167.5	138.1	124.2
Printing and publishing	3.8	103.7	109.5	98.3	106.5	103.2	106.5	99.7
Textiles	5.6	204.2	211.1	228.8	206.7	177.0	140.5	123.6
Iron and steel	24.6	171.9	169.8	138.9	117.7	90.8	77.5	71.4
Other manufactures	18.4	213.4	214.0	219.0	214.1	122.2	114.5	101.3
Transportation	5.5	85.0	85.3	78.6	76.5	82.7	78.3	76.3
Construction	2.0	42.8	50.1	85.2	44.3	96.8	26.1	29.9
Trade	26.7	131.5	127.6	126.0	126.5	142.2	114.0	105.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	147.2	147.2	140.8	133.4	117.5	91.8	90.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	66.6	462.8	453.2	424.3	235.8	154.2	116.0	108.3
Lumber products	6.0	120.6	122.6	112.9	129.9	117.3	87.7	71.9
Other manufactures	60.6	643.0	627.3	581.9	286.8	171.9	129.3	124.9
Communications	2.8	121.4	118.4	118.7	115.4	113.6	109.2	109.7
Transportation	6.7	94.2	96.2	92.6	80.2	93.2	95.7	107.6
Construction	4.3	102.9	112.5	135.3	80.9	57.3	48.7	43.2
Services	3.9	162.9	164.8	151.8	136.2	134.6	123.7	117.8
Trade	15.7	183.0	182.8	173.1	190.2	155.9	147.8	133.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	256.3	254.0	242.4	166.6	128.8	111.0	106.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the data under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1944, December 1, 1943, and January 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Jan.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Jan.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Jan.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Jan.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,182,995	35,682,451	30.16	134.3	137.4	130.7	156.5	174.0	142.5
Animal products - edible	41,073	1,176,160	28.64	119.7	121.1	103.2	136.9	147.6	113.9
Fur and products	2,944	84,350	28.65	98.4	101.6	98.5	108.1	117.0	101.4
Leather and products	27,853	593,282	21.33	98.6	100.1	100.4	111.7	123.3	105.7
Boots and shoes	16,644	337,336	20.27	93.1	94.0	94.3	107.4	119.3	101.1
Lumber and its products	60,909	1,539,791	25.28	93.9	97.1	89.6	113.3	127.7	107.2
Rough and dressed lumber	30,893	810,679	26.24	75.3	79.2	78.0	94.9	107.9	98.7
Furniture	9,775	238,532	24.40	98.7	98.5	96.5	109.0	117.0	107.2
Other lumber products	20,241	490,580	24.24	144.3	149.0	118.9	171.8	194.9	132.6
Plant products - edible	49,675	1,249,705	25.16	115.2	124.7	104.9	127.2	139.7	113.0
Pulp and paper products	83,007	2,546,815	30.63	103.7	105.1	98.2	108.3	116.4	101.5
Pulp and paper	35,871	1,186,350	33.07	97.7	99.8	95.0	104.0	114.7	101.8
Paper products	16,534	397,007	24.01	127.2	127.9	110.5	123.8	135.5	106.3
Printing and publishing	30,702	963,458	31.38	101.5	102.2	96.2	108.4	112.5	99.2
Rubber products	17,820	532,423	29.88	105.0	103.6	95.2	130.3	140.8	97.5
Textile products	183,046	2,804,737	21.09	96.3	99.0	101.4	106.9	113.5	102.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,852	1,041,959	21.33	92.1	93.4	100.3	105.5	118.2	101.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,834	471,879	20.67	89.7	91.3	99.4	99.1	111.5	98.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,239	263,201	21.51	90.3	92.1	105.7	108.3	113.1	108.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,586	234,175	22.12	95.3	96.3	94.6	114.4	126.7	98.2
Hosiery and knit goods	21,977	428,302	19.49	101.5	102.7	93.9	105.2	116.3	92.3
Garments and personal furnishings	46,502	978,157	21.03	97.0	102.0	105.6	107.8	122.4	106.3
Other textile products	15,715	356,519	22.87	99.5	101.2	103.3	108.0	119.3	102.9
Tobacco	11,888	232,348	19.54	134.7	126.0	161.9	145.9	159.6	156.3
Beverages	12,849	442,467	34.44	115.4	115.7	114.3	134.6	134.2	128.9
Chemicals	78,062	2,353,113	30.14	176.9	179.9	200.4	200.9	214.3	213.6
Clay, glass and stone products	15,748	458,994	29.15	103.2	104.7	101.1	122.8	133.9	114.9
Electric light and power	17,506	639,254	36.52	91.7	95.1	91.1	103.9	107.0	98.9
Electrical apparatus	47,076	1,434,573	30.47	154.4	156.3	131.9	173.6	188.4	147.2
Iron and steel products	472,358	15,929,358	33.72	173.3	176.6	165.2	195.5	224.1	174.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,154	1,151,897	33.73	119.4	125.3	122.5	127.2	145.6	126.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,400	816,086	33.45	101.3	102.6	113.5	114.0	127.1	117.1
Agricultural implements	10,978	361,473	33.23	120.1	120.6	120.3	146.5	152.4	138.1
Land vehicles & aircraft	197,634	6,838,519	34.60	174.0	172.0	151.5	192.9	210.4	162.4
Automobiles and parts	44,496	1,664,044	37.40	118.6	119.5	120.9	120.4	136.6	122.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	80,912	2,738,972	33.93	372.7	388.4	340.0	437.4	557.6	337.1
Heating appliances	5,319	158,104	29.72	105.0	107.4	101.2	118.0	132.9	100.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	19,215	680,393	35.41	131.7	133.3	145.5	149.5	168.5	161.6
Foundry and machine shop products	13,469	436,699	32.42	120.0	121.1	138.3	146.5	168.9	149.5
Other iron and steel products	86,377	2,749,215	31.33	190.6	198.4	210.1	225.3	266.7	225.5
Non-ferrous metal products	73,784	2,417,692	32.77	167.2	172.0	159.1	195.3	211.2	176.2
Non-metallic mineral products	16,332	609,617	37.33	118.3	118.9	110.3	133.4	137.7	119.3
Miscellaneous	21,065	637,772	30.28	166.4	169.2	163.5	227.4	234.8	197.2
LOGGING	78,049	1,379,787	24.08	164.7	151.7	158.4	202.4	188.3	179.7
MINING	72,814	2,477,253	34.02	88.1	89.2	91.6	95.1	105.9	96.3
Coal	26,958	797,550	29.58	107.2	109.7	102.3	124.9	133.0	121.6
Metallic ores	35,688	1,587,645	38.88	76.8	77.0	85.8	81.7	86.2	86.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,168	292,058	28.72	94.8	96.3	94.5	109.7	118.1	102.4
COMMUNICATIONS	28,070	866,175	30.86	108.1	107.6	106.2	123.1	119.9	115.5
Telegraphs	7,416	211,840	28.57	111.9	111.0	111.3	126.3	126.6	126.2
Telephones	20,654	654,335	31.68	106.9	106.5	104.4	121.9	117.9	112.4
TRANSPORTATION	148,498	5,313,001	35.78	118.4	120.7	108.7	133.2	135.9	123.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	43,822	1,442,682	32.92	122.0	122.6	111.1	139.6	140.3	125.3
Steam railways	83,935	3,271,049	38.97	122.3	122.2	113.2	135.5	134.4	126.9
Shipping and stevedoring	20,741	599,270	28.99	98.5	111.0	88.9	110.5	133.9	107.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	133,399	3,828,192	28.70	75.3	92.0	94.7	95.5	120.0	111.6
Building	49,638	1,621,066	32.66	80.7	92.3	135.3	91.5	117.3	139.4
Highway	47,152	1,232,294	26.13	66.2	91.7	65.2	88.2	119.2	78.9
Railway	36,609	974,832	26.63	84.4	90.8	85.1	116.1	125.7	107.9
SERVICES	43,694	825,519	18.89	113.7	115.6	105.6	132.9	135.6	119.4
Hotels and restaurants	28,066	525,160	18.71	119.6	120.6	106.9	150.3	147.7	130.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,628	300,359	19.22	104.5	107.7	103.8	110.1	120.3	105.5
TRADE	181,096	4,573,834	25.26	109.7	108.4	108.4	118.9	117.2	113.9
Retail	140,014	3,239,577	23.14	112.3	110.4	112.5	120.8	118.1	117.5
Wholesale	41,082	1,334,257	32.48	102.1	102.3	95.2	113.9	115.2	105.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,868,615	55,446,212	29.67	121.5	124.6	120.1	140.4	153.4	121.7
FINANCE	64,855	2,076,565	32.02	108.2	108.3	106.2	120.3	118.2	115.2
Banks and trust companies	37,679	1,041,609	27.64	116.7	116.6	115.5	123.5	122.9	118.7
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,544	54,334	35.19	101.1	102.4	80.9	116.6	118.1	90.0
Insurance	25,632	980,622	38.26	98.0	98.3	96.2	117.2	115.4	108.9
TOTAL	1,933,510	57,522,777	29.75	120.9	123.9	119.5	139.5	151.9	120.9

Table 8.-Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1944, December 1, 1943, and January 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943
Maritime Provinces									
Manufacturing	58,400	1,675,865	28.70	137.5	142.3	126.0	172.0	198.7	143.6
Lumber products	5,245	113,969	21.73	104.2	105.4	94.6	132.1	153.7	106.3
Pulp and paper	5,580	158,749	28.45	107.3	107.3	98.4	116.3	127.1	108.2
Iron and steel	31,813	1,044,891	32.84	193.0	201.0	176.7	233.6	273.7	190.6
Logging	10,140	239,588	23.61	166.4	149.4	181.8	257.5	202.6	259.3
Mining	15,177	357,563	23.55	84.6	89.3	83.6	87.0	130.3	92.9
Transportation	19,323	616,519	31.91	196.1	189.7	158.8	216.4	216.5	175.1
Construction	21,117	547,956	25.95	87.4	122.3	102.6	119.6	168.4	122.3
Trade	11,765	264,333	22.61	111.4	115.4	115.6	125.0	125.9	109.6
- All Industries	141,089	3,807,767	26.99	122.2	131.0	118.1	161.8	176.2	135.7
Quebec									
Manufacturing	404,930	11,593,130	28.84	139.4	143.1	133.7	167.5	189.3	149.4
Lumber products	13,148	298,549	22.69	82.1	86.9	81.7	116.3	133.2	103.9
Pulp and paper	30,131	904,579	30.02	101.3	103.2	95.3	105.7	115.6	96.5
Textile products	70,717	1,442,508	20.40	98.7	101.7	101.9	108.9	122.3	102.2
Chemicals	42,497	1,273,057	29.96	191.4	193.5	216.0	222.8	233.8	237.6
Iron and steel	132,561	4,431,603	33.43	202.4	212.7	160.9	228.7	271.6	183.9
Logging	37,896	804,716	21.23	187.6	173.9	168.8	284.1	234.9	233.3
Mining	14,275	454,656	31.85	105.6	107.3	102.5	108.7	118.9	103.9
Communications	6,963	236,958	34.03	108.2	108.1	109.1	118.0	114.4	112.6
Transportation	36,046	1,276,666	35.42	104.3	110.9	99.0	118.4	125.2	115.7
Construction	36,665	980,119	26.73	73.4	96.0	107.3	89.4	116.4	129.2
Services	12,680	243,822	19.23	122.4	123.3	113.2	146.6	149.1	130.2
Trade	44,045	1,102,142	25.02	114.7	112.2	111.5	119.2	116.7	113.5
- All Industries	593,400	16,692,809	28.13	128.0	132.4	126.3	150.5	166.4	140.3
Ontario									
Manufacturing	540,332	16,864,114	31.21	124.8	127.2	124.6	142.2	156.1	132.6
Lumber products	22,051	540,705	24.52	102.4	107.1	92.6	119.9	133.2	103.1
Plant products - edible	25,911	646,230	24.94	114.5	124.2	102.2	122.4	134.0	110.1
Pulp and paper	36,041	1,122,512	31.15	105.1	106.3	99.5	109.5	115.3	102.1
Textile products	52,908	1,181,394	22.33	95.1	95.0	98.4	103.7	110.0	100.9
Chemicals	30,437	924,459	30.37	153.0	157.7	177.7	169.8	185.7	175.7
Electrical apparatus	30,012	906,528	30.21	139.6	141.7	121.5	154.6	167.4	135.4
Iron and steel	223,130	7,692,089	34.47	140.6	143.4	146.5	157.3	177.3	150.5
Non-ferrous metals	34,659	1,150,669	33.20	139.5	140.6	137.6	168.8	177.1	152.9
Logging	15,656	364,731	23.30	150.4	131.2	170.4	195.0	178.6	194.4
Mining	21,311	836,024	39.23	69.4	68.4	82.1	77.4	79.3	83.9
Communications	9,981	327,795	32.84	101.8	102.4	99.6	122.4	118.3	110.1
Transportation	42,118	1,540,892	36.59	117.6	121.3	108.6	129.7	132.1	122.1
Construction	38,151	1,122,519	29.42	67.8	74.6	79.5	79.6	96.8	85.4
Services	16,984	319,043	18.78	111.1	113.7	103.8	128.1	132.1	115.7
Trade	69,942	1,799,039	25.72	102.7	101.9	104.9	113.1	110.9	112.4
- All Industries	754,475	23,173,956	30.72	114.5	116.5	115.3	130.0	140.5	123.5
Prairie									
Manufacturing	77,976	2,299,413	29.49	142.0	142.0	131.3	160.9	167.7	143.9
Animal products - edible	13,602	368,588	27.08	158.2	159.1	131.5	166.2	183.6	151.0
Lumber products	3,843	95,386	24.82	96.2	89.9	84.2	112.4	111.6	105.9
Plant products - edible	6,214	162,495	26.15	148.3	151.0	123.9	152.0	158.9	132.1
Textile products	4,241	77,421	18.26	101.3	105.5	112.8	102.5	118.3	106.9
Iron and steel	31,049	1,013,395	32.64	161.6	160.1	147.5	195.1	199.2	167.0
Mining	14,045	535,179	38.10	130.0	129.2	122.1	148.1	152.1	139.8
Communications	4,587	126,288	27.53	108.1	107.4	104.1	115.4	116.0	112.7
Transportation	36,081	1,342,546	37.21	116.4	115.2	107.4	128.9	129.1	117.6
Construction	23,328	728,077	31.21	70.4	80.7	68.5	100.6	115.7	84.6
Services	6,648	120,156	18.07	106.6	107.0	97.0	119.9	120.8	106.6
Trade	37,132	946,564	25.48	115.6	112.2	109.0	123.5	123.5	114.5
- All Industries	202,630	6,156,165	30.38	116.5	117.1	109.7	135.3	139.5	122.5
British Columbia									
Manufacturing	101,457	3,249,929	32.03	177.3	179.7	160.1	201.8	230.3	189.6
Animal products - edible	5,701	177,722	31.17	120.7	123.0	101.9	144.5	145.2	119.9
Lumber products	16,622	491,582	29.56	90.1	95.0	93.7	102.3	115.6	113.1
Plant products - edible	4,390	118,875	27.08	116.9	158.6	113.3	144.7	187.2	130.1
Pulp and paper	7,255	236,592	32.61	108.5	109.0	106.5	110.9	119.5	114.8
Iron and steel	53,805	1,747,380	32.48	454.0	442.1	407.6	496.3	586.3	442.3
Non-ferrous metals	5,195	196,969	37.92	107.6	109.7	111.0	119.1	123.4	125.2
Logging	11,524	415,010	35.84	125.0	129.3	90.3	118.7	151.2	88.5
Mining	8,006	294,031	36.73	82.1	85.7	85.0	88.2	94.9	89.4
Transportation	14,930	536,378	35.93	111.1	112.6	106.0	135.1	136.0	130.8
Construction	14,138	449,722	31.81	111.9	123.9	163.8	140.3	178.9	212.3
Services	4,867	104,095	21.38	113.2	114.6	106.2	136.5	138.1	124.8
Trade	18,212	461,256	25.33	112.9	113.6	109.4	129.1	128.2	122.9
- All Industries	177,021	5,616,115	31.73	141.0	143.6	137.4	159.5	170.8	156.9

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1944, December 1, 1943, and January 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Jan.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Jan.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Jan.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Jan.1 1943
		\$	\$						
Montreal									
Manufacturing	226,639	6,831,120	30.14	100.0	151.5	137.6	175.7	197.4	150.0
Plant products - edible	8,137	214,827	26.40	99.0	99.4	100.7	116.1	121.2	106.7
Pulp and paper	9,432	274,945	29.15	114.4	114.6	107.0	119.2	124.6	102.1
Textiles	31,892	681,812	21.38	98.6	101.6	104.6	107.9	119.6	102.8
Tobacco	6,517	158,413	20.93	111.3	112.9	132.5	135.1	159.1	135.0
Iron and steel	95,127	3,235,144	34.53	206.3	211.1	171.8	232.5	271.2	184.7
Communications	3,400	140,513	41.33	101.9	105.5	105.5	118.9	114.5	110.6
Transportation	9,809	324,230	33.04	70.6	93.7	79.2	93.9	111.6	95.5
Construction	8,920	278,305	31.20	81.7	86.9	106.4	99.4	110.5	125.8
Services	9,403	188,314	20.11	100.8	100.2	109.0	146.4	150.6	126.8
Trade	35,791	903,410	25.41	117.9	114.6	113.7	120.5	118.0	116.0
Montreal - All Industries	294,036	8,674,240	29.50	131.5	138.3	127.9	157.2	173.9	139.6
Quebec									
Manufacturing	31,471	798,750	25.38	100.0	206.0	170.7	237.0	294.8	179.0
Chemicals	10,519	308,177	29.30	242.4	246.5	268.0	399.6	402.2	377.1
Iron and steel	11,205	278,712	24.87	460.8	467.0	237.9	382.3	607.1	151.0
Transportation	1,105	54,118	30.88	120.3	117.1	110.7	142.2	131.6	126.0
Construction	2,212	54,627	24.70	95.8	100.4	127.5	132.2	150.6	177.7
Services	1,314	20,977	15.96	119.9	104.4	105.0	138.5	134.7	118.6
Trade	3,584	80,252	22.39	115.0	108.6	112.2	130.6	126.6	115.0
Quebec - All Industries	39,990	998,582	24.97	169.5	173.7	152.5	205.0	245.2	165.0
Toronto									
Manufacturing	189,371	5,957,970	31.46	100.0	143.1	137.2	161.9	177.7	145.1
Plant products - edible	11,757	280,700	23.88	108.5	114.0	99.1	108.4	114.4	101.1
Pulp and paper	16,094	499,142	31.01	106.9	107.6	97.8	112.2	116.2	101.5
Textiles	18,660	466,182	24.98	91.6	98.7	101.6	112.5	123.4	109.2
Chemicals	14,705	424,245	28.85	139.5	121.3	194.3	210.5	234.0	189.4
Electrical apparatus	14,580	426,276	29.24	136.9	160.6	131.3	164.6	181.1	136.6
Iron and steel	62,480	2,141,442	34.27	381.7	187.7	185.2	213.6	249.3	193.1
Communications	3,069	123,514	40.25	107.4	104.0	107.7	120.8	116.0	109.0
Transportation	8,827	307,968	34.89	121.4	120.2	110.2	141.2	139.1	125.4
Construction	6,397	209,090	32.69	77.6	79.2	79.7	81.7	92.8	76.2
Services	9,064	177,131	19.54	116.0	119.8	108.2	129.6	135.0	112.3
Trade	38,427	1,056,045	27.48	108.4	106.4	108.2	116.1	112.7	117.2
Toronto - All Industries	255,257	7,836,712	30.70	129.2	131.4	126.7	148.0	158.6	134.7
Ottawa									
Manufacturing	11,313	330,092	29.18	117.1	123.3	111.1	132.5	148.1	117.7
Pulp and paper	3,257	96,484	29.62	116.2	117.8	107.4	119.8	124.6	104.6
Iron and steel	3,128	103,468	33.08	93.5	117.2	100.6	137.4	177.0	119.2
Construction	1,655	46,297	27.97	77.2	77.2	86.1	80.4	98.2	92.0
Services	2,176	35,441	16.29	121.7	124.0	117.2	145.8	152.9	142.4
Trade	4,959	111,707	22.53	117.0	114.8	111.7	128.4	125.8	116.7
Ottawa - All Industries	21,884	575,713	26.31	110.0	115.7	109.1	125.6	136.6	115.6
Hamilton									
Manufacturing	50,612	1,596,449	31.34	111.0	116.4	123.0	129.0	141.5	133.2
Textiles	6,704	142,264	21.22	96.5	96.4	96.3	102.7	111.5	98.3
Electrical apparatus	6,842	207,523	31.24	127.4	127.0	122.5	150.5	170.2	154.2
Iron and steel	26,663	940,466	35.27	122.3	124.4	141.1	135.8	149.0	146.7
Construction	1,243	41,461	33.22	50.4	63.1	60.0	63.2	87.1	88.9
Trade	4,602	114,414	24.86	103.1	99.7	107.5	113.1	108.8	110.5
Hamilton - All Industries	58,970	1,824,763	30.94	111.2	112.9	119.0	125.1	136.8	129.1
Windsor									
Manufacturing	36,775	1,413,371	38.45	131.6	132.6	138.6	128.4	147.3	130.4
Iron and steel	31,369	1,251,811	39.27	133.4	134.1	142.0	128.6	149.4	132.0
Construction	797	28,377	35.10	136.2	140.3	144.7	140.1	164.3	149.8
Trade	1,543	45,100	27.93	111.1	116.9	104.4	115.6	116.2	106.5
Windsor - All Industries	40,743	1,537,249	37.73	130.1	131.5	136.1	129.0	146.9	130.5
Winnipeg									
Manufacturing	37,352	1,049,129	28.09	124.3	139.7	127.6	154.5	164.1	137.2
Animal products - edible	4,917	145,059	29.09	107.7	141.8	116.5	153.3	177.1	122.2
Textiles	3,463	62,936	18.16	100.0	105.0	113.8	100.1	113.0	106.4
Chemicals	2,854	81,973	28.72	100.0	501.0	682.3	550.0	590.9	759.7
Iron and steel	15,231	470,696	30.90	154.3	152.7	124.9	178.1	184.0	138.9
Communications	1,213	34,916	28.73	100.0	96.7	94.8	101.0	104.4	100.5
Transportation	3,341	106,733	31.35	117.7	117.7	109.4	129.4	135.0	121.7
Construction	1,207	36,958	30.62	77.2	32.4	55.1	28.1	54.5	54.0
Services	2,225	38,249	17.19	117.0	114.0	106.8	123.3	128.3	113.7
Trade	16,491	499,040	26.03	117.3	114.3	112.9	126.7	128.7	118.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	61,841	1,697,200	27.42	117.3	120.5	114.6	130.5	137.2	121.2
Vancouver									
Manufacturing	61,069	1,986,452	30.99	140.3	244.4	228.9	277.7	324.1	256.0
Lumber products	5,490	153,198	27.90	91.2	93.4	86.1	95.7	112.2	102.8
Iron and steel	42,753	1,335,993	31.25	323.2	501.7	482.8	547.7	657.1	502.3
Communications	2,597	70,033	26.97	111.7	108.9	109.2	122.7	115.9	120.3
Transportation	6,136	218,891	35.67	114.5	114.9	110.6	131.3	130.2	134.5
Construction	3,977	130,907	32.92	123.3	142.0	177.3	131.3	129.5	194.5
Services	3,563	77,904	21.86	119.9	120.3	110.3	143.4	143.1	131.0
Trade	14,360	372,810	25.96	114.1	114.0	107.9	132.4	131.5	124.3
Vancouver - All Industries	91,706	2,757,097	30.06	130.6	171.1	170.8	208.0	235.6	197.9

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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

FEBRUARY, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
March 29, 1944

72-002

Price \$1 a year

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1944.

Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

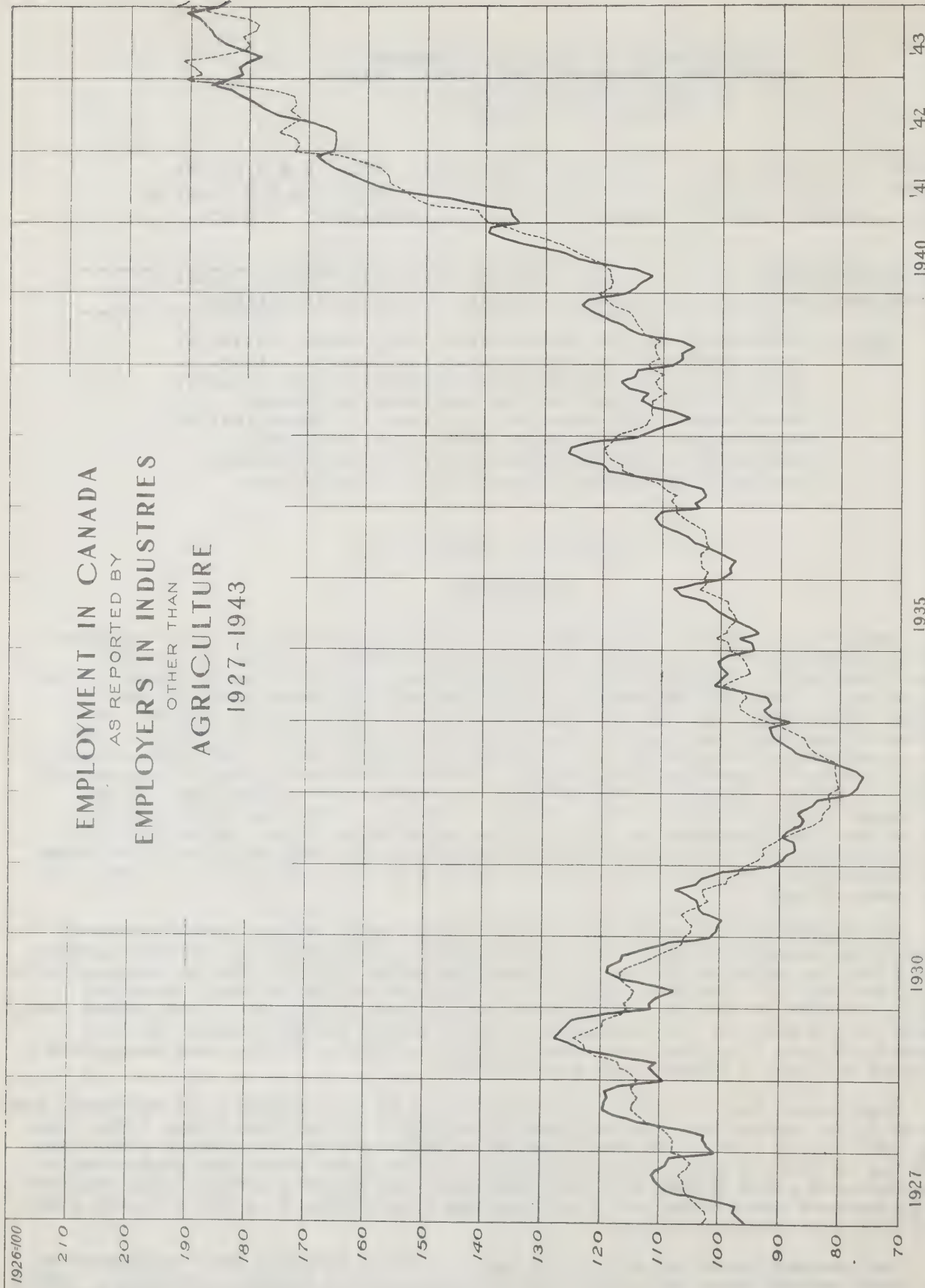
There was continued curtailment in industrial activity at the beginning of February, repeating the situation indicated at midwinter in five of the last six years. Previously, employment had usually, though not invariably, shown partial recovery at Feb. 1 from the year-end lay-off; the average change in employment between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the period, 1921-1943, has been a slight gain. The 14,311 firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Feb. 1, 1944, reported a combined working force of 1,843,308, as compared with 1,869,151 at Jan. 1. This decline of 25,762 persons, or 1.4 p.c., reduced the index number of employment (1926-100), from 185.7 at Jan. 1, to 183.1 at the date under review, when it was 1.1 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1943, figure of 181.2. Since the reduction was contrary to the usual movement at Feb. 1 in the experience of the period, 1929-37, used in calculating the factors of seasonal variation, the seasonally-adjusted index was also lowered, falling from its previous maximum of 192.9 at Jan. 1, to 190.3 at the date under review.

The resumption of normal operations, interrupted in many establishments over the holiday season, brought about a substantial increase in the weekly payrolls reported at the beginning of February. These aggregated \$58,531,994, as compared with \$55,496,961 at Jan. 1. The gain was 5.5 p.c. The per capita average, which had declined from \$31.61 at Dec. 1 to \$29.69 at Jan. 1, rose to \$31.75 at the latest date, the highest in the record. The increase of \$2.06 in the weekly earnings at Feb. 1 as compared with Jan. 1 approximated that of \$2.04 indicated in the same comparison in 1943, when the Feb. 1 average had been \$29.96.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of February, but the gain of 4,778 persons was the smallest at midwinter in any year since 1933. The increases over Jan. 1 took place wholly in the manufacture of non-durable goods, the largest being in textile and rubber factories. On the other hand, the production of heavy manufactured goods showed a further decline. Non-ferrous metal plants reported the most pronounced reductions, but the trend was also downward in the iron and steel and electrical apparatus industries.

The non-manufacturing divisions, on the whole, afforded less employment at the date under review, when the curtailment was mainly of a seasonal character. There were losses of 4,245 persons in transportation, 18,781 in construction and 12,704 in

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1927-1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

trade. Communications reported no general change, while logging, mining and services showed greater activity. The gains of 3,295 in logging and 1,536 in mining were contra-seasonal.

PAYROLLS.

The salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating employers totalled \$58,581,994, exceeding by \$3,035,033, or 5.5 p.c., the weekly payroll reported on or about Jan. 1, when the disbursements had been affected by the observance of the year-end holidays. The weekly per capita average earnings advanced from \$29.69 at Jan. 1, to \$31.75 at the first of February, as compared with \$29.93 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$27.66 at Feb. 1, 1942.

The latest survey shows that, including the statistics for financial institutions, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,908,265, as compared with 1,934,006 at Jan. 1. The sums distributed in weekly salaries and wages among these persons amounted to \$60,600,198, while those employed at Jan. 1 received \$57,573,526. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$31.76, as compared with \$29.77 at the beginning of January, and \$30.00 at Feb. 1, 1943.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1944, and Feb. 1, 1943. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 19.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these persons are higher by 48.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1944, amounted to 19.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 46.9 p.c.

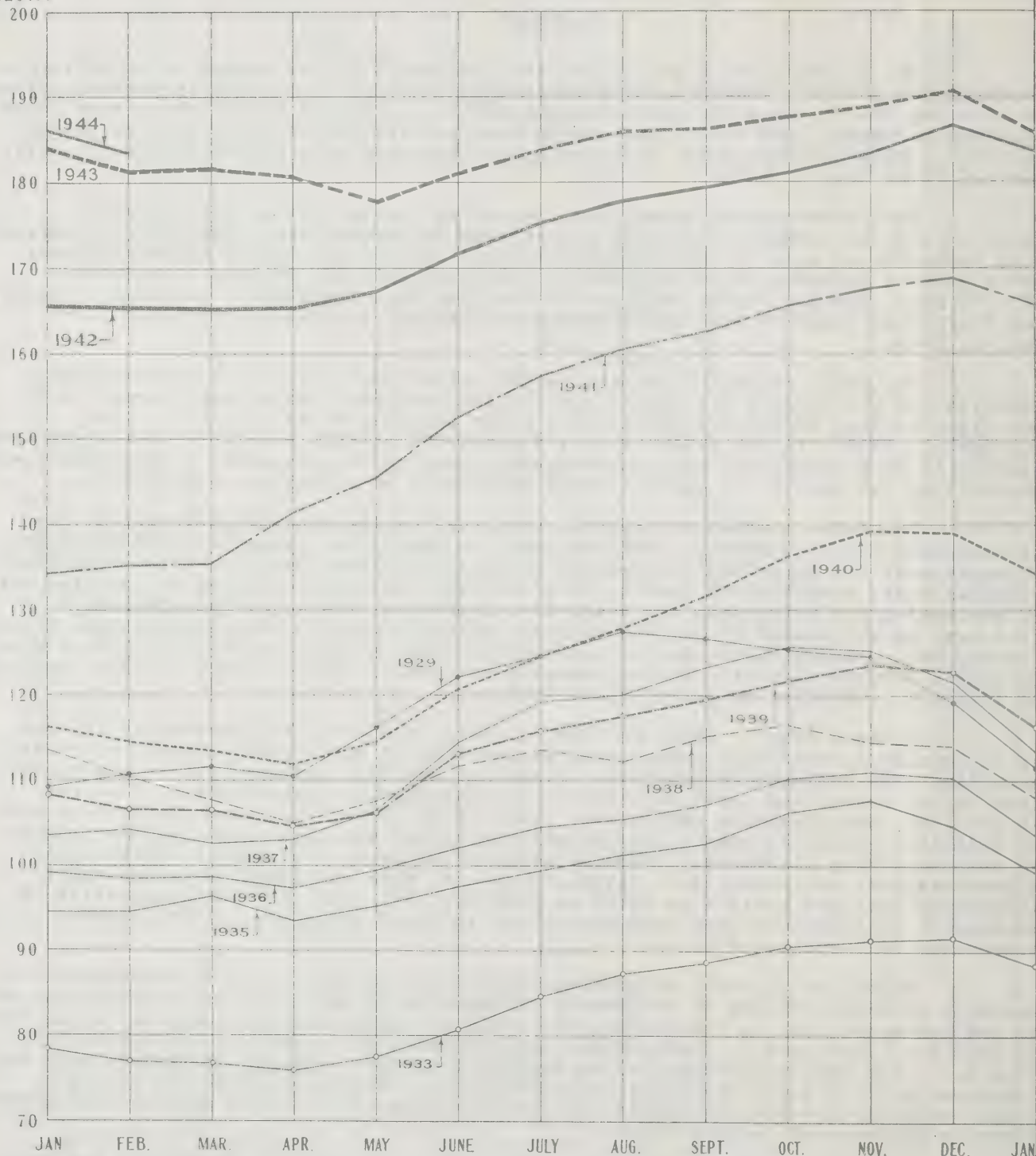
Between Feb. 1, 1943, and Feb. 1, 1944, there was an increase of 1.1 p.c. in employment in the eight industries, accompanied by that of 6.2 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in the former may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their absorption into the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944. (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a number of cases.

Mainly as a result of wartime conditions, the expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has been much greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index of employment in factories having risen by 35.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 70.6 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 23.1 p.c., while the all-industries' average has gained by 25.7 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

Even more pronounced than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

56.4 p.c., and that of payrolls by 100.1 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1944. Despite considerable curtailment in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 16.3 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 40 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1944, and Feb. 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing resumed its upward movement at the beginning of February. The increase was, however, decidedly smaller than the decline which had been indicated in the preceding report. The gain was also below-average for Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, being less than in any earlier winter since that of 1933. An interesting situation revealed by the latest survey is that the recovery at Feb. 1 took place wholly in the manufacture of non-durable goods, while the production of durable goods showed further curtailment; this is the fourth consecutive reduction in this group of industries, and the seventh since midsummer of 1939. The earlier occasions on which the trend was unfavourable were at May 1, 1943, and at Jan. 1 in 1941 and 1942.

The food, leather, lumber, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions reported greater activity at the beginning of February. The largest expansion was in textiles, in which the gain of some 3,700 workers was only slightly below the average at midwinter in earlier years of the record. The increases in the remaining industries above-enumerated were generally moderate. On the other hand, there were declines in pulp and paper, beverage, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products, the last-named showing the most important contractions. These took place mainly in the production of small arms and other commodities for the war.

The 7,957 establishments furnishing data at the beginning of February reported a combined working force of 1,188,145 men and women, an increase of 4,778, or 0.4 p.c. over their staffs at Jan. 1. The index, at 227.3, was slightly above the Jan. 1 figure of 226.4, but was otherwise the lowest since that of 226.5 at July 1, 1943. As compared with the index of 222.1 at Feb. 1, 1943, there was a gain of 2.3 p.c. Since the latest gain was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of February, there was a decline in the seasonally-adjusted index, which fell from 241.5 at Jan. 1, to 235.9 at the date under review.

Payrolls.- An important advance was recorded in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Feb. 1; these aggregated \$38,927,919, exceeding by nine p.c. the sum of

Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1944, January 1, 1944 and February 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of						
			Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Employment	Feb. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1943		
(a) Provinces											
Maritime Provinces	155,978	4,012,124	29.95	27.01	116.2	122.2	109.8	160.0	151.5	134.5	
Prince Edward Island	2,495	62,458	25.03	23.58	118.4	119.5	104.6	138.6	131.7	108.1	
Nova Scotia	78,842	2,475,850	31.80	27.80	113.1	117.2	109.7	159.7	144.7	134.2	
New Brunswick	53,139	1,473,718	27.73	26.31	121.5	130.8	111.3	161.5	164.1	136.3	
Quebec	586,195	17,564,005	29.98	28.14	126.2	128.0	126.3	158.1	150.5	151.7	
Ontario	731,464	24,767,572	32.96	30.73	114.1	114.5	113.2	138.8	130.3	134.8	
Prairie Provinces	186,694	6,106,674	31.05	30.39	113.1	116.5	105.0	134.0	135.3	120.0	
Manitoba	91,715	2,761,687	30.11	29.63	111.9	113.8	106.4	127.1	126.9	119.3	
Saskatchewan	55,853	1,063,451	29.66	28.94	101.6	107.9	95.6	124.8	124.8	110.7	
Alberta	69,126	2,281,536	33.01	32.17	121.8	126.2	109.9	152.1	153.6	128.7	
British Columbia	175,060	6,081,619	34.74	31.79	139.4	141.0	134.5	172.6	159.7	151.9	
CANADA	1,843,539	58,531,994	31.75	29.69	119.8	121.5	118.5	148.1	140.4	139.3	
(b) Cities											
Montreal	293,593	9,236,742	31.46	29.52	135.3	135.5	129.3	167.3	157.2	155.4	
Quebec City	59,103	1,117,019	28.57	25.00	165.7	169.5	157.8	228.8	204.6	193.5	
Toronto	254,769	8,368,247	32.92	30.72	128.8	129.2	126.1	158.0	147.8	149.2	
Ottawa	21,276	578,039	27.17	26.34	107.1	110.0	108.0	126.4	125.8	123.3	
Hamilton	58,820	1,988,321	33.80	30.95	110.9	111.2	113.4	136.4	125.1	140.5	
Windsor	40,440	1,798,815	44.48	37.73	129.2	130.1	137.2	150.9	129.0	152.0	
Winnipeg	61,351	1,732,561	28.24	27.45	119.3	120.5	109.2	132.9	130.5	120.6	
Vancouver	90,940	3,103,809	34.13	30.08	179.0	180.6	169.1	233.8	208.0	196.0	
(c) Industries											
Manufacturing	1,188,145	38,397,919	32.76	30.18	135.3	134.8	132.2	170.6	156.5	157.0	
Durable Goods 1/	667,834	23,938,057	35.84	32.50	156.4	157.1	151.1	200.1	182.3	180.7	
Non-Durable Goods	503,075	14,340,618	28.51	26.80	116.3	114.5	115.2	140.0	129.6	132.3	
Electric Light and Power	17,236	649,244	37.67	36.52	90.3	91.7	90.1	105.5	103.9	102.1	
Logging	81,344	2,029,222	24.95	24.08	171.7	164.7	147.7	218.5	202.4	160.9	
Mining	74,419	2,846,627	38.25	34.14	90.0	88.1	91.1	109.3	95.5	104.4	
Communications	28,066	859,806	30.64	30.86	108.1	108.1	106.1	122.2	123.1	112.1	
Transportation	144,253	5,190,540	35.98	35.79	115.1	118.4	106.4	130.1	127.2	129.4	
Construction and Maintenance	114,618	3,420,726	29.84	28.70	65.2	75.3	90.1	85.3	95.5	114.4	
Services	44,099	853,074	19.34	18.94	114.5	113.7	105.1	136.9	132.9	120.8	
Trade	168,445	4,404,080	26.15	25.50	102.0	109.7	95.2	114.1	118.8	105.0	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,843,389	58,531,994	31.75	29.69	119.3	121.5	118.5	148.1	140.4	130.3	
Finance	64,976	2,068,204	31.83	32.02	109.3	109.2	105.3	119.3	120.3	114.1	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,908,265	60,600,193	31.76	29.77	119.3	120.9	117.9	146.9	139.5	138.3	

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Dec. 1, 1942.5; Jan. 1, 144.6 and Feb. 1, 142.7; at Feb. 1, 1943, the index was 132.4.

\$35,708,587 reported by the same firms at Jan. 1. This gain was due mainly to the resumption of normal operations following the year-end holidays reflected in the preceding survey. The per capita average, which had declined from \$32.86 at Dec. 1 to \$30.18 at Jan. 1, rose to \$32.76 at Feb. 1, 1944, as compared with \$30.65 at the same date in 1943, and \$28.39 paid at Feb. 1, 1942. Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Feb. 1, 1944, was 170.6, as compared with 156.5 at the beginning of January, and 157.4 at Feb. 1, 1943. The latest figure was exceeded only by those in the final quarter of last year, the Dec. 1 index of 174.0 being the highest in the record, which commenced at June 1, 1941. In the 12 months' comparison, the index of payrolls at Feb. 1, 1944, showed a gain of 8.7 p.c., accompanying that of 2.3 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment. The reasons for the greater growth in the former than the latter index have already been given. It may again be pointed out the up-grading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular importance during the war in the manufacturing industries, tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency. Another factor exercising unusual influence in the case of manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment, there having been important growth in the proportions of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. Thus at Feb. 1, 1944, such industries provided work for 57 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing, exclusive of electric light and power, while at June 1, 1941, the proportion was 49.7 p.c. The effect of this change in distribution is emphasized by the fact that the latest per capita weekly average earnings of persons engaged in these classes stood at \$35.84, or \$8.05 more than the average at June 1, 1941, while in the light manufacturing industries, the Feb. 1 average, standing at \$28.51, has risen by \$5.21 in the period of observation.

During the months for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially marked advances in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products and electrical apparatus and equipment industries, in all of which the volume of war work has been very large. These increases have been accompanied by important, though relatively smaller advances in employment. In practically every case, the per capita average weekly earnings in the various branches of manufacturing are higher than they were at the same date in 1942 or 1943.

Logging. - There was a contra-seasonal increase in logging at Feb. 1, when the 569 co-operating employers stated that they had a personnel of 81,344 persons, as compared with 78,049 at Jan. 1. The index of employment, at 271.8, was somewhat higher than at any other Feb. 1 of the record, with the exception of that in 1938; as compared with 233.8 at Feb. 1, 1943, there was a gain of 16.2 p.c., which was accompanied by a rise of 35.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same period. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,029,222, as compared with \$1,879,787 in the preceding report.

The per capita average earnings advanced from \$24.08 at Jan. 1, 1944, to \$24.95 at the date under review. The Feb. 1, 1943, average had been \$20.54, and that at the same date in 1942, \$17.54. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8).

Mining. - The trend was contra-seasonally upward in the mining division at Feb. 1, when the extraction of metallic ores and of coal afforded more employment than at Jan. 1. Other non-metallic minerals, however, showed reduced activity in this comparison. Data were tabulated from 478 operators, with a combined working force of 74,419 persons, as compared with 72,883 at Jan. 1. The index in the mining group as a whole advanced from 156.1 in the preceding report, to 159.5 at the beginning of February, when it was slightly lower than that of 161.4 at Feb. 1, 1943. The index of payrolls, however, showed a rise of 4.7 p.c. over the 12 months. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review aggregated \$2,846,627, as compared with

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

\$2,488,460 in the preceding period of observation. Resumption of work following the holidays was partly responsible for the higher employment and earnings. The per capita figure rose from \$34.14 at Jan. 1, to \$38.25 at Feb. 1, when it was also greater than that of \$35.89 at Feb. 1, 1943.

Communications.- There was practically no general change in employment in communications at Feb. 1, when a staff of 28,066 was reported by the co-operating companies, whose employees at Jan. 1 had numbered 28,070. A loss is usual at midwinter. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$859,806, as compared with \$866,175 in the preceding return. The per capita average declined from \$30.86 at Jan. 1, to \$30.64 at the first of February, as compared with \$28.91 at Feb. 1, 1943, when the index of employment, at 103.1, was slightly lower than that of 105.1 at the date under review. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was eight p.c.

Transportation.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to data furnished by 598 employers with 144,253 persons on their staffs, 4,245 fewer than in their last report. The loss exceeded the decline ordinarily indicated at the time of year. There was a falling-off in all branches of the group, the largest being in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 114.2, was several points higher than that of 105.5 at Feb. 1, 1943.

The reported transportation employees were paid the sum of \$5,190,540 at the date under review, for services rendered in the week preceding. At Jan. 1, their payrolls had totalled \$5,314,355; the per capita average was then \$35.79, slightly lower than that of \$35.98 at Feb. 1. At the same date in 1943, the average had been \$36.18. The latest index of payrolls was 7.2 p.c. higher than that at the beginning of February of last year.

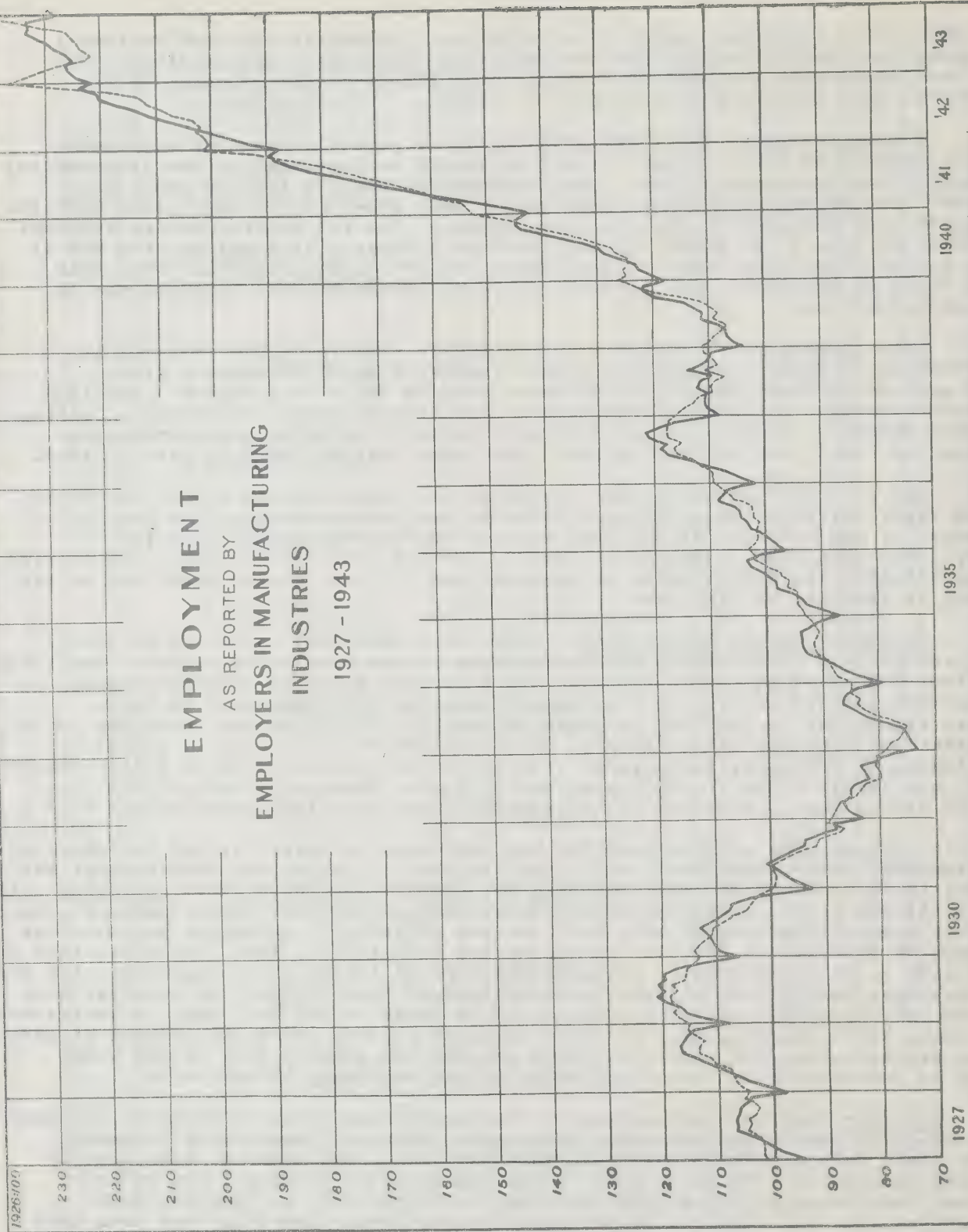
Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance at the date under review. The 1,558 contractors from whom data were received had a working force of 114,618 persons, as compared with 133,399 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers aggregated \$3,420,726, as compared with \$3,828,182 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average rose from \$28.70 at Jan. 1, to \$29.84 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$28.89 at the same date in 1943. Standing at 90.9, the latest index of employment was 27.7 p.c. lower than that of 125.7 at Feb. 1 of last winter. The loss in the payroll index in this comparison was 25.4 p.c.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, while there was a slight falling-off in hotels and restaurants; 661 employers in the service division reported the addition of 363 workers, bringing their staffs to 44,099 at the beginning of February. The advance was contra-seasonal, the persons in recorded employment were paid the sum of \$853,074 in weekly payrolls, as compared with \$828,155 at Jan. 1. In the period from Feb. 1, 1943, there has been a rise of nine p.c. in employment, accompanying that of 13.9 p.c. in payrolls. The per capita averages were \$18.94 at Jan. 1, and \$19.34 at Feb. 1, 1944, as compared with \$18.30 at Feb. 1, 1943. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Important curtailment in employment was noted in trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains shown in immediately preceding surveys. Data were compiled from 2,431 merchandising establishments with a staff of 168,445 persons, 12,704 fewer than at the beginning of January. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,404,080, as compared with \$4,583,260 at Jan. 1. The loss in the payrolls was proportionately less than that in the number of employees, so that the per capita average increased, rising from \$25.30 in the last report, to \$26.15 at the date under review, as compared with \$25.05 at the same date of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 159.9; this was 7.1 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1943, figure of 149.3. The employment of larger numbers of

EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES**
1927 - 1943



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

part-time workers was partly responsible for the increase. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 8.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

Financial Institutions.- The 757 co-operating financial institutions had a personnel of 64,876, as against 64,866 at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages reported amounted to \$2,068,204, as compared with \$2,076,565 paid by the same establishments on or about Jan. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$31.88, as compared with \$32.02 in the last report, and \$31.21 at Feb. 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 126.7, as compared with 122.3 at Feb. 1, 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by five p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in all provinces showed further curtailment at the beginning of February; the largest declines in employment were in Quebec and New Brunswick. Except in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the reported aggregate payrolls were higher than at Jan. 1, indicating general recovery from the loss in working time due to the observance of the year-end holidays; in the three provinces above-named, the percentage declines in the salaries and wages were smaller than those in the number of employees, so that in all nine provinces, the per capita averages were higher at the date under review than in the preceding report. They were also generally higher than at Feb. 1 in 1942 or 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Area showed further seasonal curtailment at Feb. 1. Although this was considerably above-average in extent, it was smaller than the loss indicated at Feb. 1, 1943. All three provinces in the area shared in the reduction, that in New Brunswick being greatest. Data were received from 1,016 firms employing 133,976 men and women, a number which was less by 6,689, or 4.8 p.c., than their Jan. 1 aggregate. The latest index, at 177.1, was 5.8 p.c. higher than that of 167.4 at the beginning of February of last year; it was, however, slightly below the maximum Feb. 1 figure of 178.8, which had been indicated in the winter of 1942.

In spite of the contraction in industrial employment at the date under review, there was an important rise in the payrolls distributed. These aggregated \$4,012,124, as compared with \$3,798,928 at Jan. 1. The average per employee was \$29.95, being \$2.94 higher than that of \$27.01 indicated in the last report, when loss of working time over the year-end holidays had greatly affected the earnings. The Feb. 1, 1943, per capita was \$28.46; the latest payroll index was 19 p.c. higher than at that date.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed slight improvement. Vegetable feed factories afforded more employment, but there were declines in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. These changes, and the smaller increases and decreases which took place in other industries, resulted in a gain of 61 persons in manufacturing as a whole. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the trends were mixed. Considerable additions to the working forces were reported in logging and coal-mining, and there was a slight gain in services. On the other hand, transportation, trade and construction released large numbers of employees, the reduction of some 6,500 in the last-named being greatest.

Quebec.- There was a contra-seasonal falling-off in Quebec at Feb. 1, reducing employment to a level which approximated that indicated at the same date a year earlier. The 3,767 co-operating establishments reported an aggregate staff of 586,195 men and women, as compared with 594,189 at Jan. 1. This decline of 7,994 workers, or 1.3 p.c., was accompanied by a rise of \$845,934, or 5.1 p.c., in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed. These amounted to \$17,664,005, an average of \$29.96 per employee. The per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1944, had been \$28.14, the falling-off then noted from the Dec. 1 figure of \$30.04, having been due to loss of time during the year-end holidays. The average at Feb. 1 in 1943 was \$28.33, and that in 1942, \$25.49. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 4.2 p.c. higher than at Feb. 1, 1943, while that of employment was lower by 0.1 p.c.

Manufacturing and mining showed heightened activity in Quebec at the beginning

of February, while curtailment was noted in logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade. Of these declines (which were mainly seasonal in character), that of nearly 5,000 in construction was greatest. Within the manufacturing group, additions to the payrolls in food, lumber, leather, textile and tobacco plants were partly offset by losses in electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products.

Ontario.- Repeating the movement indicated at Feb. 1, 1943, there was a moderate contra-seasonal decline in Ontario at the date under review, when the 6,085 establishments recorded a combined working force of 751,464, as compared with 754,428 in their last return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1, however, were substantially higher, standing at \$24,767,572, as compared with \$23,186,885 at the beginning of January; the average per employee had then been lowered, mainly by the observance of the holidays, to \$30.73, while the latest figure was \$32.96, and that at Feb. 1, 1943, was \$31.54. For the second successive month, employment in Ontario was in smaller volume than at the same date of last winter; the Feb. 1, 1944, index, at 184.8, was one p.c. below that at Feb. 1, 1943. The index of payrolls, however, showed a gain of 2.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

The recovery in employment in factories at the date under review was decidedly smaller than the recession indicated at the opening of January. Reductions were recorded in lumber, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products, while the tendency was favourable in most other branches of manufacturing. The greatest gains of 1,225 and 983 persons took place in textile and iron and steel, respectively, the increases in food, leather, rubber, tobacco and chemical plants being moderate. Logging, mining and communications also showed heightened activity, but there were contractions in transportation, construction and maintenance and trade; from the last-named, some 4,800 persons were released in a seasonal movement.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at midwinter in the years since 1920, employment in the Prairie Area was curtailed at the beginning of February; the 1,891 co-operating firms reported 196,694 employees, as compared with 202,808 at Jan. 1. The number of persons released was 6,114, or three p.c., which rather exceeded the average loss at Feb. 1 in earlier years, although it was less than that noted at midwinter in 1943. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement, which generally extended to most of the industrial divisions. The largest losses were in trade and construction, while there were relatively small reductions in transportation and manufacturing. Within the latter, vegetable food and iron and steel factories showed a falling-off, but improvement was indicated in lumber, textile and animal food plants. Logging was also more active.

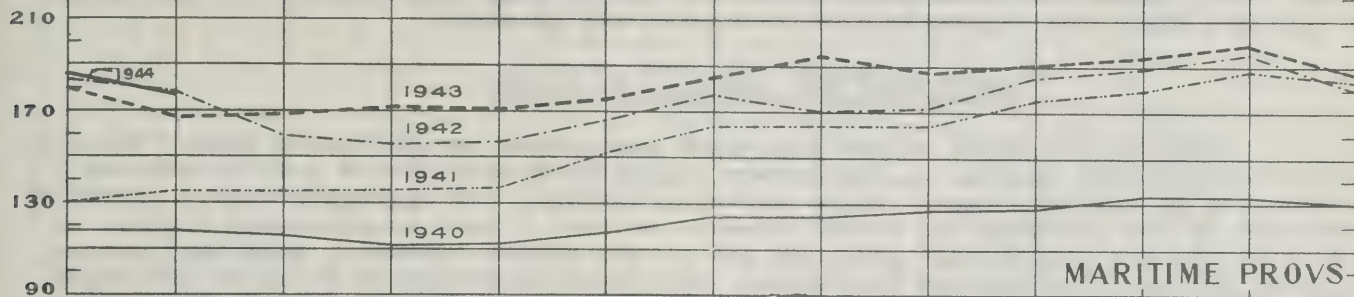
The salaries and wages distributed by the employers whose returns were tabulated at Feb. 1, 1944, amounted to \$6,106,674, as compared with \$6,164,302 at the beginning of January. This decline of 0.9 p.c. was relatively much smaller than that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average advanced, rising from \$30.39 in the last report, to \$31.05 at Feb. 1, 1944; at the same date in 1943, the figure had been \$29.77. In the intervening 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has gained by 7.7 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 11.7 p.c.

British Columbia.- The contraction recorded in British Columbia at Feb. 1 was contra-seasonal in character, but repeats the movement at the same date in 1943 and 1942. The 1,552 establishments furnishing data dismissed 2,001 workers, reducing their staffs by 1.1 p.c. to 175,060 at the date under review. These persons were paid \$6,081,619 in weekly payrolls, a sum which was higher by 8.4 p.c. than that of \$5,628,780 indicated at Jan. 1. The latest weekly per capita average was \$34.74, as compared with \$31.79 at Jan. 1, and \$31.22 at Feb. 1, 1943. The index of payrolls since that date had risen by 13.6 p.c., while that of employment was 3.6 p.c. higher.

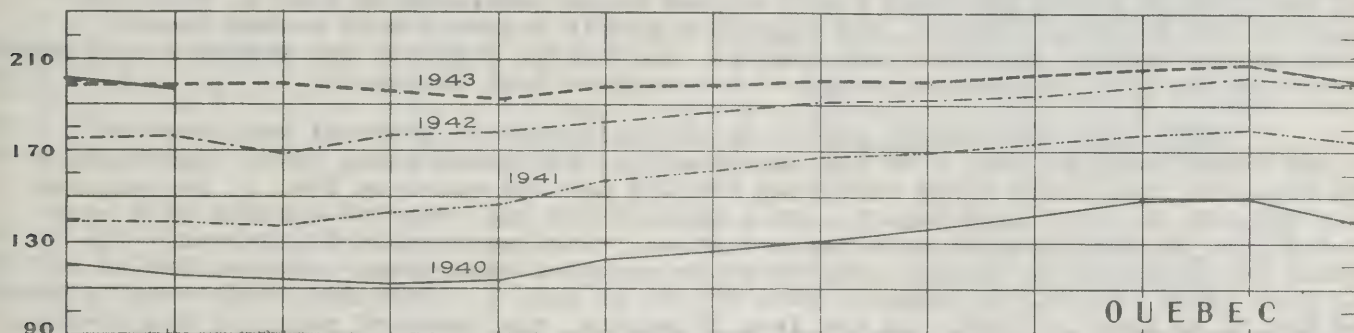
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1940-1944

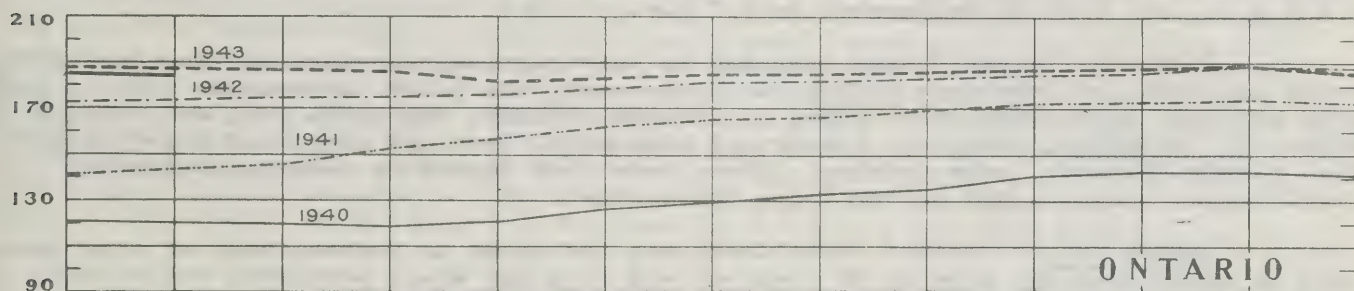
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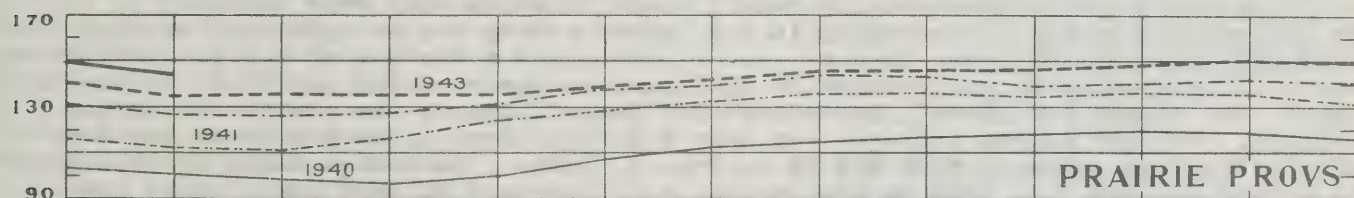
MARITIME PROVS



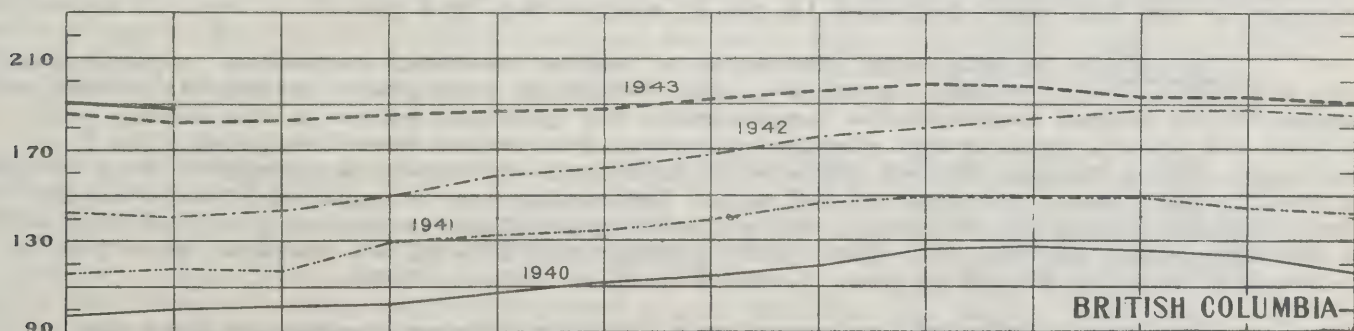
QUEBEC



ONTARIO



PRAIRIE PROVS



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Manufacturing, mining, transportation and services showed moderately heightened activity. Construction, logging and trade, on the other hand, released employees; the losses were not particularly large. In the manufacturing group, animal food, lumber and some other divisions showed some improvement, but employment in iron and steel and vegetable food factories was quieter.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Each of the eight cities for which statistics are published showed lowered industrial activity at Feb. 1; the losses ranged from that of 0.2 p.c. in Montreal, to 2.5 p.c. in Ottawa. In all eight centres, however, the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments at Feb. 1 were considerably higher, as were also the per capita averages. In six of the cities, (namely, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver), the reported totals of salaries and wages and the average weekly earnings also exceeded those indicated at Feb. 1, 1943; in Hamilton and Windsor, however, the aggregate weekly payrolls were rather lower, although the average earnings were higher. In Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor, employment was below its level at the beginning of February of last winter.

Montreal.- The slight reduction in employment in Montreal was contrary to the usual trend at Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Information was received from 2,228 firms employing 293,593 men and women at Feb. 1, as compared with 294,035 in their last report. This loss of 0.2 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 6.3 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which aggregated \$9,236,742. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$31.46 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.52 at Jan. 1, 1944, \$29.85 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$26.72 at Feb. 1, 1942. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has advanced by 7.7 p.c., and that of employment by 4.7 p.c.

Increases in staff were reported in construction, services and manufacturing at the beginning of February; within the last-named, the gains in textiles were largest, while moderate improvement was noted in leather, lumber, vegetable food and tobacco factories. Beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, however, were quieter. There were also losses in transportation and retail trade, those in the latter being substantial.

Quebec City.- Further curtailment was indicated in Quebec; most of this took place in manufacturing, notably of chemical and iron and steel products, while there were also considerable decreases in retail trade, in which they were seasonal in character. The 250 establishments co-operating in the latest survey had an aggregate working force of 39,103 persons, 887 fewer than at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 2.2 p.c., which was, however, accompanied by an increase of 11.7 p.c. in the recorded payrolls; in the last report, the latter had shown a pronounced falling-off due to the observance of the holidays. The per capita average rose from \$25.00 at Jan. 1, to \$28.57 at the date under review, as compared with \$25.16 at Feb. 1, 1943. The latest index of employment was higher by five p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, while the increase in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 18.4 p.c.

Toronto.- In this city, there was a further seasonal recession in employment; this was rather below-normal in extent. The reduction took place mainly in trade, while manufacturing showed considerable improvement; the greatest gains in the latter were in iron and steel, textile and chemical plants. Statistics were tabulated from 2,157 employers, whose working forces included 254,769 men and women; as compared with 255,380 at Jan. 1, this was a decrease of 0.2 p.c. Indicating the resumption of more normal operations following the holidays, the reported payrolls rose by 6.9 p.c., to \$8,388,247 at the date under review. The per capita average was \$32.92, as compared with \$30.72 in the last report, \$32.38 at Dec. 1, and \$31.50 at Feb. 1, 1943.

The latest index of employment was 197.5, as compared with 198.0 at the beginning of January, and 193.3 at Feb. 1 of last year, since when there has been a rise of 2.2 p.c. in employment, and of 5.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Ottawa.- The tendency was quite generally downward in Ottawa at Feb. 1, there being a slackening in manufacturing, construction, services and trade, the last showing a considerable falling-off. On the whole, there was a reduction of 538 in the personnel of the 258 firms furnishing information, whose staffs aggregated 21,276 at Feb. 1. In spite of the loss of 2.5 p.c. in the number of employees as compared with Jan. 1, there was a gain of 0.6 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$578,039, compared with \$574,506 in the preceding period of observation. The weekly pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment contained \$27.17, as compared with the per capita average of \$26.34 at Jan. 1, \$27.18 at Dec. 1, and \$26.58 at Feb. 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 161.3, was 0.8 p.c. lower than that at the same date of last year, since when there has been a gain of 0.9 p.c. in the payroll index.

Hamilton.- A further reduction in employment in Hamilton was recorded at the beginning of February, when the 371 co-operating establishments employed 58,820 men and women, as compared with 58,970 at Jan. 1; the salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$1,988,321, as against \$1,825,191 in the last report. There was accordingly a decrease of 0.3 p.c. in employment, accompanied by a gain of 8.9 p.c. in the payrolls as compared with Jan. 1. The per capita average advanced from \$30.95 at Jan. 1, to \$33.80 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.53 at Feb. 1, 1943. In the intervening 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 7.1 p.c., and that of payrolls by 2.9 p.c.

There was a moderate increase in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in rubber, textile and electrical apparatus plants. Trade, however, was seasonally quieter, while in other divisions the changes were rather slight.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor again showed a contraction, most of which took place in manufacturing, construction and trade. Data were compiled from 223 firms with a combined working force of 40,440 persons, as compared with 40,748 at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 0.8 p.c. The reported payrolls, however, showed a rise of 17 p.c., bringing the latest weekly total to \$1,798,815. The per capita average earnings, at \$44.48, were higher by \$6.75 than at Jan. 1, when they had been lowered by the observance of the holidays; the latest figure was also greater than that of \$42.51 at Dec. 1. The Feb. 1, 1943, average had been \$42.06. The index of employment in the year had declined by 5.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 0.7 p.c.

Winnipeg.- The seasonal shrinkage in employment in Winnipeg was less-than-usual at Feb. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, being also decidedly smaller than that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was a moderate advance in manufacturing, improvement being shown in the iron and steel, textile and animal food divisions. Vegetable food factories, however, were quieter. Construction also slackened, and there was a substantial reduction in trade, following unusual activity at the holiday season. Five hundred and ninety establishments reported a personnel of 61,351, and paid the sum of \$1,732,561 in weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1; at Jan. 1, their employees had numbered 62,019, and the payrolls had aggregated \$1,702,334. The latest per capita average was \$28.24, compared with \$27.45 at Jan. 1, 1944, and \$27.92 at Feb. 1, 1943. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has risen by 9.3 p.c., and that of payrolls by 10.2 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was curtailment in employment in Vancouver at the beginning of February; this took place largely in trade, although construction also released some employees. On the other hand, transportation, services and manufacturing showed rather greater activity. The 663 establishments whose returns were received had a combined staff of 90,940 persons, 806 fewer than at the beginning of January. The index, at 254.0, was higher by 5.9 p.c. than that at Feb. 1, 1943, while the index of weekly payrolls showed a gain of 19.3 p.c. during the year. The latest weekly aggregate was \$3,103,809, as compared with \$2,759,363 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average rose from \$30.08 at Jan. 1, to \$34.13 at the date under review, exceeding the figure of \$29.89 at the beginning of February of last year.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	-	-	-	95.3	98.3	96.4	-	-	-	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	-	-	-	101.6	104.9	103.2	-	-	-	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	-	-	-	105.9	117.0	113.1	-	-	-	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	166.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	163.4	176.7	173.3	128.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	168.1	169.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	138.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.3	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.5	168.4	110.3	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.5	102.3	193.8	145.0	192.1	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.7	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	180.7	200.9	184.8	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.7	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.2	139.0	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.6	191.0	125.5	218.6	160.1	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.3	121.6	216.7	169.7	206.1	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.0	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1944.

100.0 7.3 .1 4.3 2.9 31.8 40.7 10.7 5.0 2.0 3.7 9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	118.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	85.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939	102.6	117.0	106.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Feb. 1, 1940	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	158.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	166.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	158.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.8	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	238.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	256.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.9	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	164.8	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.2
May 1	186.1	269.7	192.5	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	188.0	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.9	138.9	245.2
Aug. 1	188.9	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.7	278.4	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.0	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.7	201.5	174.3	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1944.

15.9 2.1 13.8 1.2 3.2 2.2 3.3 4.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.6
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.9	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.9	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.6	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.6
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3
Mar. 1	181.5	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	179.9	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.6	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.3	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.2	196.6	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.4	138.3	196.3	152.1
Oct. 1	187.6	231.3	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.5	161.9
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.5	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
	1307.8		1366.9		91.0	830	879.7	1379.6	1123.9
	186.8		195.3	157.8	105.9	114.7	125.9	197.4	160.5
	100.0	64.5			1.6		8.2		9.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the industrial industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	64.5	227.3	226.4	222.1	191.2	147.4	120.5	106.0
Animal products - edible	2.3	210.5	206.9	172.9	162.5	159.7	132.5	122.2
Fur and products	.2	120.9	121.6	124.4	112.7	112.2	102.4	77.9
Leather and products	1.5	138.6	135.1	142.5	141.0	122.5	125.8	107.1
Beets and shoes	.9	124.3	122.0	127.5	132.6	119.3	125.0	110.5
Lumber products	3.3	113.6	113.4	107.5	107.4	92.8	80.0	69.8
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	86.6	87.1	88.7	93.9	81.6	66.3	58.8
Furniture	.5	111.5	110.5	107.8	114.7	105.2	89.2	84.3
Other lumber products	1.1	217.4	215.0	178.0	151.0	122.1	117.6	93.5
Musical instruments	.1	34.4	34.2	45.7	85.4	72.2	54.6	47.4
Plant products - edible	2.7	155.7	154.1	137.6	148.5	122.7	116.0	105.1
Pulp and paper products	4.5	132.8	133.0	125.8	133.0	117.5	111.4	103.7
Pulp and paper	1.9	117.0	117.7	113.6	121.8	107.5	98.5	87.0
Paper products	.9	211.2	212.8	185.0	185.7	149.2	138.9	130.6
Printing and publishing	1.7	127.5	127.1	121.3	128.2	119.6	118.6	115.7
Rubber products	1.0	149.5	141.3	127.9	131.9	121.6	108.6	102.1
Textile products	7.4	157.7	153.5	165.3	165.6	150.5	136.5	117.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	159.0	156.5	170.8	175.1	163.5	153.2	128.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	114.0	112.9	125.0	129.3	123.7	118.8	93.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	171.7	169.3	197.5	201.4	177.0	163.1	129.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	578.4	561.0	558.8	577.5	562.6	502.9	501.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	147.5	145.1	138.8	145.6	136.8	135.9	117.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	157.5	150.9	170.7	164.6	145.0	124.6	111.4
Other textile products	.9	170.5	165.1	174.6	170.2	150.1	122.7	103.9
Tobacco	.7	153.1	144.1	174.8	185.0	168.8	164.0	160.2
Beverages	.7	233.4	237.3	223.8	218.7	186.7	166.7	159.4
Chemicals and allied products	4.3	624.6	620.4	699.0	558.0	252.7	178.9	155.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	137.8	137.5	133.7	129.4	106.5	84.7	70.9
Electric light and power	.9	135.4	137.5	135.1	139.8	141.9	132.2	125.3
Electrical apparatus	2.5	327.4	329.0	284.0	238.8	182.2	139.4	125.7
Iron and steel products	25.6	345.5	345.9	335.7	249.7	170.4	113.7	94.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	248.2	252.1	255.0	242.2	189.6	153.5	118.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	226.7	228.2	256.5	246.8	183.8	124.8	112.8
Agricultural implements	.6	133.7	129.6	132.8	113.1	90.6	68.4	62.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.8	315.2	312.9	277.5	218.0	154.2	107.6	90.0
Automobiles and parts	2.4	302.9	304.1	317.7	266.9	224.1	155.4	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.3	1546.4	1567.5	1497.2	646.8	304.7	57.5	53.1
Heating appliances	.3	168.7	166.3	162.4	158.6	144.5	123.4	106.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	297.2	297.9	329.2	270.6	204.3	132.2	99.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	281.2	278.7	332.0	270.4	190.4	118.1	102.1
Other iron and steel products	1.1	405.5	409.5	463.4	321.8	190.7	121.4	97.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.9	475.9	490.0	478.3	355.2	228.1	165.2	151.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	212.6	212.6	202.5	189.5	172.9	158.4	147.3
Miscellaneous	1.1	368.2	364.3	392.6	277.6	166.3	148.6	131.7
LOGGING	4.4	271.8	260.7	233.8	267.2	265.8	227.2	143.0
MINING	4.0	159.5	156.1	161.4	176.8	169.1	168.4	160.5
Coal	1.5	101.7	98.1	93.5	101.0	96.2	94.7	93.5
Metallic ores	2.0	291.4	285.9	317.7	356.4	349.6	354.5	333.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	151.0	152.7	149.0	153.4	124.0	123.7	116.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	105.1	105.1	103.1	100.2	89.6	82.7	81.2
Telegraphs	.4	129.5	129.2	129.6	117.3	99.9	93.3	89.8
Telephones	1.1	98.4	98.5	95.8	95.5	86.8	79.8	78.8
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	114.2	117.5	105.5	98.2	89.4	83.3	79.4
Street railways and cartage	2.4	178.1	178.8	164.9	144.9	135.7	126.2	119.6
Steam railways	4.5	104.2	105.4	97.4	90.5	81.2	76.2	71.6
Shipping and steredoring	.9	79.3	93.5	69.4	75.3	66.4	60.8	63.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.2	90.9	105.8	125.7	116.1	82.5	58.1	89.4
Building	2.3	100.0	113.8	180.3	145.2	108.3	48.4	44.2
Highway	1.9	87.2	119.3	98.1	131.9	77.6	72.0	172.9
Railway	2.0	85.0	85.2	95.8	78.3	59.4	55.0	57.2
SERVICES	2.4	185.9	194.3	179.7	167.0	148.6	131.8	129.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	195.3	195.6	174.2	181.4	141.8	127.8	125.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	197.0	191.9	189.3	176.9	160.5	138.7	136.8
TRADE	9.2	159.9	172.0	149.3	188.8	147.0	136.4	131.0
Retail	6.9	166.1	184.8	156.9	168.2	153.1	141.9	136.3
Wholesale	2.3	138.9	139.1	129.3	134.6	130.9	121.9	118.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	183.2	185.7	181.2	169.4	135.2	114.4	100.0

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1942	Feb. 1 1941	Feb. 1 1940	Feb. 1 1939
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	42.7	209.4	209.3	189.3	167.2	131.3	115.6	90.4
	Lumber products	3.3	116.0	116.7	98.1	96.4	88.6	79.5	67.5
	Pulp and paper	4.0	192.9	200.7	176.7	182.6	160.5	155.4	128.9
	Textile products	2.9	106.2	106.7	117.3	122.8	109.8	103.7	75.6
	Iron and steel	23.8	350.5	363.4	322.0	263.0	169.8	132.5	84.2
	Other manufactures	9.8	166.4	149.0	137.5	136.5	124.9	110.4	93.1
	Logging	8.0	484.9	432.4	428.1	405.3	372.5	364.5	216.4
	Mining	11.8	104.9	100.6	97.8	112.8	112.0	111.9	109.4
	Communications	2.0	99.7	123.1	118.7	111.1	94.4	91.3	86.5
	Transportation	13.7	158.6	167.1	126.1	137.5	122.5	103.8	94.3
	Construction	10.8	153.3	221.1	205.1	326.1	132.4	87.1	77.8
	Services	1.8	295.8	292.4	273.3	257.1	207.9	173.6	167.6
	Trade	8.0	171.2	188.0	183.7	168.1	160.8	132.3	123.3
	- All Industries	100.0	177.1	186.3	167.4	178.8	135.2	118.4	100.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	69.3	243.0	242.5	237.1	199.2	149.6	123.0	107.0
	Lumber products	3.3	120.1	118.1	114.4	113.8	94.7	86.4	71.3
	Pulp and paper	5.1	126.1	126.0	119.0	128.2	113.8	105.1	99.5
	Textile products	17.5	182.9	177.2	189.2	186.7	169.7	151.1	130.5
	Iron and steel	22.4	386.7	389.3	348.9	290.0	160.4	101.8	80.1
	Other manufactures	16.8	271.9	273.2	277.1	200.1	164.7	130.3	116.2
	Logging	8.0	412.5	427.8	349.7	440.5	412.1	347.6	186.8
	Mining	2.5	314.7	311.1	307.6	309.2	271.8	287.1	253.1
	Communications	1.2	99.7	99.0	98.4	96.4	82.8	75.7	74.0
	Transportation	3.0	97.5	100.4	93.2	87.7	79.2	72.1	68.9
	Construction	3.4	76.9	88.9	130.8	113.5	75.7	46.7	136.0
	Services	2.2	182.7	181.8	168.7	148.8	128.8	114.6	113.3
	Trade	7.0	176.4	189.4	164.9	169.6	166.2	144.7	141.1
	- All Industries	100.0	198.5	201.3	198.7	176.7	139.4	116.0	113.0
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.8	215.8	214.2	216.6	193.9	151.8	122.9	108.9
	Lumber products	2.9	100.8	102.4	93.7	88.5	78.2	65.1	59.8
	Pulp and paper	4.0	132.1	132.1	125.3	132.1	116.4	112.7	106.4
	Textile products	7.2	134.3	131.2	141.7	145.6	133.3	124.2	107.5
	Iron and steel	18.3	314.3	312.9	328.1	266.4	180.7	125.4	105.0
	Other manufactures	20.3	226.8	224.7	218.9	202.2	168.7	137.7	125.4
	Logging	4.3	196.7	166.6	180.9	209.3	227.0	199.1	138.1
	Mining	2.9	223.9	217.9	253.0	282.8	291.7	286.6	262.6
	Communications	1.4	95.2	91.5	89.5	91.5	85.3	77.4	76.1
	Transportation	3.3	106.6	112.1	99.7	91.6	82.2	76.7	74.4
	Construction	4.6	91.5	100.5	117.8	112.7	87.9	65.7	73.5
	Services	2.1	218.4	217.4	201.5	196.8	175.5	155.5	153.4
	Trade	8.7	158.0	169.6	151.2	160.0	154.6	141.9	137.3
	- All Industries	100.0	184.8	185.4	186.6	173.3	143.4	120.2	109.2
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	38.6	197.3	197.3	197.3	197.3	126.7	109.8	109.6
	Lumber products	3.0	139.7	135.6	127.2	140.5	127.7	99.7	90.1
	Pulp and paper	2.1	102.7	101.6	101.3	108.2	99.5	103.0	102.5
	Textile products	2.2	206.0	199.4	230.6	211.0	179.6	160.5	130.7
	Iron and steel	15.7	178.2	178.9	164.8	131.7	98.5	84.8	78.1
	Other manufactures	17.8	260.3	264.0	232.8	211.8	158.5	137.9	125.0
	Logging	1.8	204.1	203.3	211.4	248.2	330.4	202.2	182.3
	Mining	7.1	147.2	148.0	147.8	136.8	134.4	131.8	131.3
	Communications	2.3	117.3	117.3	116.3	109.7	88.8	87.8	86.9
	Transportation	10.1	127.0	127.1	117.2	106.6	98.3	94.3	87.6
	Construction	10.1	127.0	127.1	117.2	106.6	98.3	94.3	87.6
	Services	3.4	175.6	173.4	156.6	142.1	129.0	115.5	113.5
	Trade	17.6	141.3	141.3	126.3	130.8	126.6	121.0	113.3
	- All Industries	100.0	143.1	143.1	143.1	126.8	112.2	100.0	93.9
British Columbia	Manufacturing	27.1	182.2	181.9	260.0	186.0	140.4	106.2	98.1
	Lumber products	9.6	127.4	121.1	122.8	131.9	111.7	94.9	81.5
	Pulp and paper	4.1	161.9	161.9	155.0	156.0	141.1	117.7	94.9
	Textile products	3.9	208.0	188.1	192.0	189.8	163.0	129.7	127.9
	Iron and steel	10.3	101.1	112.3	999.0	101.0	201.3	21.7	87.3
	Other manufactures	13.0	184.5	183.3	166.1	152.9	153.6	121.2	119.0
	Logging	6.2	130.6	131.7	22.2	31.2	33.2	80.0	70.3
	Mining	2.7	88.6	86.8	101.2	114.7	100.0	107.3	112.3
	Communications	2.1	135.4	139.9	139.7	122.1	109.2	107.6	107.3
	Transportation	8.7	115.0	112.8	112.9	93.3	83.2	90.0	91.7
	Construction	7.9	114.4	117.4	172.6	81.6	80.7	61.2	68.1
	Services	2.0	165.3	161.9	150.9	137.4	131.7	118.2	112.9
	Trade	9.7	166.4	179.3	155.0	173.2	146.0	138.8	133.5
	- All Industries	100.0	188.0	190.2	181.4	140.5	118.0	100.0	96.2
B.C.									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	77.3	237.2	236.8	225.2	184.1	142.3	116.2	100.6
Plant products - edible	2.9	144.7	139.6	143.1	150.6	131.8	124.0	115.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	141.6	141.5	134.7	133.1	116.6	115.7	113.4
Textiles	11.4	164.5	156.6	170.5	166.5	146.1	129.8	113.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.8	172.3	171.1	183.9	160.6	137.6	122.5	109.1
Iron and steel	32.3	379.0	379.9	339.5	248.8	156.4	101.8	78.3
Other manufactures	23.7	222.2	226.4	213.0	165.8	136.6	116.3	103.2
Communications	1.2	69.2	69.4	68.3	67.1	69.8	65.2	63.5
Transportation	3.2	76.2	80.5	76.4	80.2	84.3	76.1	78.6
Construction	3.8	69.4	55.3	77.9	66.2	60.7	44.8	113.7
Trade	11.2	170.1	184.2	159.3	161.4	152.6	140.2	135.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	190.9	191.2	182.4	155.2	126.0	105.7	102.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	79.2	367.9	374.0	349.7	244.1	158.2	115.3	101.4
Leather products	7.2	109.8	107.5	111.2	109.0	97.7	102.2	97.4
Other manufactures	72.0	480.6	490.4	454.2	303.7	184.4	121.3	103.1
Transportation	2.6	75.8	83.0	77.8	69.1	85.8	88.5	93.6
Construction	5.6	150.9	151.3	154.3	145.4	160.3	55.7	275.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	271.6	277.8	258.6	195.4	144.1	107.1	117.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.1	230.4	228.2	227.5	194.0	144.2	115.4	105.1
Plant products - edible	4.6	162.3	161.7	145.6	163.3	129.1	122.6	110.9
Printing and publishing	6.3	159.8	159.8	145.9	156.6	139.1	134.3	129.3
Textiles	7.6	118.6	115.0	126.9	127.1	110.9	100.4	88.9
Iron and steel	24.9	429.8	423.7	440.4	313.7	195.4	111.4	96.0
Other manufactures	31.7	233.0	231.8	225.4	192.0	141.5	117.3	108.7
Communications	1.2	73.8	73.3	71.1	72.5	73.1	66.4	66.6
Transportation	3.5	126.0	126.1	115.8	102.4	104.3	95.0	92.0
Construction	2.5	104.6	105.1	106.8	88.0	69.6	52.6	47.3
Trade	14.0	145.7	156.7	140.5	146.5	143.7	132.6	127.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	197.5	198.0	193.3	171.0	136.5	113.9	105.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.5	168.0	169.5	168.1	154.0	132.7	102.2	92.2
Lumber products	2.2	43.5	47.7	44.5	48.9	56.3	49.7	45.3
Pulp and paper	15.5	136.9	134.9	127.1	127.6	112.9	102.2	95.8
Other manufactures	34.8	233.5	236.2	240.4	209.3	174.9	121.9	106.2
Construction	7.5	104.4	108.5	152.2	302.2	137.5	107.8	107.3
Trade	21.5	185.9	201.7	175.1	170.5	157.8	145.6	137.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	161.3	165.7	162.6	170.8	132.7	109.2	103.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.6	191.6	190.5	206.5	192.5	145.4	120.1	97.4
Textiles	11.5	104.8	104.1	104.5	113.4	107.7	100.3	85.2
Electrical apparatus	11.5	211.6	206.5	197.3	203.4	146.8	122.0	98.2
Iron and steel	45.3	260.7	260.8	307.6	263.1	173.7	130.1	95.7
Other manufactures	18.2	159.9	158.5	154.7	155.5	137.5	123.0	110.9
Construction	2.0	73.2	77.0	123.1	103.7	94.4	50.1	45.3
Trade	7.2	145.9	159.6	144.0	145.8	142.2	131.4	124.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	179.6	180.0	193.3	181.2	140.6	116.6	96.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	90.7	339.5	340.2	363.3	284.5	229.5	165.4	155.7
Iron and steel	77.3	375.3	376.5	408.5	313.2	246.9	166.5	154.1
Other manufactures	13.4	218.8	218.1	211.5	188.1	171.5	161.5	161.2
Construction	1.6	69.4	85.5	96.2	96.9	46.6	38.8	33.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	297.0	299.2	315.4	251.6	201.2	148.6	140.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	61.5	187.9	186.6	170.5	159.0	118.3	104.0	94.8
Animal products - edible	8.5	273.0	266.5	203.1	185.8	161.5	130.9	118.8
Printing and publishing	3.9	105.8	103.7	103.0	111.7	104.4	109.9	107.7
Textiles	5.8	210.2	204.2	237.0	215.6	184.6	155.6	135.2
Iron and steel	25.1	173.4	171.9	141.9	122.5	97.9	79.9	72.6
Other manufactures	18.2	209.7	213.4	213.1	210.8	122.1	116.8	107.1
Transportation	5.4	84.3	85.0	78.0	74.1	82.3	77.7	76.5
Construction	1.8	38.9	42.8	66.2	45.6	112.1	24.9	29.4
Trade	25.6	125.1	131.5	109.9	112.0	107.0	104.7	95.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	145.8	147.2	133.4	126.6	110.1	95.8	89.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	67.3	463.2	462.8	418.4	253.4	159.1	118.8	112.6
Lumber products	6.1	122.6	120.6	110.3	135.2	118.9	95.1	80.3
Other manufactures	61.2	642.1	643.0	574.4	310.3	176.5	129.9	127.3
Communications	2.9	121.4	121.4	121.1	113.1	108.6	106.8	106.0
Transportation	7.1	99.0	94.2	105.2	80.1	92.0	96.8	105.3
Construction	4.2	98.7	102.9	150.5	79.7	60.6	41.6	41.1
Services	4.0	167.5	162.9	150.4	134.0	133.0	122.4	117.2
Trade	14.5	168.0	183.0	154.8	176.3	148.3	143.7	135.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	254.0	256.3	239.9	169.5	128.8	110.3	106.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 7. Number of persons employed at February 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1944, January 1, 1944, and February 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Feb.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Feb.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payroll		
				Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,188,145	58,927,919	32.76	135.3	134.8	132.2	170.6	156.5	157.0
Animal products - edible	42,109	1,277,187	30.33	121.7	119.7	99.9	146.4	136.3	115.5
Fur and products	2,926	84,081	28.74	97.8	98.4	100.6	107.2	108.1	110.9
Leather and products	28,571	657,893	23.03	101.2	98.6	104.0	123.3	111.7	122.5
Boots and shoes	16,966	375,214	22.12	94.9	93.1	97.3	119.4	107.4	119.1
Lumber and its products	61,047	1,675,919	27.45	94.0	93.8	88.9	123.3	113.3	105.0
Rough and dressed lumber	30,712	877,318	28.57	74.3	75.3	73.7	102.7	94.9	91.1
Furniture	9,872	254,312	25.76	93.6	98.7	94.3	116.3	109.0	112.6
Other lumber products	20,463	544,289	26.60	146.4	144.8	118.9	130.4	171.6	141.1
Plant products - edible	50,208	1,306,847	26.03	113.4	114.2	107.2	132.7	127.2	115.5
Pulp and paper products	82,880	2,708,851	32.68	103.5	103.7	98.1	115.2	108.3	107.5
Pulp and paper	35,676	1,290,586	36.18	97.1	97.7	94.2	113.1	104.0	106.2
Paper products	16,408	422,765	25.77	126.2	127.4	111.0	131.8	123.8	120.0
Printing and publishing	30,796	995,500	32.33	101.8	101.5	96.9	112.0	108.4	104.5
Rubber products	18,853	617,207	32.74	111.1	105.0	95.0	151.6	130.8	114.0
Textile products	156,812	3,153,921	23.05	98.9	96.3	103.7	119.7	106.6	120.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,638	1,179,878	23.77	93.8	92.1	100.5	119.5	105.5	118.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,062	536,589	23.27	90.6	89.7	90.4	112.7	99.1	115.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,415	294,920	23.76	97.2	90.9	100.0	122.0	108.6	120.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,914	269,675	24.71	98.3	95.0	93.4	131.7	114.4	120.6
Hosiery and knit goods	22,336	468,155	20.96	103.1	101.5	77.1	115.0	105.2	110.2
Garments and personal furnishings	48,556	1,101,393	22.68	101.2	97.0	109.7	121.1	107.8	127.5
Other textile products	16,282	404,495	24.84	102.7	99.5	100.2	122.5	108.0	117.1
Tobacco	12,636	291,195	23.06	143.1	134.7	107.4	183.0	145.9	183.2
Beverages	12,636	438,419	34.70	113.5	115.4	108.9	135.4	134.6	120.0
Chemicals	78,696	2,541,149	32.29	179.1	176.2	109.3	216.6	200.9	229.5
Clay, glass and stone products	15,783	481,058	30.48	103.4	105.2	100.3	128.7	122.8	121.4
Electric light and power	17,236	649,244	37.67	90.3	91.7	90.1	105.5	103.9	102.1
Electrical apparatus	46,849	1,528,991	32.64	133.6	134.4	125.3	185.1	176.6	152.6
Iron and steel products	471,680	17,773,462	37.68	175.6	173.8	161.7	218.2	195.5	196.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,627	1,230,721	36.60	117.5	119.4	110.7	135.9	127.2	115.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,241	867,045	35.77	100.7	101.3	114.0	121.1	114.0	130.5
Agricultural implements	11,221	399,456	35.60	123.9	120.1	123.1	161.9	146.5	153.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	199,113	7,634,132	38.34	175.3	174.0	154.3	215.3	192.9	182.6
Automobiles and parts	44,324	1,940,400	43.78	118.1	118.6	123.8	140.4	120.4	140.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	79,827	3,088,990	38.70	367.7	372.7	353.0	493.7	437.4	384.9
Heating appliances	5,397	176,834	32.77	106.5	105.0	102.5	132.0	118.0	116.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	19,173	742,803	38.74	131.4	131.7	145.5	163.2	149.5	182.1
Foundry and machine shop products	13,591	504,639	37.13	121.1	120.0	142.9	169.3	146.5	180.8
Other iron and steel products	85,490	3,128,842	36.60	188.8	190.6	216.7	256.4	225.3	271.1
Non-ferrous metal products	71,655	2,457,984	34.30	162.4	167.2	163.2	198.6	195.3	194.6
Non-metallic mineral products	16,283	616,074	37.84	118.3	118.3	112.7	155.0	133.4	126.4
Miscellaneous	21,285	668,237	31.39	166.2	166.4	168.6	237.9	227.4	238.9
LOGGING	81,344	2,029,222	24.95	171.7	164.7	147.7	218.5	202.4	160.9
MINING	74,419	2,846,627	38.25	90.0	88.1	91.1	109.3	95.5	104.4
Coal	27,955	1,045,405	37.40	111.1	107.2	102.0	163.7	126.4	132.4
Metallic ores	36,380	1,491,329	40.99	78.3	78.8	85.4	87.8	81.7	93.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,084	309,893	30.73	93.6	94.8	92.5	116.0	109.7	107.8
COMMUNICATIONS	28,066	859,806	30.64	108.1	108.1	106.7	122.2	123.1	113.1
Telegraphs	7,428	207,845	27.98	112.1	111.9	112.2	124.4	126.8	125.4
Telephones	20,638	651,961	31.59	106.7	106.8	103.9	121.5	121.9	109.2
TRANSPORTATION	144,253	5,190,540	35.98	115.1	118.4	106.4	130.1	133.2	121.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	43,652	1,454,711	33.33	121.6	122.0	112.6	140.6	139.6	125.9
Steam railways	83,026	3,184,885	38.36	120.9	122.3	113.0	132.0	135.5	128.9
Shipping and stevedoring	17,575	550,944	31.35	83.6	98.5	73.1	101.6	110.5	80.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	114,618	3,420,726	29.84	65.2	75.8	90.1	85.3	95.5	114.4
Building	43,640	1,518,737	34.80	71.1	80.7	127.8	85.7	91.5	147.2
Highway	34,458	975,580	28.31	48.4	66.2	54.4	69.8	88.2	71.7
Railway	36,520	926,409	25.37	84.2	84.4	94.9	110.3	116.1	116.6
SERVICES	44,099	853,074	19.34	114.6	113.7	102.1	136.9	132.9	120.2
Hotels and restaurants	28,012	525,108	18.75	113.4	119.6	106.6	150.2	150.8	127.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,087	327,966	20.39	107.3	104.5	102.9	119.9	110.1	111.9
TRADE	168,445	4,404,080	26.15	102.0	109.7	95.2	114.1	118.8	106.6
Retail	127,405	3,964,537	24.06	102.1	112.3	95.3	114.1	120.9	104.6
Wholesale	41,040	1,339,543	32.64	102.0	102.1	94.9	114.3	113.9	106.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,843,589	58,531,994	31.75	119.2	121.5	119.5	148.1	140.4	139.5
FINANCE	64,876	2,068,204	31.88	108.3	108.2	109.3	119.8	120.3	114.1
Banks and trust companies	37,669	1,045,458	27.75	116.6	116.7	113.8	124.0	123.5	120.1
Brokerage and stock market	1,608	57,780	35.93	105.4	101.1	83.5	124.0	116.6	120.2
Insurance	25,599	964,966	37.70	97.9	98.0	96.0	115.3	117.7	108.8
TOTAL	1,908,265	60,600,198	31.76	119.3	120.9	117.9	146.9	139.5	139.5

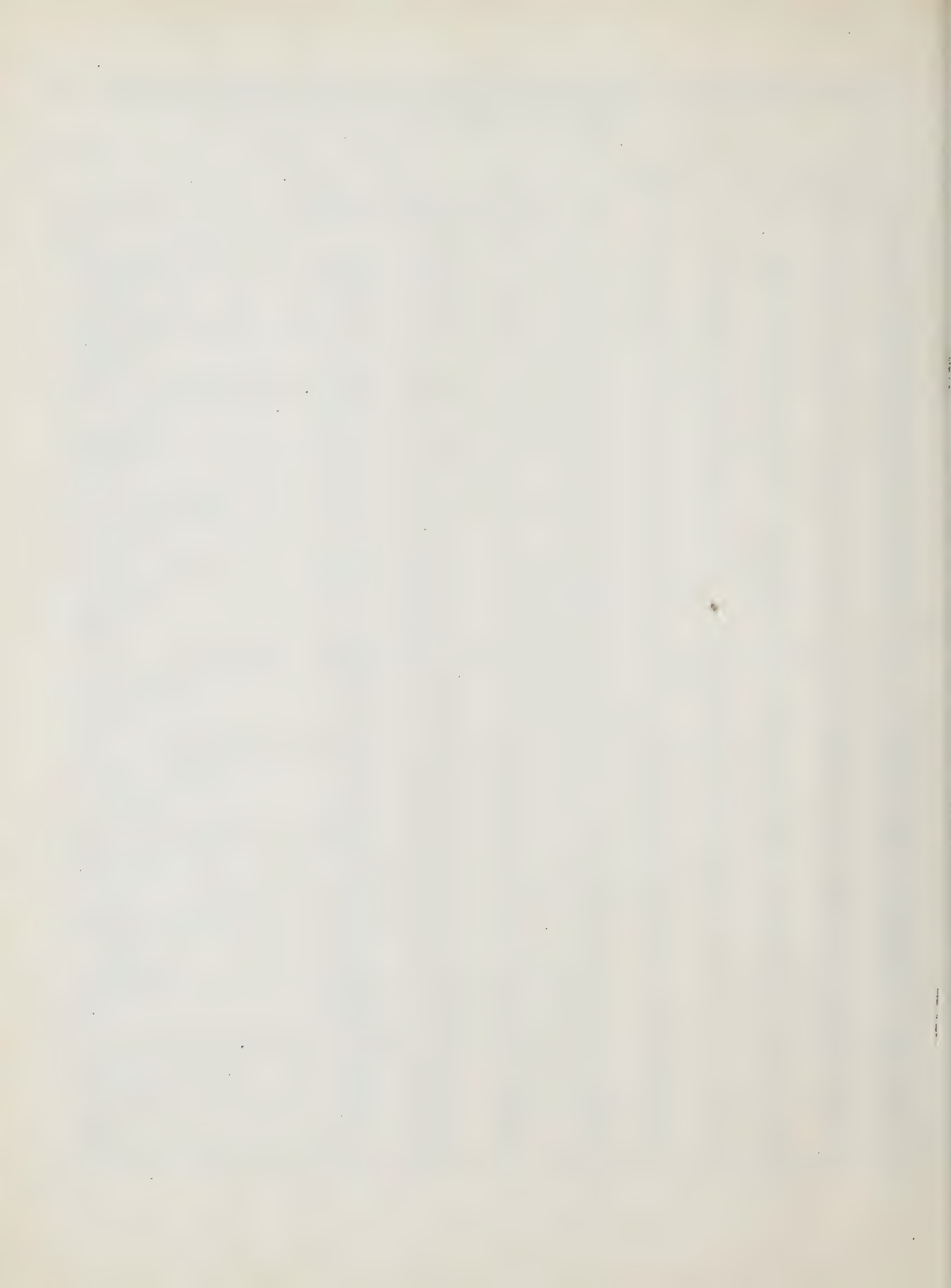
Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, 1944, Jan. 1, 1944, and Feb. 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries				No. of Employees Reported at Feb.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Feb.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Feb.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
							Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
							Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	58,522	1,848,032	31.58	137.6	137.5	124.4	189.2	172.0	147.1		
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	5,212	131,791	25.29	103.6	104.2	87.6	152.7	132.1	104.5		
	Pulp and paper	5,364	166,208	30.39	103.1	107.3	94.4	121.8	116.3	107.2		
	Iron and steel	31,555	1,151,109	36.48	191.4	193.0	175.3	257.4	233.6	190.4		
	Logging	10,725	257,253	23.99	186.6	166.4	164.3	287.4	253.9	209.5		
	Mining	15,833	527,972	33.35	88.2	84.8	82.3	128.6	87.0	108.1		
	Transportation	18,343	602,212	32.93	186.2	196.1	148.0	211.4	216.4	170.0		
	Construction	14,646	417,706	28.52	60.6	87.4	81.1	91.2	119.6	109.1		
	Trade	10,740	253,124	23.57	101.5	111.4	97.0	119.3	125.0	106.5		
	- All Industries	133,976	4,012,124	29.95	116.2	122.2	109.3	160.0	151.5	124.5		
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	405,668	12,531,293	30.89	139.7	139.4	136.3	180.9	167.5	167.0		
	Lumber products	13,373	322,101	24.09	83.5	82.1	79.5	125.6	116.3	108.3		
	Pulp and paper	30,155	982,165	32.57	101.4	101.3	95.7	114.3	105.7	103.5		
	Textile products	72,957	1,628,212	22.32	101.3	98.7	105.3	122.3	108.9	121.5		
	Chemicals	42,557	1,358,501	31.92	191.7	191.4	214.5	237.7	212.3	248.6		
	Iron and steel	131,585	4,850,557	36.87	201.1	202.4	181.4	250.5	228.7	218.5		
	Logging	38,473	850,275	22.10	180.3	187.6	153.4	290.8	281.0	195.6		
	Mining	14,503	505,600	34.96	106.3	105.6	104.4	120.6	108.7	114.1		
	Communications	7,010	239,027	34.10	109.0	108.2	107.5	119.0	118.0	109.4		
	Transportation	35,019	1,254,325	35.33	101.6	104.6	97.1	116.4	118.4	113.2		
	Construction	31,701	850,230	26.32	63.5	73.4	108.0	77.6	89.4	141.9		
	Services	12,793	250,015	19.54	123.0	122.4	113.3	149.1	146.3	132.8		
	Trade	41,028	1,082,740	26.33	106.3	114.7	99.3	116.7	119.2	105.3		
	- All Industries	586,195	17,564,005	29.36	126.2	128.0	126.3	158.1	150.5	151.7		
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	544,384	18,513,734	34.01	125.3	124.8	128.2	156.0	142.2	149.3		
	Lumber products	21,703	572,552	26.38	100.8	102.4	93.7	127.0	119.9	112.7		
	Plant products - edible	26,186	681,047	26.01	115.5	114.5	100.6	128.6	122.4	113.7		
	Pulp and paper	36,036	1,174,313	32.59	105.1	105.1	99.7	114.5	109.5	110.3		
	Textile products	54,193	1,324,658	24.44	95.3	93.1	100.6	116.1	103.7	118.0		
	Chemicals	30,935	1,016,015	32.34	155.3	153.0	175.2	186.1	169.8	196.4		
	Electrical apparatus	30,097	967,635	32.15	140.0	139.6	125.6	165.1	154.3	138.8		
	Iron and steel	224,113	8,702,865	38.33	141.2	140.6	147.4	178.0	157.3	173.2		
	Non-ferrous metal products	34,514	1,201,716	34.32	138.9	139.5	140.8	176.3	168.3	174.5		
	Logging	18,007	433,724	24.07	179.3	150.4	172.3	239.2	198.6	208.4		
	Mining	21,996	877,433	40.07	71.3	69.4	80.6	81.2	77.4	90.9		
	Communications	10,189	325,335	31.99	103.7	101.8	99.6	121.5	122.4	108.4		
	Transportation	40,035	1,483,886	37.06	111.9	117.6	104.6	124.3	129.7	119.5		
	Construction	34,732	1,094,678	31.52	61.7	67.8	79.5	77.3	79.6	94.0		
	Services	17,060	329,550	19.32	111.6	111.1	103.0	132.3	128.1	116.7		
	Trade	65,181	1,709,182	26.22	95.7	102.7	91.6	107.2	113.1	103.2		
	- All Industries	751,464	24,787,572	32.36	114.1	114.5	115.3	138.3	130.0	134.3		
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	77,927	2,366,238	30.36	141.7	142.0	130.7	165.0	160.8	147.2		
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	14,055	412,766	29.37	160.7	158.2	121.1	182.9	166.0	125.9		
	Lumber products	3,960	101,835	25.72	99.1	96.2	90.2	120.0	112.4	105.7		
	Plant products - edible	5,578	150,562	26.99	133.1	148.3	121.7	140.9	152.0	123.7		
	Textile products	4,382	86,796	19.81	104.6	101.3	117.1	114.9	102.5	121.1		
	Iron and steel	30,940	1,012,981	32.74	161.0	161.6	148.9	195.0	195.1	174.9		
	Mining	14,005	604,590	43.17	129.5	130.0	121.5	167.3	148.1	141.7		
	Communications	4,503	125,254	27.82	106.2	108.1	103.9	114.4	115.4	106.9		
	Transportation	35,630	1,298,462	36.44	114.9	116.4	106.1	124.6	128.9	116.3		
	Construction	19,762	595,489	30.13	59.6	70.4	59.0	82.3	100.6	74.2		
	Services	6,751	124,667	18.52	107.9	106.6	96.3	123.7	119.9	106.8		
	Trade	34,595	910,885	26.33	107.7	115.6	95.8	118.9	123.5	104.4		
	- All Industries	196,694	6,106,674	31.05	113.1	116.5	105.0	134.0	135.3	120.0		
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	101,644	3,688,572	36.09	178.0	177.9	164.0	227.5	201.3	185.3		
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	5,911	188,982	31.97	125.1	120.7	100.3	153.6	144.5	120.7		
	Lumber products	16,799	547,639	32.60	91.1	90.1	91.4	114.0	102.3	95.6		
	Plant products - edible	4,274	120,560	28.21	113.8	116.9	99.9	146.7	144.7	120.3		
	Pulp and paper	7,283	258,323	35.47	109.0	108.5	104.3	121.1	110.9	113.6		
	Iron and steel	53,507	2,055,350	38.42	449.8	454.0	406.6	581.7	494.9	448.2		
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,149	198,665	38.58	106.7	107.6	110.3	120.1	119.1	121.1		
	Logging	10,598	406,881	38.39	114.9	125.0	76.0	117.0	118.7	72.9		
	Mining	8,182	351,032	40.46	83.9	82.1	86.0	99.3	91.2	93.3		
	Transportation	15,226	551,155	36.20	113.3	111.1	111.2	138.8	135.1	128.1		
	Construction	13,777	462,623	33.58	109.1	111.9	164.5	144.3	140.3	207.9		
	Services	4,971	109,664	22.06	115.6	113.2	105.5	143.8	136.5	121.5		
	Trade	16,901	448,149	26.52	104.3	112.3	97.6	125.3	129.1	111.3		
	- All Industries	175,060	6,081,619	34.74	139.4	141.0	134.5	172.6	159.7	151.9		

Table 9.-Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1944, January 1, 1944, and February 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Feb.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Feb.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Feb.1 1943
Montreal									
Manufacturing	226,937	7,358,225	32.42	143.7	143.5	141.2	189.2	175.7	173.2
Plant products - edible	8,432	225,967	26.80	100.5	96.9	99.4	122.1	116.1	111.7
Pulp and paper	9,439	288,785	30.59	114.6	114.5	109.0	125.2	119.2	112.3
Textiles	33,481	773,172	23.09	103.5	98.6	107.3	122.3	107.9	123.5
Tobacco	6,714	165,673	24.68	115.6	112.3	129.6	164.1	135.1	154.5
Iron and steel	94,794	3,587,029	37.84	206.0	206.5	184.5	254.0	232.5	223.5
Communications	3,391	143,462	42.31	106.5	106.8	105.1	121.4	118.9	109.0
Transportation	9,284	309,662	33.35	75.4	79.6	75.6	89.7	93.9	88.8
Construction	11,194	334,828	29.91	103.3	82.3	115.9	119.6	99.4	136.5
Services	9,675	196,631	20.53	123.8	120.6	109.4	151.9	146.4	129.9
Trade	33,056	890,270	26.93	108.3	117.3	101.9	117.5	120.5	107.9
Montreal - All Industries	293,593	9,236,742	31.46	135.3	133.5	129.3	167.3	157.2	155.4
Quebec									
Manufacturing	30,956	922,017	29.73	195.5	198.8	185.9	273.2	237.0	223.8
Chemicals	10,363	311,345	30.04	238.3	242.4	280.3	403.7	399.6	401.3
Iron and steel	10,728	383,705	35.77	440.8	460.5	288.3	526.4	382.3	289.9
Transportation	1,010	31,952	31.34	109.3	120.3	112.2	133.2	142.2	132.3
Construction	2,206	55,405	25.12	95.5	95.3	97.7	134.1	132.2	155.1
Services	1,305	20,669	15.84	119.1	119.9	104.1	136.5	138.5	118.3
Trade	3,319	77,331	23.31	106.5	115.0	97.9	124.7	130.6	105.2
Quebec - All Industries	39,103	1,117,019	28.57	165.7	169.5	137.3	228.3	204.3	193.3
Toronto									
Manufacturing	191,422	6,562,609	34.23	141.5	140.3	139.3	178.1	161.9	167.4
Plant products - edible	11,802	293,400	24.83	108.9	108.5	97.7	112.3	108.4	105.7
Pulp and paper	16,092	517,075	32.13	106.9	106.3	97.6	116.3	112.2	108.5
Textiles	19,319	509,306	26.33	98.3	95.3	105.8	122.5	112.5	127.1
Chemicals	15,223	479,369	31.43	195.4	189.5	193.7	236.0	210.5	223.3
Electrical apparatus	14,543	449,498	30.91	156.4	156.3	136.0	173.3	164.3	155.7
Iron and steel	63,392	2,528,657	39.00	184.3	182.2	139.3	252.2	213.3	254.5
Communications	3,989	122,912	30.79	104.1	103.4	100.3	120.2	120.3	106.3
Transportation	8,817	300,180	34.04	121.3	121.4	111.5	137.7	141.2	127.7
Construction	6,371	219,569	34.46	77.2	77.6	78.3	85.8	81.7	85.1
Services	9,220	187,100	20.29	118.0	116.0	102.2	136.9	129.6	114.5
Trade	35,741	990,591	27.72	98.3	106.4	95.4	108.3	116.1	107.0
Toronto - All Industries	254,769	8,338,247	32.32	128.3	129.2	126.1	158.0	147.3	149.2
Ottawa									
Manufacturing	11,178	334,436	29.92	112.1	113.1	112.1	124.7	132.5	132.3
Pulp and paper	3,304	98,653	29.36	117.6	115.3	109.2	122.5	119.8	113.6
Iron and steel	3,905	106,096	34.23	92.5	93.5	103.2	140.9	137.4	154.1
Construction	1,593	47,518	29.33	64.7	67.2	94.3	82.6	80.4	115.0
Services	2,160	36,130	16.73	120.3	121.7	120.3	149.6	145.3	140.4
Trade	4,570	108,152	23.67	107.3	117.0	101.6	124.3	128.4	110.3
Ottawa - All Industries	21,276	578,039	27.17	107.1	110.0	108.0	126.4	125.6	125.3
Hamilton									
Manufacturing	50,899	1,762,819	34.63	115.7	115.0	124.7	142.4	129.0	146.2
Textiles	6,748	157,166	23.29	97.5	96.3	97.2	113.5	102.7	113.4
Electrical apparatus	6,804	237,232	34.37	130.7	127.5	121.9	172.1	150.5	125.2
Iron and steel	26,653	1,036,396	39.33	122.3	122.3	144.3	149.3	136.0	167.4
Construction	1,187	43,392	36.58	47.9	50.4	80.5	66.2	63.2	104.9
Trade	4,206	108,323	25.75	96.1	105.1	94.9	107.1	113.1	103.3
Hamilton - All Industries	58,820	1,938,321	32.80	110.3	111.2	119.4	136.4	125.1	140.5
Windsor									
Manufacturing	36,698	1,679,301	45.76	131.3	131.6	140.5	152.6	128.4	153.4
Iron and steel	31,274	1,486,933	47.55	132.9	133.4	144.7	155.3	128.6	158.2
Construction	647	22,802	35.24	101.6	125.2	140.3	121.1	140.1	164.6
Trade	1,461	40,992	28.06	112.3	119.1	92.3	110.0	115.6	99.3
Windsor - All Industries	40,440	1,738,815	44.48	129.2	130.1	137.2	150.9	129.0	152.0
Winnipeg									
Manufacturing	37,752	1,100,666	29.16	139.3	139.3	126.3	161.3	154.5	143.9
Animal products - edible	5,219	169,435	32.47	141.1	137.7	105.0	176.2	153.9	116.3
Textiles	3,565	68,638	19.25	104.6	101.6	117.3	109.2	100.1	122.0
Chemicals	2,839	88,242	31.08	497.7	500.3	655.3	592.1	550.0	812.3
Iron and steel	15,363	478,894	31.17	155.9	154.6	127.6	181.2	178.1	150.4
Communications	1,176	33,054	28.11	93.5	104.4	95.7	95.6	101.0	89.8
Transportation	3,313	108,708	32.31	116.3	117.2	107.6	130.1	129.4	122.1
Construction	1,095	34,804	31.73	25.1	27.7	42.8	26.4	28.1	43.3
Services	2,325	41,368	17.79	117.0	112.0	104.7	131.1	123.5	114.5
Trade	15,678	413,625	26.38	112.1	117.9	98.5	122.2	126.7	108.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	61,351	1,732,561	28.24	119.3	120.5	109.2	132.9	130.5	120.6
Vancouver									
Manufacturing	61,229	2,223,331	36.31	149.3	146.3	139.7	184.3	177.5	187.1
Lumber products	5,580	179,540	32.18	93.4	91.9	94.1	119.1	95.7	85.4
Iron and steel	42,618	1,624,432	38.12	516.3	522.2	474.9	664.1	546.6	511.7
Communications	2,597	70,033	26.97	111.7	111.7	111.4	122.7	122.7	118.7
Transportation	6,448	233,884	36.27	118.3	119.5	128.7	140.3	131.3	130.7
Construction	3,816	134,644	35.28	124.6	129.9	190.0	155.7	151.3	209.8
Services	3,863	82,125	22.42	122.3	118.3	109.2	131.1	124.4	123.4
Trade	13,183	359,692	27.28	104.7	114.1	96.5	127.6	135.4	112.2
Vancouver - All Industries	90,940	3,103,809	34.13	179.3	180.6	169.1	233.4	208.0	196.9



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72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MARCH, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in February

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
May 2, 1944

72-002

Price \$1 a year

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1944.

Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

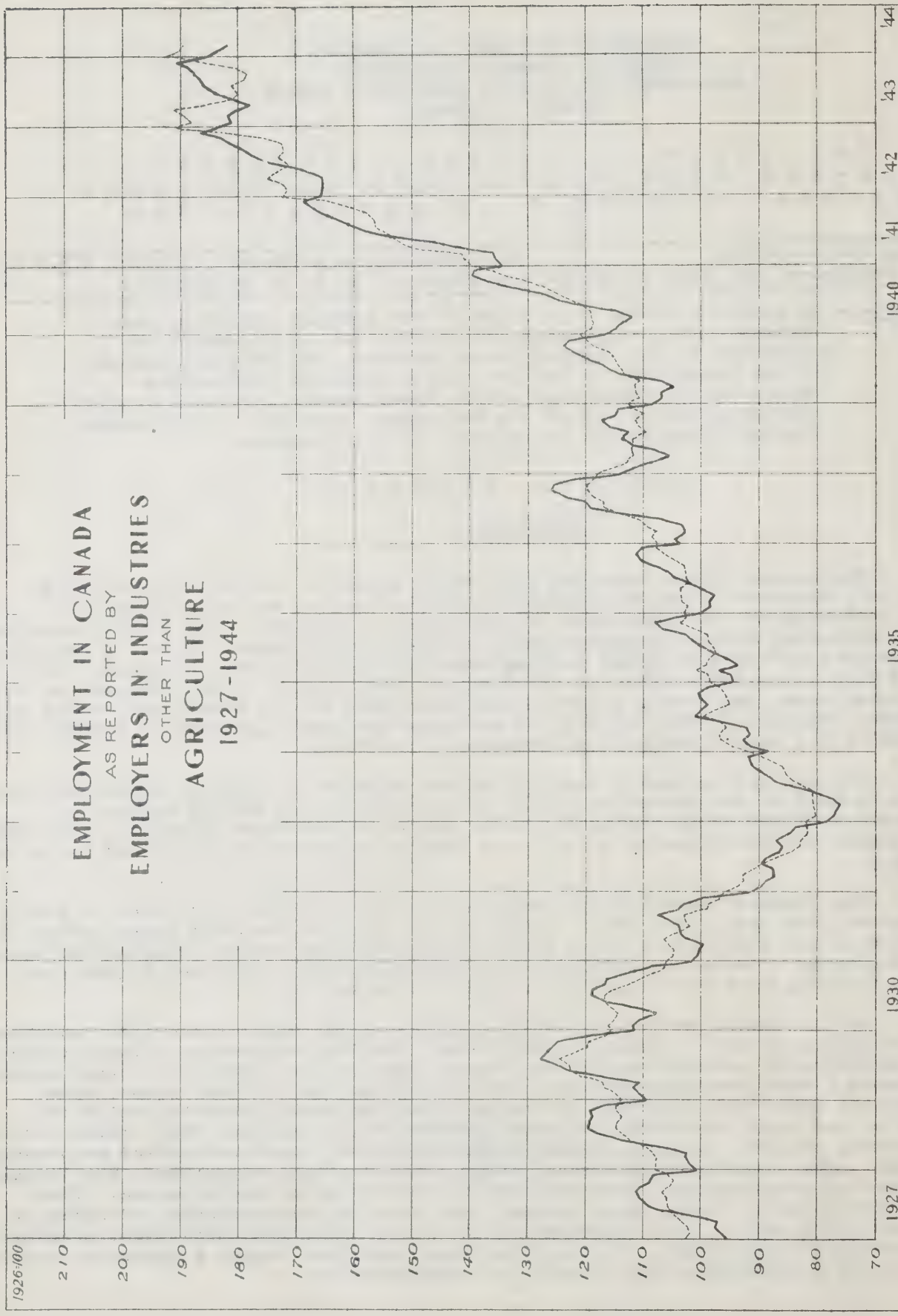
Employment in the Dominion as a whole showed a further contraction at Mar. 1, in a movement which was seasonal in character but was above-normal in extent, according to the experience of the period, 1921-1943. The 14,383 establishments co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls reported a combined working force of 1,831,310 men and women. As compared with 1,844,190 at Feb. 1, there was a reduction of 12,880 persons, or 0.7 p.c. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review showed an advance, standing at \$59,028,861, as compared with the aggregate of \$58,569,775 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of February.

The per capita weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment rose from \$31.76 paid in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.23 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$30.72 at the same date in 1943. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fractionally gained, and that of aggregate payrolls has increased by 4.3 p.c.

The general recession in industrial activity lowered the index of employment, on the 1926 base, from 183.2 at Feb. 1, to 181.9 at the date under review, as compared with 181.5 at Mar. 1 of last year. Since the loss rather exceeded the average at the beginning of March in earlier years, the seasonally-corrected figure also declined, falling from 190.3 at Feb. 1, to 189.6 at Mar. 1.

In a movement which is without parallel in the years since 1920, employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1 showed a reduction. The loss was not on a large scale, but is particularly interesting for the reason that it took place to a considerable extent among plants producing durable manufactured goods. In this class, some 4,000 men and women were laid-off by the co-operating establishments, while the decrease in the light manufactured goods industries approximated 300. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining, communications, construction and maintenance and retail trade reported curtailment, mainly of a seasonal character. The largest losses were in construction, from which some 7,000 workers were released. These declines and those in trade, were greater than usual at the beginning of March in the record of 24 years. The decreases in the other industries mentioned, however, were below-normal in extent. On the other hand, services showed a moderate increase, and there was considerable improvement in transportation.

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1927-1944**



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the weekly payrolls reported at Mar. 1 by the firms furnishing statistics aggregated \$59,028,861, as compared with \$58,569,775 distributed on or about Feb. 1. The gain amounted to \$459,086, or 0.8 p.c. The average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment reached a new high, standing at \$32.23, as compared with \$31.76 at Feb. 1, previously the maximum. The Mar. 1, 1943, figure had been \$30.72, and that in 1942, \$27.92.

The latest survey shows that, when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the total number of persons in recorded employment was 1,896,259, as compared with 1,909,086 at Feb. 1. The salaries and wages paid in weekly payrolls to these employees were given as \$61,102,135, as compared with \$60,637,979 disbursed at Feb. 1. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$32.22, as compared with \$31.76 at the beginning of February, and \$30.74 at Mar. 1, 1943.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1944, and Mar. 1, 1943. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that during the period of observation, there has been a general increase of 19 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers have risen by 49.1 p.c.; including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1944, amounted to 18.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 47.9 p.c.

From Mar. 1, 1943, to Mar. 1, 1944, there was a fractional increase in employment in the eight industries, accompanied by that of 4.3 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their absorption into the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a number of cases. It is interesting to note that almost for the first time in this record, the percentage gain in the per capita figure exceeds that shown in the aggregate payrolls in the 12 months' comparison; at Mar. 1, 1944, the increase in the former was 5.4 p.c., and that in the latter, 4.3 p.c. as compared with Mar. 1, 1943.

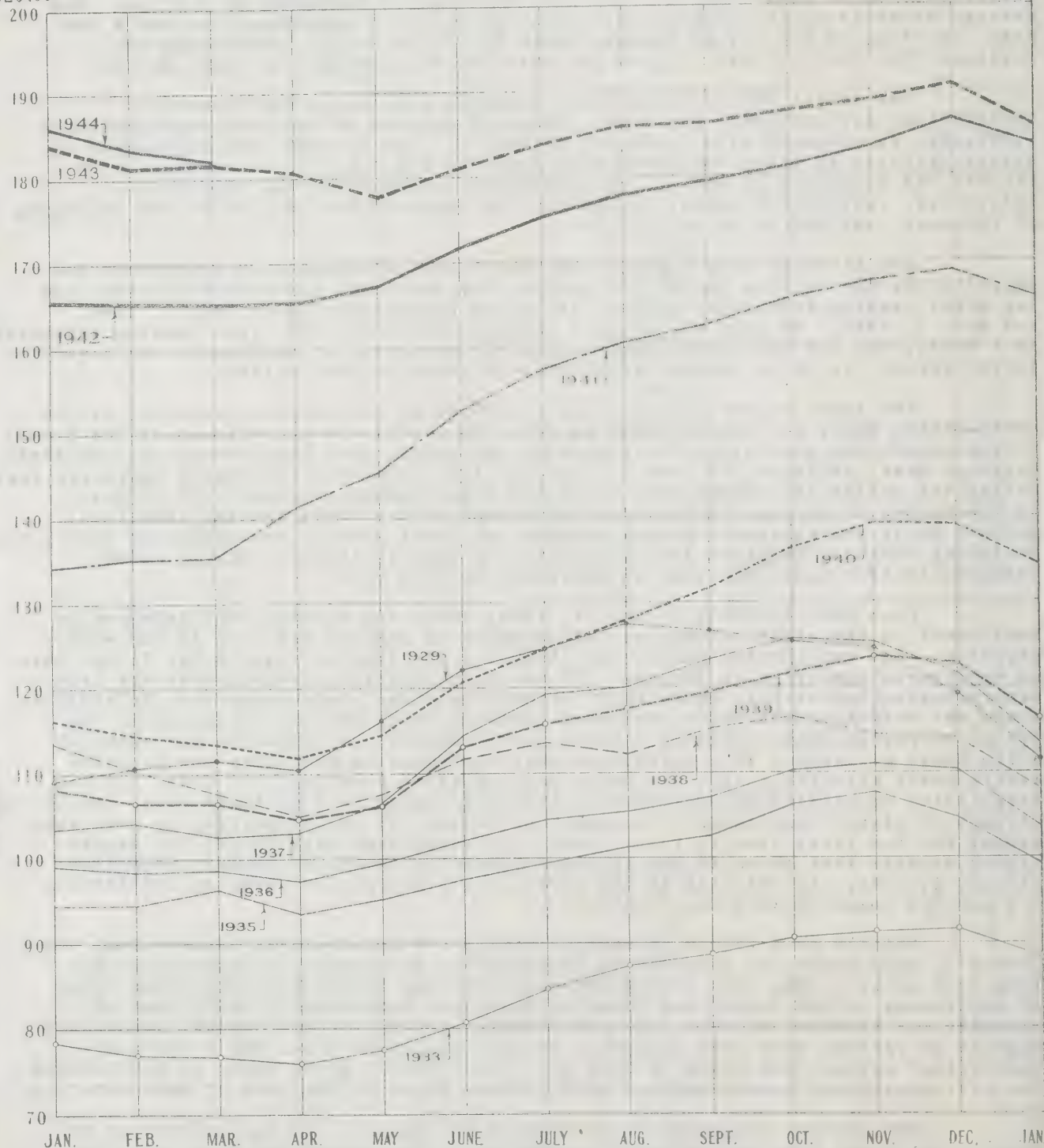
Chiefly as a result of wartime demand for manufactured commodities, the growth in employment and payrolls in factories in the period of observation has been much greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by 34.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 72.2 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by practically 30 p.c., while the all-industries' average has risen by 27.6 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The general expansion in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been particularly noteworthy in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 55.4 p.c.,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926=100

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

accompanied by an increase of 102.1 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed between June 1, 1941, and Mar. 1, 1944. Although there has more recently been some contraction in certain non-durable goods, the index number of employment in this group at Mar. 1 was higher by 16.3 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 41.3 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time will also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which also reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1944, and Mar. 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the payroll statistics. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll record, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

There was a contra-seasonal shrinkage in employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1, according to data received from 7,998 establishments with a combined working force of 1,183,963 men and women; as compared with 1,188,292 at Feb. 1, this was a decrease of 4,329 employees, or 0.4 p.c. A decline at Mar. 1 is without precedent in the experience of the period since 1920, the average increase at that date in the years, 1921-1943, approximating two p.c.

In spite of the falling-off shown in the latest report, the level of employment in manufacturing was higher than at the same date in 1943, or any earlier year; practically the same as at Jan. 1, 1944, the index was lower than in any other month since July 1, 1943. The seasonally-adjusted index declined from 235.9 at Feb. 1, 1944, to 231.4 at the date under review.

The payrolls disbursed on or about Mar. 1 by the co-operating firms amounted to \$39,323,818, a sum which was larger by one p.c. than that of \$38,949,028 reported by the same plants at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly average, at \$33.21, was higher by 43 cents than that of \$32.78 in the preceding period of observation. The Mar. 1, 1943, figure had been \$31.49, and that in 1942, \$28.58. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 6.2 p.c., a gain substantially exceeding that of 1.4 p.c. shown by the index of employment in manufacturing in the same period. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months has been dealt with briefly in an earlier paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

Employment in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works continued to lessen, some 2,900 and 2,500 persons being laid off since Feb. 1 by the manufacturers

Number of Persons Employed at March 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1944, February 1, 1944, and March 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of					
			Mar. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1943	Employment Mar. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1943		
(a) Provinces											
Maritime Provinces	132,514	4,045,199	30.53	29.95	28.25	114.9	116.2	110.5	161.2	160.0	144.5
Prince Edward Island	2,610	65,526	25.11	25.03	22.90	123.9	118.4	103.5	145.4	138.6	111.6
Nova Scotia	78,692	2,527,524	32.12	31.61	29.77	113.5	113.1	110.1	162.8	159.7	146.9
New Brunswick	51,212	1,452,149	28.36	27.73	26.19	117.0	121.5	112.3	159.2	161.5	141.9
Quebec	582,419	17,806,278	30.57	29.98	28.96	125.3	126.2	126.4	160.0	158.1	154.9
Ontario	749,444	24,975,259	33.33	32.97	31.82	113.8	114.1	115.1	139.9	138.8	136.9
Prairie Provinces	193,443	6,063,893	31.35	30.99	30.14	111.1	113.1	105.5	132.9	133.6	122.1
Manitoba	89,971	2,788,053	30.99	30.12	29.64	109.8	111.9	106.7	128.3	127.1	119.8
Saskatchewan	35,763	1,085,291	30.35	29.67	28.86	101.3	101.6	96.4	122.7	120.5	111.8
Alberta	67,709	2,190,549	32.35	32.83	31.52	119.0	121.9	109.7	145.8	151.4	131.7
British Columbia	173,490	6,134,232	35.36	34.77	34.33	138.1	139.4	135.2	173.8	172.6	167.9
CANADA	1,831,510	59,028,861	32.23	31.76	30.72	119.0	119.8	118.7	149.1	148.1	143.0
(b) Cities											
Montreal	292,865	9,335,300	31.87	31.47	30.56	134.9	135.3	130.2	166.6	167.0	159.8
Quebec City	39,036	1,127,315	28.88	28.60	24.98	165.5	165.7	159.5	230.5	228.8	192.7
Toronto	255,470	8,496,389	33.26	32.94	31.52	129.2	128.8	125.5	159.9	158.0	149.7
Ottawa	21,196	589,292	27.80	27.17	26.64	106.7	107.1	108.8	128.8	126.4	126.5
Hamilton	58,613	1,995,929	34.02	33.80	33.26	110.5	110.9	118.1	136.7	136.4	143.0
Windsor	40,443	1,791,677	44.30	44.43	42.11	129.2	129.2	135.6	150.3	150.9	150.4
Winnipeg	59,939	1,745,909	29.13	28.25	27.99	116.5	119.3	109.1	135.9	132.8	120.9
Vancouver	90,119	3,090,509	34.29	34.17	34.07	177.3	179.0	166.7	232.1	233.5	223.0
(c) Industries											
Manufacturing	1,183,963	39,325,818	33.21	32.78	31.49	134.8	135.3	133.0	172.2	170.6	162.1
Durable Goods 1/	665,880	24,191,130	36.44	35.86	34.58	155.4	156.4	152.9	202.1	200.1	189.5
Non-Durable Goods	502,856	14,481,261	28.80	28.51	27.29	116.3	116.3	115.2	141.3	140.0	133.7
Electric Light and Power	17,227	651,427	37.81	37.67	35.75	90.8	90.3	89.4	105.9	105.5	100.4
Lumber	80,925	2,265,300	27.99	24.94	22.59	170.8	171.7	146.0	244.1	218.5	174.8
Mining	74,315	2,605,902	37.76	38.12	36.84	89.9	90.0	91.5	107.7	108.9	107.7
Communications	28,028	859,368	30.67	30.64	28.86	107.9	108.1	105.8	122.1	122.2	112.6
Transportation	146,776	5,232,027	35.65	35.99	36.88	117.1	115.1	108.0	131.1	130.1	123.9
Construction and Maintenance	107,633	3,311,941	30.77	29.85	29.67	61.1	65.2	87.9	82.6	85.3	114.5
Services	44,509	858,198	19.37	19.43	18.32	115.2	114.6	105.3	137.3	136.9	120.5
Trade	165,356	4,572,287	26.44	26.17	25.14	99.8	102.0	93.8	112.8	114.1	103.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES 1,831,510	59,028,861	32.23	31.76	30.72	119.0	119.8	118.7	149.1	146.1	143.0	143.0
Finance	64,949	2,073,274	31.92	31.88	31.23	108.4	108.3	105.7	120.1	119.8	114.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES 1,896,259	61,102,135	32.22	31.76	30.74	118.5	119.3	118.1	147.9	146.9	141.8	141.8

1/ This classification comprises the following:— iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:— Jan. 1, 144.6; Feb. 1, 142.7 and Mar. 1, 143.1; at Mar. 1, 1943, the index was 133.6.

co-operating in these industries, respectively. Animal and vegetable food, chemical, beverage and tobacco factories also showed curtailment, though on a smaller scale. On the other hand, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing plants were busier; the greatest gains were in textiles, lumber and rubber.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Mar. 1, 1944, was 172.2, as compared with 170.5 at the beginning of February, and 162.1 at Mar. 1, 1943. There was thus a gain of 6.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, accompanying that of 1.4 p.c. in the index numbers of employment. An explanation has been given elsewhere in this report regarding the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls; the up-grading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular importance in the manufacturing industries, tending to counteract the effect of the large scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing shortage. Another factor exercising a particularly marked influence in the case of manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of wage-earners in recorded employment, there having been a substantial increase in the numbers and proportions of workers in the more highly-paid heavy industries. At Mar. 1, 1944, these comprised 56.9 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing, excluding central electric stations, a proportion considerably exceeding that of 49.6 p.c. at June 1, 1941. The importance of this change in distribution is emphasized by a comparison of the per capita weekly average of the persons engaged in the production of durable and non-durable manufactured goods; thus, at Mar. 1, 1944, the average in the former was \$36.44, a sum higher by \$8.65 than at June 1, 1941, whereas the increase in the light manufacturing industries in the same period was \$5.50.

Since the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there has been especially pronounced expansion in the salaries and wages paid in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries; most of these are largely employed on war work. The advances in these industries have been accompanied by important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at Mar. 1, 1944, than at the same date of 1943 or 1942.

Logging.- Employment in logging was rather quieter at Mar. 1. The loss was seasonal, but was considerably below-average for the time of year. Information was furnished by 575 firms, with a staff of 80,933 persons at Mar. 1, as compared with 81,344 in their last monthly report. The index of employment, at 270.4, was 17 p.c. higher than that of 231.1 at the same date of last year, being also higher than in any earlier March in the record of 24 years. The reported weekly salaries and wages, at \$2,265,300, were higher than at Feb. 1, 1944, or Mar. 1, 1943; in the latter comparison, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 39.6 p.c.

The per capita average earnings rose from \$24.94 at Feb. 1, 1944, to \$27.99 at the date under review. The gain partly resulted from the payment of amounts earned by the bushmen during the earlier part of the season. The Mar. 1, 1943, average had been \$22.59, and that in 1942, \$18.97. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor affecting the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8)

Mining.- Moderate seasonal curtailment was indicated in mining; the extraction of coal and of other non-metallic minerals afforded a little less employment than had been the case a month earlier, but the mining of metallic ores was somewhat brisker. Statistics were received from 476 operators, with a personnel of 74,315, 104 fewer than at Feb. 1. The index in the mining group fractionally declined, from 159.5 in the preceding report, to 159.3 at the beginning of March,

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Date	Light Leading Industries			Manufacturing			All Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
	1 2 4 1			1 2 4 1			1 2 4 1			1 2 4 1		
Jan. 1	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	100.0	100.0	\$25.57	100.0	100.0	\$25.57	100.0	100.0	\$25.57
Feb. 1	102.9	103.9	25.43	102.6	103.6	25.82	102.6	103.6	25.82	111.4	114.3	\$26.72
Mar. 1	108.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06	105.2	107.3	26.06	113.8	126.0	28.59
Apr. 1	106.4	109.3	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	108.0	110.3	26.22	118.5	129.8	28.58
May 1	109.6	117.2	27.57	110.1	115.4	23.00	110.1	115.4	23.00	118.7	133.9	28.94
June 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.59	111.3	120.4	27.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
July 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	112.1	123.1	28.15	122.6	137.2	28.73
Aug. 1										124.7	141.7	29.16
Sept. 1										126.4	143.2	29.03
Oct. 1										128.3	148.5	29.72
Nov. 1										130.1	155.3	30.73
Dec. 1										132.0	159.7	31.17
	1 9 4 3			1 9 4 3			1 9 4 3			1 9 4 3		
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	\$27.32	130.7	142.5	\$30.11	130.7	142.5	\$30.11	134.6	156.5	\$30.18
Feb. 1	119.5	134.3	27.85	132.2	145.0	30.35	132.2	145.0	30.35	137.6	160.7	30.75
Mar. 1	119.7	145.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.43	133.0	162.1	31.43	140.1	166.5	31.21
Apr. 1	119.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.81	133.5	164.3	31.81			
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	132.7	159.5	31.09			
June 1	118.5	145.4	30.03	133.5	163.1	31.32	133.5	163.1	31.32			
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	164.7	31.62	134.3	164.7	31.62			
Aug. 1	121.3	147.5	31.06	136.5	168.2	31.77	136.5	168.2	31.77			
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.80	136.8	169.0	32.03	136.8	169.0	32.03			
Oct. 1	122.7	150.3	31.83	137.7	170.4	32.27	137.7	170.4	32.27			
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	32.32	137.4	172.7	32.58	137.4	172.7	32.58			
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.66	137.4	174.0	32.66			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new standards set, constituted an element of incommensurability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

when it was rather lower than that of 162.2 at the same date in 1943. The index of payrolls in the 12 months showed no change on the whole. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,805,902, as compared with \$2,836,627 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita figure fell from \$38.12 at Feb. 1, to \$37.76 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$36.84 at Mar. 1, 1943.

Communications.- Little general change was indicated in communications by the 59 employers whose data were compiled, and who had a personnel of 28,025; at Feb. 1, they had reported 28,066 employees. The slight falling-off was seasonal. The weekly payrolls at the date under review aggregated \$859,388, as compared with \$859,806 in the preceding report. The per capita average rose from \$30.64 at Feb. 1, to \$30.67 at the first of March, as compared with \$28.86 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was 104.9, a few points above that of 102.8 at Mar. 1, 1943, since when the payroll index has risen by 8.4 p.c.

Transportation.- Contra-seasonal expansion was noted in employment in transportation at the beginning of March; returns were received from 600 employers of 146,776 workers, as compared with 144,269 in their last report. There were advances in local transportation, steam railway operation and in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 116.2, was 8.5 p.c. higher than that of 107.1 at Mar. 1, 1943.

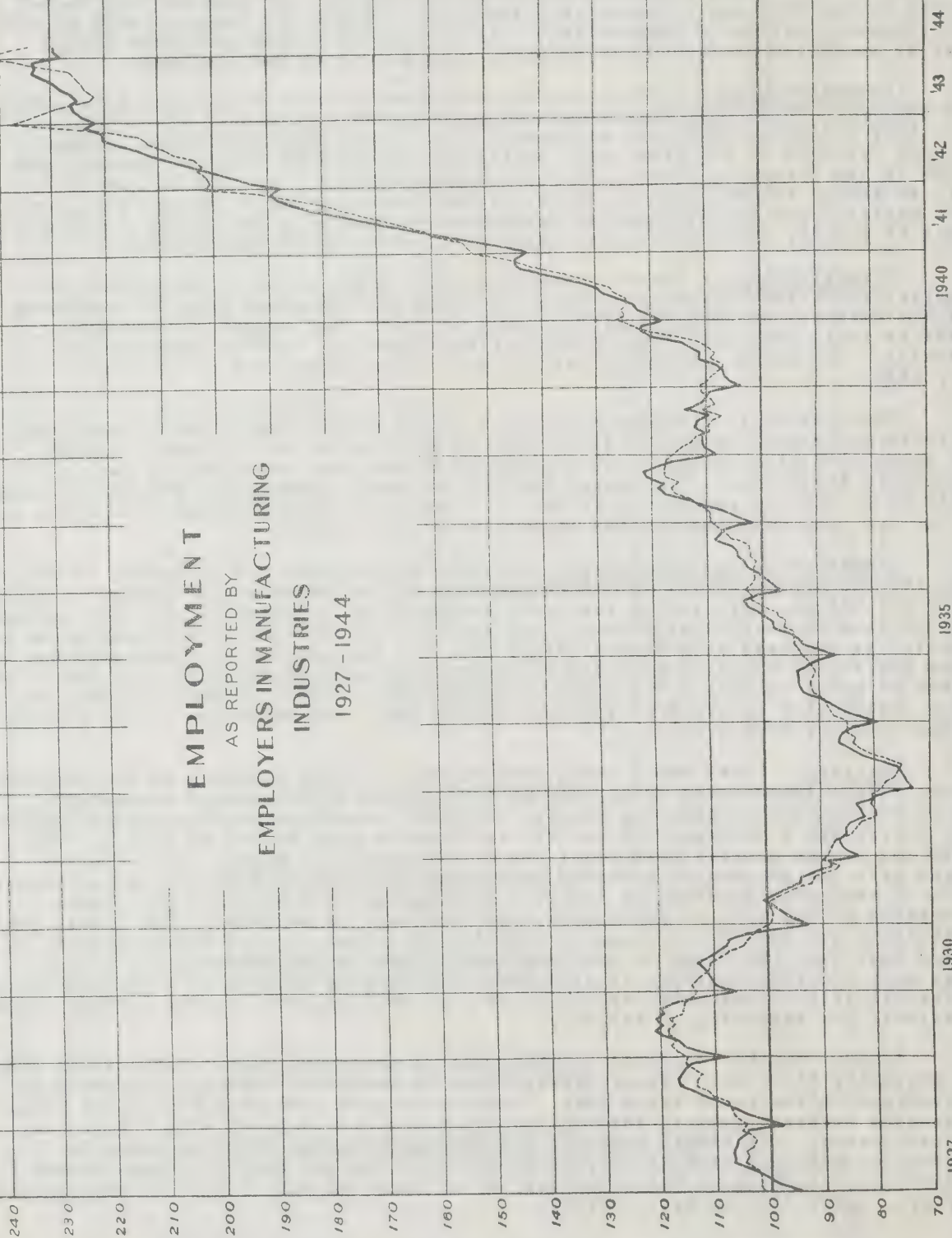
The persons in recorded employment in transportation at Mar. 1 received in salaries and wages the sum of \$5,232,027, a total which was affected to some extent by industrial disputes. Those employed by the same employers at Feb. 1 had been paid \$5,192,741. The latest per capita weekly average was \$35.65, as compared with \$35.99 at Feb. 1, and \$36.38 at Mar. 1, 1943. The latest index of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c. than that at the same date of last winter.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further curtailment was indicated in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance at the beginning of March. A combined staff of 107,633 was reported by the 1,550 co-operating contractors, who had employed 114,665 persons in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed were given as \$3,311,941, as compared with \$3,422,537 at Feb. 1. The per capita average at the latest date was \$30.77, as compared with \$29.85 at the beginning of February, and \$29.67 at the first of March in 1943. The index of employment, at 85.3 at Mar. 1, 1944, was 30.4 p.c. below that of 122.6 at the same date a year ago, while the latest payroll index was lower by 27.9 p.c.

Services.- There was a small gain in the services division at the beginning of March, slight improvement in employment being shown in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The 666 establishments furnishing returns at Mar. 1 reported a personnel of 44,309, as compared with 44,099 at Feb. 1. The increase was rather greater than usual for the beginning of March. The salaries and wages paid the persons in recorded employment amounted to \$858,198, a sum higher by 0.2 p.c. than that reported at Feb. 1. As compared with Mar. 1, 1943, there were advances of 9.3 p.c. in employment, and 13.9 p.c. in payrolls. The latest per capita average was \$19.37, as compared with \$19.43 at Feb. 1, and \$18.32 at Mar. 1, 1943. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted 63.4 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Further seasonal contractions in employment were indicated in trade at the beginning of March. The percentage loss exceeded the average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 2,459 retail and wholesale houses employing 165,356 men and women, as compared with 169,036 in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,372,287, as compared with \$4,424,033 at Feb. 1. The per capita average showed a small increase, standing at \$26.44 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$26.17 at the beginning of February, and \$25.14 at Mar. 1, 1943.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY **EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES** 1927 - 1944



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1928 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 156.5, a figure which was higher by 6.4 p.c. than that of 147.1 at the same date of last year. Over the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 8.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Returns were furnished by 756 financial institutions, with a staff of 64,949, as compared with 64,876 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were reported as \$2,073,274, as compared with \$2,068,204 disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The per capita weekly average was \$31.92, as compared with \$31.88 at Feb. 1, 1944, and \$31.23 at Mar. 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.8, was a few points higher than that of 122.7 at Mar. 1, 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 4.8 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Mar. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Moderate curtailment was reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where there were small gains in industrial activity at the first of March. The largest reductions were in Quebec, but the losses on the whole, were relatively slight. In all provinces except New Brunswick and Alberta, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater than at Feb. 1, and in all except the latter, the general per capita average earnings were higher. As compared with Mar. 1, 1943, the level of activity was higher in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, where there was a slight easing in this comparison; aggregate weekly payrolls and average earnings were generally higher in all areas.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in the Maritimes showed a seasonal falling-off, approximating the average in extent. The loss took place in New Brunswick. The 1,025 co-operating establishments had a personnel of 132,514 men and women, as compared with 134,033 at Feb. 1. This decrease of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 0.8 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by these firms; these amounted to \$4,045,199. Improvement had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1943, but the latest index of employment, at 175.1, was four p.c. higher than at that date. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 11.6 p.c. The per capita average earnings, at \$30.53 at Mar. 1, 1944, compared favourably with those of \$29.95 at Feb. 1, 1944, and \$28.25 at Mar. 1 of last winter.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed fairly general improvement; textile, lumber and iron and steel works reported the largest advances. The changes in other branches of manufacturing were slight. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, mining, communications and services afforded rather more employment, but there were considerable losses in construction and logging, together with smaller reductions in trade.

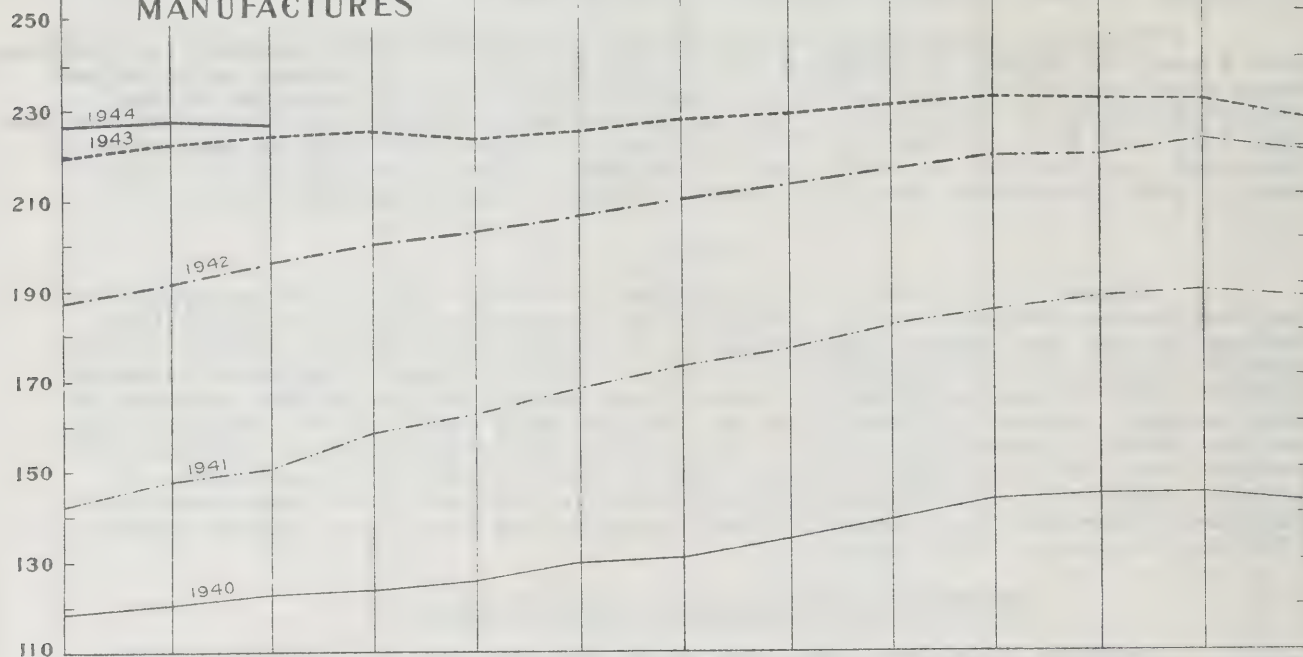
Quebec.- Statistics received from 3,800 employers in Quebec showed a combined working force of 582,479 persons at the beginning of March; this was lower by 4,069 than their Feb. 1 personnel. The decrease of 0.7 p.c. was seasonal, approximating the average at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920. The reported weekly payrolls, however, were higher, aggregating \$17,806,278, as compared with \$17,584,953 paid on or about Feb. 1. The per capita average rose from \$29.98 in the preceding report, to \$30.57 at Mar. 1, the highest in the record; the figure at Mar. 1, 1943, had been \$28.96, and

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

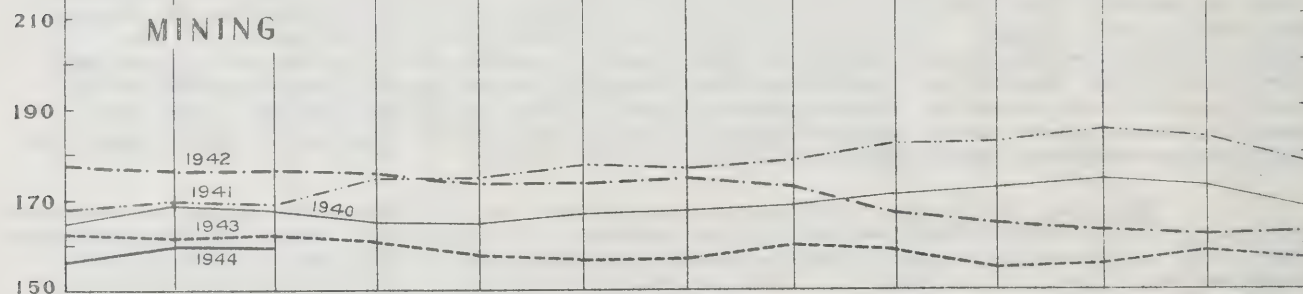
1940-1944

1926=100

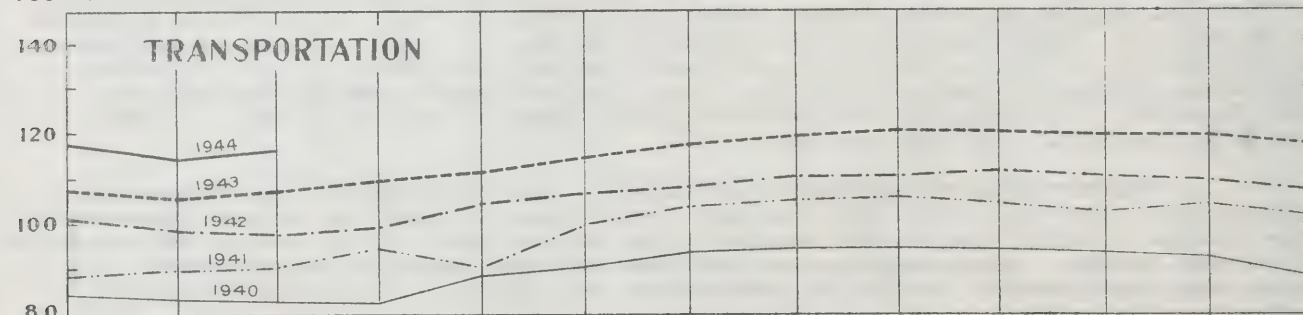
MANUFACTURES



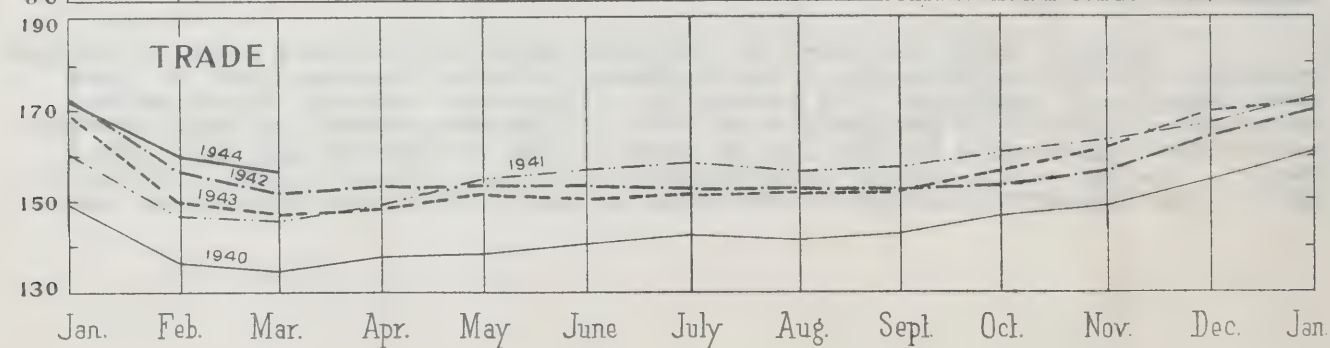
MINING



TRANSPORTATION



TRADE



that in 1942, \$25.71. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 3.3 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1943, while that of employment, at 197.1, was fractionally lower. This was the first occasion since May 1, 1939, that employment in Quebec was below its level of a year earlier.

Manufacturing, mining and services were slightly brisker at the beginning of March, but there were declines in logging, construction and maintenance, transportation and trade. The falling-off in the last two was moderate. To some extent, the losses were seasonal. Within the manufacturing group, reductions were noted in beverage, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, but there were important increases in textile, lumber and electrical apparatus works, together with smaller advances in animal food, leather, pulp and paper, rubber and miscellaneous manufacturing plants.

Ontario.- As at the same date in 1943, there was a slight contraction in industrial activity in Ontario at Mar. 1, when 6,098 establishments reported that they employed 749,444 men and women, 2,173 fewer than in the preceding month. This decrease of 0.3 p.c., which was contrary to the usual seasonal movement, was accompanied by a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review. These aggregated \$24,979,259, giving an average of \$33.33 per employee. The per capita figure at Feb. 1, was \$32.97, while that at Mar. 1, 1943, was \$31.82. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has declined by 1.1 p.c., but payrolls have risen by three p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 184.3, as compared with 184.8 at Feb. 1, 1944, and 186.4 at Mar. 1, 1943.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a moderate decrease. The largest contractions took place in chemical, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus works, while there was improvement in animal food, rubber and textile plants. The changes were not particularly large. In the non-manufacturing category, logging, mining and transportation reported heightened activity, while construction and trade were slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Mar. 1 was unfavourable in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the losses in Manitoba and Alberta being considerable. Information was furnished by 1,905 employers with a staff of 193,443 persons, as compared with 196,943 in their last report. The payrolls distributed by the firms co-operating at Mar. 1 totalled \$6,063,893, or 0.7 p.c. less than the sum they had paid in salaries and wages at Feb. 1. The per capita average earnings rose from \$30.99 in the last report, to \$31.35 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.14 at Mar. 1, 1943. Over the year, employment has gained by 5.2 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 8.8 p.c.

Mining, construction and maintenance and trade reported most of the curtailment indicated in the Prairie Area at the beginning of March. In manufacturing, there was also a small decline; iron and steel and vegetable food plants afforded less employment, but there were increases in the pulp and paper, textile and other divisions. Transportation, services and logging also showed improvement.

British Columbia.- There was a further contraction in industrial activity in British Columbia at Mar. 1, according to data received from 1,566 firms, whose staffs, totalling 173,490, were lower by 0.9 p.c. than in their last report. The weekly payrolls distributed by these employers aggregated \$6,134,232, as compared with \$6,087,682 paid on or about Feb. 1. This gain of 0.8 p.c., accompanying the reduction in employment, resulted in a rise of 59 cents in the weekly average earnings, which amounted to \$35.36 at Mar. 1; the figure at the same date of last winter was \$34.33. In the intervening 12 months, there has been an increase of 2.1 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 3.5 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed.

The trend in manufacturing in British Columbia was downward at the beginning of March; most of the falling-off took place in animal food and iron and

steel works. Lumber mills, however, were rather more active. There were moderate gains in logging and coal-mining, together with considerable advances in transportation. Construction and trade, on the other hand, released employees.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Six of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported lowered employment at Mar. 1 as compared with Feb. 1; these were Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Windsor, there was no general change, while the trend in Toronto was upward. In Windsor and Vancouver, the reported salaries and wages were lower than at Feb. 1, but in each of the other centres enumerated, the payrolls reached a higher total.

Employment at Mar. 1, 1944, in five of the eight largest cities was at a higher level than at the same date in 1943; the exceptions were Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor. In the last two, the reported payrolls at the latest date were also lower than they had been a year earlier, but in the remaining cities they were greater. In all cases, the per capita weekly earnings were higher at the date under review than at Mar. 1, 1943.

Montreal.- Further curtailment was recorded in Montreal at Mar. 1, when the 2,247 co-operating firms laid off 857 workers, bringing their staffs to 292,865. These persons were paid \$9,333,300 in weekly salaries and wages, for services rendered in the week preceding; the average per employee was \$31.87, as compared with \$31.47 at Feb. 1, and \$30.56 at the beginning of March of last year. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 3.5 p.c. and that of payrolls by 5.5 p.c.

Manufacturing was rather quieter at Mar. 1, when there were considerable losses in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants; on the other hand, increases were noted in textile, electrical apparatus, lumber, food and other factories. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction and retail trade released employees, while services showed some improvement.

Quebec City.- There was a small decline in Quebec at the beginning of March; iron and steel showed a relatively large decrease, and the numbers employed in trade and construction were reduced. On the other hand, textile, food and other factories reported improvement, while transportation and services were also rather more active. The general reductions in employment were accompanied by moderate gains in the salaries and wages disbursed.

The 251 co-operating establishments had a working force of 39,036, and paid the sum of \$1,127,315 in weekly earnings; at Feb. 1, the 39,103 persons in recorded employment had received \$1,118,263 for services rendered in the week preceding. The per capita average was then \$28.60, as compared with \$28.88 at the date under review. The average at the beginning of March of last year had been \$24.98. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 4.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 19.6 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in manufacturing considerably increased, but there was a falling-off in several of the non-manufacturing classes, notably construction and trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were advances in animal and vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants. On the whole, there was an increase of 616 employees, or 0.2 p.c., in Toronto, bringing the personnel of the 2,164 reporting establishments to 255,470 at Mar. 1. These employees were paid weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$8,496,389, a sum which was higher by \$101,938, or 1.2 p.c., than that disbursed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The latest per capita average was \$33.26, as compared with \$32.94 in the preceding period of observation, and \$31.52 paid on or about Mar. 1, 1943. The index of employment at the date under review was 198.0; this was 2.1 p.c. higher than at the same date of last winter, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 6.8 p.c.

Ottawa.- The changes in Ottawa at Mar. 1 were small; transportation, construction and trade were quieter, while there was a moderate increase in manufacturing, most of which took place in iron and steel works. The 258 employers whose returns were tabulated had a staff of 21,196 men and women, as compared with 21,276 at the beginning of February. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$589,292, exceeding by 1.9 p.c. the salaries and wages distributed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The per capita average rose from \$27.17 at that date, to \$27.80 at Mar. 1, 1944, as compared with \$26.64 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was two p.c. lower than at Mar. 1, 1943, but there was a gain of 1.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the year.

Hamilton.- The trend in employment in Hamilton was unfavourable at the beginning of March, according to information furnished by 372 employers with a combined working force of 58,613 persons; this was 207 smaller than at Feb. 1. There was, however, an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$1,993,929. The per capita average reached a new high, standing at \$34.02, as compared with \$33.80 at Feb. 1 and \$33.26 at Mar. 1, 1943. In the 12 months, employment has fallen by 6.4 p.c., and aggregate weekly salaries and wages by 4.4 p.c. Manufacturing was generally quieter at the date under review than at the beginning of February. Construction and transportation also showed curtailment. The fluctuations in other divisions were small.

Windsor.- No general change was shown in Windsor, where manufacturing reported slight improvement, but there were minor decreases in the non-manufacturing industries. The employees of the 223 co-operating establishments aggregated 40,443, as compared with 40,440 in their last report. The indicated salaries and wages totalled \$1,791,677, a decline of 0.4 p.c. from the weekly aggregate at Feb. 1; the loss was due, in the main, to curtailment in the amount of overtime work. As compared with the first of March in 1943, there was a reduction of 4.7 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 0.1 p.c. in that of payrolls. The average earnings per employee at the date under review were \$44.30, as compared with \$44.48 at Feb. 1, 1944, and \$42.11 at Mar. 1, 1943.

Winnipeg.- There was a considerable decline in employment in Winnipeg at Mar. 1, when statistics furnished by 592 establishments indicated a staff of 59,939 men and women, as compared with 61,351 at Feb. 1. On the other hand, the payrolls, at \$1,745,909, were higher by 0.7 p.c. Accordingly, the average pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in Winnipeg showed a gain, rising from \$28.25 in the last report, to \$29.13 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$27.99 at Mar. 1, 1943. Manufacturing was more active at the date under review, the improvement taking place largely in animal food and textile factories, while iron and steel and vegetable food plants were slacker. There were important seasonal losses in trade, and construction showed a moderate falling-off.

Although a much smaller decrease in activity had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1943, the index of employment was lower then by 6.8 p.c., while the index of payrolls was lower by 10.8 p.c. than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed a further reduction at the beginning of March. The manufacture of iron and steel products was decidedly less active, and food factories released some employees; construction and retail trade were also quieter. On the other hand, transportation afforded more employment. The 669 co-operating employers reduced their working forces from 90,980 at Feb. 1, to 90,119 at the date under review. The payrolls disbursed showed a small decline, from \$3,108,629 in the last report to \$3,090,509 at the beginning of March. The average per employee was \$34.29, as compared with \$34.17 at Feb. 1, and \$34.07 at Mar. 1, 1943. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 5.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 4.1 p.c. in the 12 months; curtailment in the amount of overtime work in several important industries accounts for the smaller gain in the latter than in the former.

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TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	-	-	-	100.9	106.3	101.8	-	-	-	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	-	-	-	104.7	118.4	112.3	-	-	-	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	-	-	-	106.6	116.6	105.3	-	-	-	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	-	-	-	99.7	101.6	98.6	-	-	-	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.5	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Mar. 1, 1940	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	128.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	176.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	116.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.6	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	136.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.9	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	136.6	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	186.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	136.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	196.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.9	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	184.3	142.5	136.9	129.0	160.1	186.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1944.
100.0 7.2 .1 4.3 2.8 31.8 40.9 10.6 4.9 2.0 3.7 9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.6	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Mar. 1, 1939	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Mar. 1, 1940	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1,	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	186.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1944.

16.0 2.1 14.0 1.2 3.2 2.2 3.3 4.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.5	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Mar. 1, 1940	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.7	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	166.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.6	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	158.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.9	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	116.2	85.3	196.8	156.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1944.

100.0 64.7 4.4 4.1 1.5 8.0 5.9 2.4 9.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	64.7	226.5	227.3	223.4	195.7	150.8	122.6	107.0
Animal products - edible	2.3	207.4	210.5	171.8	162.0	148.5	131.3	119.6
Fur and products	.2	122.8	120.9	126.3	113.1	110.6	107.2	87.7
Leather and products	1.6	140.0	138.6	142.4	142.4	126.9	126.8	111.7
Boots and shoes	.9	125.4	124.3	127.6	133.4	123.2	124.9	114.8
Lumber and products	3.4	115.8	113.6	109.2	109.7	94.9	80.5	72.7
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	88.6	86.6	90.1	97.5	83.7	67.4	61.1
Furniture	.6	119.5	111.5	109.4	115.1	106.6	90.0	84.1
Other lumber products	1.1	214.2	217.4	180.6	150.3	124.8	117.0	100.7
Musical instruments	.03	30.4	34.4	46.6	40.0	33.2	54.0	39.8
Plant products - edible	2.7	152.8	156.7	136.6	140.1	122.6	115.8	104.2
Pulp and paper products	4.5	133.2	132.3	126.0	133.6	117.9	111.3	104.9
Pulp and paper	1.9	117.0	117.0	113.7	122.5	106.9	98.5	90.2
Paper products	.9	211.7	211.2	185.0	189.0	152.0	141.9	130.9
Printing and publishing	1.7	128.4	127.5	121.8	129.2	120.3	117.3	114.9
Rubber products	1.1	153.6	149.5	128.9	128.6	125.4	108.1	103.6
Textile products	7.6	159.9	157.7	165.5	166.3	153.3	142.7	119.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	159.3	159.0	169.8	175.2	164.3	156.7	127.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	113.9	114.0	124.5	129.7	122.6	121.3	93.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	172.8	171.7	197.0	193.9	179.7	169.8	128.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	579.7	578.4	551.9	585.3	562.9	507.4	494.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	149.7	147.5	138.4	145.2	135.8	138.1	118.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	160.7	167.5	172.0	166.9	151.4	134.6	116.3
Other textile products	.9	175.3	170.5	176.2	172.1	154.8	131.9	108.0
Tobacco	.7	151.6	153.1	174.5	182.3	155.6	172.2	163.8
Beverages	.7	230.9	233.4	218.5	222.3	183.9	165.9	159.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	613.2	624.6	695.2	647.8	268.0	180.7	153.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	137.3	137.8	129.1	126.7	108.1	83.0	71.7
Electric light and power	.9	135.3	135.4	134.0	137.9	137.5	130.7	123.9
Electrical apparatus	2.6	329.5	327.4	289.2	237.0	193.2	139.4	123.9
Iron and steel products	25.6	343.3	345.5	340.5	257.2	177.6	116.7	94.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	249.5	248.2	259.1	241.7	193.9	150.4	114.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	226.4	226.7	255.5	251.4	188.9	126.9	114.2
Agricultural implements	.6	135.9	133.7	135.6	115.9	97.5	71.4	62.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.9	314.9	315.2	279.1	224.7	162.9	110.2	90.3
Automobiles and parts	2.2	300.9	302.9	316.3	278.9	239.2	156.5	151.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.3	1518.5	1546.4	1579.2	695.7	339.3	103.5	62.2
Heating appliances	.3	168.2	168.7	161.7	160.8	140.8	130.9	118.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	297.0	297.2	334.5	272.7	212.2	132.5	97.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	281.5	281.2	332.6	269.3	200.7	121.5	98.5
Other iron and steel products	4.6	395.1	405.5	467.5	335.7	191.8	122.5	98.0
Non-ferrous metal products	3.8	460.0	475.9	476.3	365.2	251.6	171.0	152.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	212.8	212.6	205.0	191.2	173.8	158.7	146.3
Miscellaneous	1.1	367.3	368.2	394.3	291.7	178.4	152.2	134.2
LOGGING	4.4	270.4	271.8	231.1	258.3	210.0	179.1	108.8
MINING	4.1	159.3	159.5	152.2	176.4	168.7	167.1	160.9
Coal	1.5	101.1	101.7	93.4	100.2	95.1	94.1	93.4
Metallic ores	2.0	292.3	291.4	320.5	357.4	349.2	350.2	334.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	150.0	151.0	149.4	152.1	125.8	125.4	117.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	104.9	105.1	102.8	100.2	89.7	82.2	80.8
Telegraphs	.4	128.9	129.5	130.2	116.6	99.9	91.7	88.6
Telephones	1.1	98.3	98.4	95.4	95.7	86.9	79.6	78.7
TRANSPORTATION	8.0	116.2	114.2	107.1	97.5	90.5	83.0	80.3
Street railways and cartage	2.4	178.9	178.1	161.6	145.3	135.0	125.4	119.8
Steam railways	4.6	106.3	104.2	99.5	90.7	82.4	75.6	72.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	82.3	79.3	74.7	70.0	68.6	62.1	64.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	5.9	85.3	90.9	122.6	103.7	83.0	65.4	94.3
Building	2.2	90.4	100.0	174.1	133.6	104.7	44.4	43.3
Highway	1.8	81.4	87.2	92.9	92.5	79.4	67.3	177.3
Railway	1.9	83.7	85.0	97.9	83.8	62.9	55.9	68.9
SERVICES	2.4	196.8	195.9	180.0	169.1	150.2	132.6	128.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	195.7	195.3	173.7	162.9	145.2	125.6	124.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	198.8	197.0	190.9	179.9	162.6	139.7	134.9
TRADE	9.0	156.5	159.9	147.1	151.7	145.7	134.9	128.9
Retail	6.7	162.8	168.1	153.9	157.7	151.6	139.5	133.5
Wholesale	2.3	140.3	138.9	129.1	136.0	130.2	123.0	117.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	181.9	183.2	181.4	165.1	135.3	113.5	106.5

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	44.7	212.0	209.4	192.7	167.9	135.1	118.9	90.4
	Lumber products	4.1	118.5	116.0	104.6	88.3	88.8	85.2	67.7
	Pulp and paper	4.0	191.7	192.9	182.6	186.3	158.9	150.1	145.8
	Textile products	3.1	110.7	106.2	116.2	117.7	113.1	110.4	75.4
	Iron and steel	24.1	354.3	350.6	328.6	256.0	168.6	134.1	92.0
	Other manufactures	9.4	158.1	156.4	137.6	135.8	127.6	115.8	88.9
	Logging	7.4	443.9	484.9	423.7	361.8	273.3	246.0	153.5
	Mining	12.0	105.7	104.9	97.9	112.4	113.4	111.1	110.1
	Communications	2.0	123.5	121.7	118.5	110.3	91.1	83.2	85.6
	Transportation	13.9	158.9	158.6	142.3	139.4	125.3	108.0	95.6
	Construction	9.9	138.0	153.3	182.6	181.6	140.6	84.8	95.5
	Services	2.0	300.7	295.8	276.0	264.1	210.8	176.5	165.5
	Trade	8.1	169.5	171.2	160.1	164.9	150.2	133.0	124.5
	- All Industries	100.0	175.1	177.1	168.4	159.3	135.1	116.0	101.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	69.7	243.1	243.0	239.7	205.9	154.4	126.4	108.5
	Lumber products	2.5	127.1	120.1	116.0	116.2	100.7	79.9	76.4
	Pulp and paper	5.2	126.9	126.1	119.3	128.0	114.0	105.7	99.0
	Textile products	12.7	185.5	182.9	190.5	188.1	173.7	169.4	133.6
	Iron and steel	22.4	383.8	386.7	353.8	253.8	169.0	108.4	80.8
	Other manufactures	26.9	270.4	271.9	277.3	212.0	159.4	131.4	117.2
	Logging	6.4	397.4	412.5	339.9	420.0	273.9	244.3	125.9
	Mining	2.5	316.5	314.7	318.8	308.1	273.6	266.6	260.7
	Communications	1.2	100.2	99.7	98.5	98.0	83.1	75.7	73.8
	Transportation	6.0	97.2	97.5	93.9	84.4	79.2	72.1	74.7
	Construction	5.0	70.5	76.9	124.0	109.8	74.7	41.7	137.1
	Services	2.2	184.4	182.7	168.1	152.6	130.7	115.3	112.6
	Trade	7.0	175.3	176.4	161.3	161.9	155.1	145.4	138.4
	- All Industries	100.0	197.1	198.5	198.8	178.6	137.7	114.3	112.8
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.3	214.8	215.8	216.3	197.6	155.7	124.4	109.6
	Lumber products	2.9	100.8	100.8	96.3	88.1	77.1	67.4	60.4
	Pulp and paper	4.8	132.1	132.1	125.1	133.3	117.1	112.6	106.2
	Textile products	7.3	135.1	134.3	140.9	145.9	134.7	128.3	109.6
	Iron and steel	29.8	313.7	314.3	329.5	273.0	200.8	127.7	106.0
	Other manufactures	27.5	224.3	226.9	218.2	206.8	160.5	137.6	125.4
	Logging	2.5	208.7	198.7	185.0	193.5	197.5	160.4	102.1
	Mining	2.9	225.0	223.9	250.6	288.1	291.6	284.1	262.6
	Communications	1.4	93.7	93.2	88.9	91.8	86.8	77.9	76.1
	Transportation	5.5	110.2	108.6	100.0	92.1	84.8	76.3	71.6
	Construction	4.5	87.8	91.5	119.3	105.1	90.3	65.7	81.9
	Services	2.3	217.8	218.4	200.6	198.8	178.0	156.4	151.9
	Trade	8.6	156.2	158.0	148.7	156.8	153.6	140.9	134.8
	- All Industries	100.0	184.3	184.8	186.4	174.4	145.7	120.0	109.1
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	40.2	196.9	197.2	182.2	161.4	126.5	108.8	100.3
	Lumber products	2.1	142.7	139.7	128.2	144.0	133.4	96.1	105.1
	Pulp and paper	2.1	105.7	102.7	104.3	110.9	100.6	99.3	98.8
	Textile products	2.3	221.3	206.0	229.8	216.3	186.3	155.7	128.2
	Iron and steel	15.7	174.8	178.2	167.7	133.9	100.5	84.2	76.6
	Other manufactures	18.0	260.2	260.9	228.6	207.4	154.1	136.4	124.3
	Logging	2.0	223.2	204.1	247.8	267.3	339.7	220.2	172.4
	Mining	7.0	152.8	157.5	146.4	154.4	128.9	129.9	131.2
	Communications	2.3	116.7	117.3	114.2	108.9	94.0	87.5	86.2
	Transportation	18.5	127.7	127.0	118.4	105.5	98.6	92.4	87.7
	Construction	9.7	73.6	78.0	78.9	72.0	65.7	48.0	53.4
	Services	3.5	177.2	175.6	160.8	142.0	127.0	116.5	111.5
	Trade	16.8	132.3	141.9	125.3	128.5	124.1	117.9	112.9
	- All Industries	100.0	142.5	145.1	135.4	126.1	111.3	98.5	94.3
British Columbia	Manufacturing	57.1	274.8	282.2	263.3	193.4	137.0	109.9	101.1
	Lumber products	9.8	123.9	122.4	121.5	138.5	112.5	97.5	84.5
	Pulp and paper	4.2	161.7	161.9	151.6	153.3	133.1	120.2	104.1
	Textile products	.8	217.3	208.0	198.9	190.5	165.4	137.2	131.2
	Iron and steel	30.1	1077.5	1105.1	1025.0	500.0	196.3	85.3	85.0
	Other manufactures	12.2	171.8	184.5	167.3	152.0	142.4	126.4	121.4
	Logging	6.5	148.3	139.5	97.8	110.7	97.8	93.5	69.0
	Mining	4.7	98.8	98.8	103.4	110.3	110.6	107.9	109.7
	Communications	2.1	130.0	135.4	141.1	118.9	111.0	107.1	106.1
	Transportation	9.4	123.0	115.0	108.5	94.7	87.6	88.7	91.3
	Construction	7.7	111.3	114.4	170.3	84.1	76.5	61.4	69.4
	Services	2.9	166.4	165.3	150.0	136.7	134.7	118.3	115.0
	Trade	9.6	164.6	166.4	155.2	158.0	145.4	133.1	128.1
	- All Industries	100.0	186.3	188.0	182.4	143.1	116.8	101.8	96.7
B. C.									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	77.5	237.2	237.2	228.4	188.2	147.8	119.6	102.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	145.8	144.7	139.9	147.7	136.4	123.7	114.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	144.0	141.6	135.3	132.6	118.5	115.6	113.2
Textiles	11.7	168.3	164.5	172.2	170.5	154.4	141.3	118.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.8	172.6	172.3	179.6	164.8	136.9	121.4	111.8
Iron and steel	32.0	374.6	379.0	350.6	247.4	165.6	106.1	79.6
Other manufactures	23.8	222.3	222.2	214.0	187.2	139.8	115.8	104.5
Communications	1.2	69.9	69.2	68.5	68.8	64.4	65.9	63.2
Transportation	3.1	76.0	76.2	74.5	69.3	75.6	76.8	81.2
Construction	3.6	64.4	69.4	79.4	70.3	67.2	48.8	89.6
Trade	11.3	169.5	170.1	155.6	154.5	152.1	141.3	133.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	190.3	190.9	183.7	156.8	130.0	108.1	101.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	79.3	368.1	367.9	355.7	254.3	166.1	119.3	103.3
Leather products	7.3	111.2	109.8	110.5	108.5	100.0	100.4	101.0
Other manufactures	72.0	480.3	480.6	463.0	318.5	195.5	127.5	104.4
Transportation	2.7	78.3	75.8	77.9	71.2	72.2	81.9	102.5
Construction	5.5	147.2	150.9	128.9	136.6	144.6	50.9	269.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	271.2	271.5	259.7	199.3	145.8	108.7	117.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.4	231.9	230.4	230.0	196.7	148.6	116.8	105.3
Plant products - edible	4.7	164.5	162.3	147.0	161.4	132.8	121.8	113.2
Printing and publishing	6.3	159.5	159.9	146.2	159.5	138.9	132.0	126.5
Textiles	7.6	119.5	118.6	127.1	127.5	114.1	104.6	91.5
Iron and steel	25.1	435.4	429.8	451.5	322.3	211.2	116.1	96.8
Other manufacture	31.7	233.3	233.0	226.2	194.2	144.0	117.5	107.9
Communications	1.2	74.5	73.8	70.8	73.0	73.6	66.9	66.7
Transportation	3.5	127.0	126.0	113.6	103.7	92.3	94.7	91.5
Construction	2.4	101.2	104.8	104.8	81.3	68.7	47.3	46.7
Trade	13.8	143.8	145.7	137.0	144.5	143.2	132.6	125.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	198.0	197.5	194.0	172.3	139.3	114.8	105.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	63.1	169.2	168.0	167.6	153.7	134.6	104.1	91.0
Lumber products	2.1	41.7	43.5	43.8	47.5	56.2	50.0	38.1
Pulp and paper	15.2	133.5	136.9	128.4	127.5	113.9	103.1	96.6
Other manufactures	35.8	239.1	233.5	238.5	209.3	181.0	125.1	105.8
Construction	7.1	98.3	104.4	160.6	186.9	115.6	108.9	136.4
Trade	21.4	184.5	185.9	176.0	168.2	155.6	138.8	137.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	160.7	161.3	163.8	156.4	131.4	102.9	103.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.5	190.9	191.6	204.9	191.8	147.2	120.6	97.9
Textiles	11.4	104.1	104.8	102.5	114.2	104.6	101.7	85.4
Electrical apparatus	11.5	210.4	211.6	196.3	183.4	153.7	121.9	97.9
Iron and steel	45.3	259.7	260.7	305.8	268.5	178.9	129.5	94.6
Other manufactures	18.3	159.9	159.9	152.5	153.2	136.5	124.4	114.5
Construction	1.9	70.3	73.2	112.4	100.6	84.9	51.5	53.8
Trade	7.2	147.3	145.9	140.1	147.1	143.4	130.5	122.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	178.9	179.6	191.2	180.6	141.7	117.1	97.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	90.9	340.0	339.5	369.2	298.4	242.7	166.1	154.1
Iron and steel	77.5	376.3	375.3	403.3	331.8	263.5	167.2	152.6
Other manufactures	13.4	218.0	218.3	209.0	186.3	173.7	162.4	159.3
Construction	1.5	66.4	69.4	91.0	86.5	46.0	35.1	30.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	297.0	297.4	311.3	251.1	211.8	149.2	139.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	63.5	189.4	187.9	171.9	165.8	121.8	103.5	93.2
Animal products - edible	8.9	280.2	273.0	200.2	272.8	155.9	131.8	114.9
Printing and publishing	4.3	111.0	105.8	106.8	115.2	103.8	102.9	101.0
Textiles	6.1	229.5	210.2	236.7	220.3	190.8	161.6	136.1
Iron and steel	25.3	171.0	173.4	146.2	124.1	102.1	80.6	70.1
Other manufactures	18.9	208.6	209.7	210.7	212.8	125.1	114.4	109.2
Transportation	5.6	84.8	84.3	76.6	72.8	69.2	77.0	76.7
Construction	1.7	35.8	38.9	65.6	63.1	106.4	23.9	32.9
Trade	23.4	111.9	125.1	107.3	109.8	106.7	100.8	95.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	142.4	145.8	133.3	127.4	109.9	94.4	88.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	67.0	456.4	463.2	424.9	266.9	161.6	119.7	113.3
Lumber products	6.3	124.7	122.6	101.1	136.1	118.4	94.9	80.5
Other manufactures	60.7	630.5	642.1	588.6	330.0	181.9	131.3	128.2
Communications	2.7	114.4	121.4	120.4	109.9	109.9	106.2	105.9
Transportation	8.3	114.9	99.0	95.6	83.2	85.1	95.6	103.9
Construction	3.5	80.4	98.7	139.7	77.5	58.3	41.5	44.0
Services	4.0	166.1	167.6	149.0	133.6	134.3	121.9	119.5
Trade	14.5	166.5	168.0	155.4	157.7	146.3	137.1	130.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	251.6	254.0	239.4	170.5	129.5	109.0	106.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7. - Number of Persons at March 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1944, February 1, 1944, and March 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Mar.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Mar.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,183,963	39,323,318	33.21	134.8	135.3	133.0	172.2	170.6	182.1
Animal products - edible	41,473	1,266,642	30.54	120.0	121.7	99.4	144.3	146.4	118.5
Fur and products	2,972	83,887	28.22	99.4	97.8	102.2	106.9	107.2	110.4
Leather products	28,864	675,848	23.41	102.2	101.2	103.9	127.1	123.8	123.9
Boots and shoes	17,111	388,447	22.70	95.7	94.9	97.4	123.6	119.4	121.4
Lumber and its products	62,392	1,735,533	27.92	95.3	94.0	90.3	126.2	123.3	113.0
Rough and dressed lumber	51,405	902,584	28.75	76.8	74.8	77.9	105.2	102.7	101.2
Furniture	10,629	278,821	26.23	106.8	99.6	97.8	120.7	116.5	115.3
Other lumber products	20,558	554,348	27.23	144.2	148.4	121.6	193.6	190.6	146.4
Plant products - edible	49,276	1,298,325	26.35	114.2	116.4	102.1	131.9	132.7	115.4
Pulp and paper products	83,152	2,751,718	33.09	103.8	103.5	98.2	117.1	115.2	108.5
Pulp and paper	55,880	1,303,091	36.52	97.1	97.1	94.4	114.2	113.1	107.5
Paper products	16,451	454,768	28.43	126.8	126.2	110.6	155.6	151.3	122.5
Printing and publishing	51,021	1,013,859	32.68	102.6	101.8	97.3	114.2	112.0	104.7
Rubber products	19,380	650,694	33.58	114.1	111.1	95.8	159.8	151.6	116.3
Textile products	138,473	3,242,820	23.42	100.3	98.9	103.3	123.1	119.7	122.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,752	1,198,473	24.10	93.9	93.6	99.9	121.4	119.5	120.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,028	544,655	23.65	90.5	90.6	99.0	114.5	112.7	117.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,497	239,444	23.96	92.9	92.2	105.7	123.3	122.0	121.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,938	271,697	24.84	99.0	98.8	94.2	132.7	131.7	121.0
Hosiery and knit goods	22,664	487,565	21.51	104.7	103.1	96.9	119.8	115.0	112.9
Garments and personal furnishings	49,542	1,147,583	23.16	103.3	101.2	110.5	125.9	121.1	131.2
Other textile products	16,535	409,199	24.75	105.6	102.7	106.1	124.7	122.5	120.5
Tobacco	12,512	288,066	23.02	141.7	143.1	163.1	180.9	183.0	189.4
Beverages	12,517	425,864	34.02	112.3	113.5	106.3	129.4	131.7	116.9
Chemicals	77,260	2,515,332	32.56	174.8	178.1	198.2	214.0	216.6	227.3
Clay, glass and stone products	15,711	481,808	30.65	103.0	103.4	96.3	129.0	128.7	117.1
Electric light and power	17,227	651,427	37.81	90.3	90.3	89.4	105.9	105.5	99.1
Electrical apparatus	47,151	1,555,215	32.98	154.6	153.6	135.7	188.2	185.1	163.9
Iron and steel products	468,612	17,983,969	38.36	172.5	173.6	171.1	220.7	218.2	207.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	53,831	1,254,819	36.50	118.1	117.5	122.7	136.5	135.9	137.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,117	886,514	36.76	100.5	100.7	113.5	124.0	121.1	132.8
Agricultural implements	11,570	403,829	35.52	125.9	123.9	125.7	163.7	162.2	153.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	198,990	7,878,065	39.59	175.1	175.3	155.2	222.1	215.3	185.5
Automobiles and parts	44,095	1,916,808	43.47	117.3	118.1	123.3	138.6	140.4	137.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	78,947	3,078,153	38.99	361.0	367.7	375.5	490.1	492.4	465.6
Heating appliances	5,581	174,703	32.47	106.2	106.5	102.1	130.4	132.0	118.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	19,158	741,874	38.72	131.3	131.4	147.9	163.0	163.2	183.9
Foundry and machine shop products	13,507	506,338	37.52	121.2	121.1	143.2	171.2	169.8	181.5
Other iron and steel products	83,511	3,079,173	36.87	183.9	188.8	217.6	252.3	256.4	276.4
Non-ferrous metal products	69,090	2,415,903	34.97	156.9	162.4	162.5	195.6	198.6	195.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,504	610,112	37.42	118.4	118.5	114.1	133.7	134.1	127.7
Miscellaneous	21,397	690,278	32.28	167.6	168.2	170.3	245.8	238.1	241.9
LOGGING	80,933	2,265,300	27.99	170.8	171.7	146.0	244.1	218.5	174.9
MINING	74,515	2,805,902	37.76	89.9	90.0	91.5	107.7	108.2	107.7
Coal	27,806	997,309	35.87	110.5	111.1	102.1	156.1	162.1	140.3
Metallic ores	56,490	1,498,193	41.06	78.6	78.3	86.1	88.2	87.8	94.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,019	310,400	30.92	93.2	93.8	92.8	116.2	116.0	111.2
COMMUNICATIONS	28,025	859,588	30.67	107.9	108.1	105.8	122.1	122.2	112.6
Telegraphs	7,598	209,060	28.28	111.6	112.1	112.7	125.1	124.4	124.9
Telephones	20,627	650,528	31.53	108.6	106.7	103.5	121.2	121.5	108.3
TRANSPORTATION	146,776	5,232,027	35.65	117.1	116.1	108.0	131.1	130.1	123.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	45,883	1,426,810	32.53	122.1	121.6	110.5	137.7	140.6	128.4
Steam railways	84,685	3,244,435	38.52	123.3	120.9	115.4	134.4	132.0	128.3
Shipping and stevedoring	18,248	560,784	30.73	86.7	83.6	78.7	103.4	101.6	99.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	107,633	3,311,941	30.77	61.1	65.2	87.9	82.6	85.5	114.5
Building	59,473	1,593,191	35.29	64.1	71.1	123.4	78.5	85.7	147.5
Highway	32,173	939,073	29.19	45.1	48.4	51.5	67.2	69.8	69.7
Railway	55,987	979,677	27.22	83.0	84.2	97.0	116.7	110.5	120.2
SERVICES	44,309	858,198	19.37	115.2	114.6	105.3	137.3	136.9	120.5
Hotels and restaurants	23,072	527,623	18.80	119.6	119.4	106.2	150.4	150.4	127.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,237	330,575	20.36	108.3	107.3	104.0	120.5	119.9	112.6
TRADE	165,556	4,372,287	26.44	99.8	102.0	93.8	112.8	114.1	103.8
Retail	123,770	3,005,731	24.28	98.9	102.1	93.5	111.6	114.1	102.8
Wholesale	41,586	1,366,556	32.86	103.0	102.0	94.8	115.6	114.3	106.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,851,310	59,028,861	32.23	119.0	119.8	118.6	149.1	148.1	145.0
FINANCE	64,949	2,075,274	31.92	108.4	108.3	105.7	120.1	119.8	114.6
Banks and trust companies	37,687	1,045,563	27.74	116.7	116.6	113.9	124.0	124.0	120.2
Brokerage and stock market	1,647	57,517	34.92	107.9	105.4	86.1	123.5	124.0	96.0
Insurance	25,615	970,194	37.88	98.0	97.9	96.6	116.0	115.3	110.0
TOTAL	1,896,259	61,102,135	32.22	118.5	119.5	118.1	147.9	146.9	141.8

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Mar. 1, 1944, Feb. 1, 1944, and Mar. 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Mar. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Mar. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Mar. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1943
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	59,282	1,895,763	31.99	159.5	137.6	126.6	194.1	189.2	164.1
	Lumber products	5,426	156,356	25.13	105.3	103.6	93.4	155.9	152.9	110.7
	Pulp and paper	5,328	168,693	31.66	102.5	103.1	97.6	125.6	121.3	109.2
	Iron and steel	51,976	1,191,106	37.25	193.5	191.4	179.5	265.5	257.2	226.5
	Logging	9,820	258,754	24.31	170.9	166.6	163.1	268.0	287.3	221.6
	Mining	15,948	532,662	33.40	88.9	88.2	82.3	129.7	128.6	114.5
	Transportation	18,578	619,924	33.73	186.5	186.2	167.0	217.6	211.4	192.7
	Construction	13,180	395,452	30.00	54.6	60.6	72.2	86.3	91.2	106.1
	Trade	10,678	255,128	23.89	100.5	101.5	94.9	119.0	119.1	105.9
Maritimes	- All Industries	132,514	4,045,199	30.55	114.9	116.2	110.5	181.2	160.0	144.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	405,618	12,729,875	31.37	141.7	139.7	137.8	185.5	180.7	171.7
	Lumber products	14,216	550,625	24.66	88.3	83.5	80.6	132.7	125.9	112.2
	Pulp and paper	30,553	1,002,487	33.03	102.0	101.4	95.9	117.2	114.3	104.6
	Textile products	73,960	1,680,200	22.72	103.8	101.8	106.1	126.5	122.8	126.0
	Chemicals	42,618	1,376,887	32.31	192.0	191.7	214.3	239.3	237.7	247.6
	Iron and steel	130,576	4,968,256	38.05	199.6	201.1	186.6	256.7	250.5	229.5
	Logging	37,057	952,649	25.17	174.5	180.9	149.1	319.0	290.8	219.5
	Mining	14,589	502,199	34.42	107.4	106.9	108.2	119.8	120.6	118.9
	Communications	7,050	238,921	33.89	109.5	109.0	107.7	119.0	119.0	106.8
	Transportation	34,998	1,238,155	35.48	101.3	101.6	97.8	114.3	116.4	116.3
	Construction	29,078	824,541	28.35	58.2	63.5	102.4	75.1	77.6	133.7
	Services	12,912	255,635	19.64	124.2	123.0	113.2	150.1	149.3	132.1
	Trade	41,017	1,086,507	26.49	106.2	106.8	97.7	116.3	116.7	105.6
Quebec	- All Industries	582,419	17,806,273	30.57	125.3	126.2	126.4	160.0	158.1	154.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	542,030	18,677,015	34.46	125.2	125.8	126.3	157.5	156.0	161.0
	Lumber products	21,702	582,377	26.84	100.8	100.8	96.3	129.2	126.9	115.3
	Plant products - edible	25,620	668,236	26.08	113.0	115.5	100.9	126.2	126.6	113.5
	Pulp and paper	36,037	1,195,756	33.18	105.1	105.1	99.5	116.6	114.5	111.3
	Textile products	54,512	1,355,929	24.84	95.9	95.3	100.0	118.7	116.1	118.6
	Chemicals	29,323	972,751	33.17	147.1	155.3	171.2	178.2	186.1	194.9
	Electrical apparatus	29,822	980,720	32.89	138.7	140.0	124.6	167.3	165.1	149.1
	Iron and steel	223,739	8,760,478	39.15	140.9	141.2	148.0	179.1	178.0	175.7
	Non-ferrous metal products	34,208	1,221,808	35.72	137.7	138.9	139.1	179.2	176.3	173.5
	Logging	18,920	500,744	26.47	188.4	179.3	167.0	276.1	259.2	210.4
	Mining	22,010	898,087	40.80	71.7	71.5	79.3	83.1	81.2	91.4
	Communications	10,222	326,642	31.95	104.2	103.7	99.9	121.9	121.5	107.6
	Transportation	41,401	1,485,466	35.88	115.6	111.9	104.9	124.9	124.3	117.9
	Construction	33,319	1,065,784	31.98	59.2	61.7	80.5	75.4	77.6	96.6
	Services	17,015	327,874	19.27	111.3	111.6	102.5	131.6	132.3	116.5
	Trade	64,529	1,699,649	26.34	94.6	95.7	90.1	106.4	107.2	100.3
Ontario	- All Industries	749,444	24,979,259	33.33	113.3	114.1	115.1	139.9	138.3	135.3
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	77,838	2,419,970	31.09	141.5	141.7	130.9	168.8	165.0	149.1
	Animal products - edible	14,028	420,701	29.99	160.2	160.7	119.6	186.6	182.9	135.3
	Lumber products	4,045	106,140	26.24	101.2	99.1	90.9	124.2	120.0	111.2
	Plant products - edible	5,432	148,730	27.38	129.7	133.1	114.4	139.2	140.9	119.1
	Textile products	4,495	91,911	20.45	112.4	104.6	116.7	126.6	114.1	129.2
	Iron and steel	30,350	1,032,936	34.24	157.9	161.0	151.5	200.0	195.2	173.9
	Mining	15,585	540,976	39.82	125.7	129.5	120.4	149.7	164.5	146.2
	Communications	4,480	126,912	28.33	105.6	106.2	103.3	116.0	114.4	108.9
	Transportation	35,819	1,318,122	36.80	115.6	114.9	107.1	126.4	124.6	117.1
	Construction	18,660	558,925	29.95	56.3	59.6	60.3	77.2	82.3	78.2
	Services	6,793	128,311	18.59	108.9	107.9	98.8	124.2	123.7	108.5
	Trade	52,596	878,590	27.12	100.4	107.7	95.1	114.0	118.9	103.7
Prairies	- All Industries	198,443	6,063,893	31.35	111.1	113.1	105.5	152.9	153.8	122.1
British Columbia	Manufacturing	99,015	3,601,199	36.37	173.4	176.0	166.1	222.8	227.2	213.0
	Animal products - edible	4,529	147,552	32.58	95.6	125.1	99.9	119.7	153.6	121.5
	Lumber products	17,012	560,055	32.92	92.2	91.1	90.4	115.7	114.0	111.6
	Plant products - edible	4,108	116,801	28.92	109.4	113.8	102.1	144.6	146.7	125.7
	Pulp and paper	7,273	254,276	34.96	108.8	109.0	102.0	119.2	121.1	113.1
	Iron and steel	52,171	2,025,093	39.82	438.5	442.9	417.2	573.0	581.7	548.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,061	196,933	38.91	104.9	106.7	109.9	119.1	120.1	123.1
	Logging	11,264	499,067	44.31	122.2	114.9	80.6	143.5	117.0	81.9
	Mining	8,183	331,958	40.57	83.9	83.9	87.9	99.6	99.3	98.7
	Transportation	16,280	570,560	35.03	121.2	115.3	106.9	143.5	138.8	131.0
	Construction	13,396	489,439	36.04	106.1	109.1	162.5	146.5	144.3	222.1
	Services	5,005	109,559	21.89	116.4	115.6	104.9	143.6	143.9	123.5
	Trade	16,758	452,412	27.03	103.7	104.8	97.7	126.1	125.3	114.0
B.C.	- All Industries	173,490	6,134,252	35.36	138.1	139.4	135.2	173.8	172.6	167.9

Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, by Month and by City. Figures of Employment and Payrolls as at Mar. 1, 1944, Feb. 1, 1944 and Mar. 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Mar. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Mar. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1944	Feb.1 1944	Mar.1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	226,797	7,485,132	33.00	148.7	148.7	143.2	192.5	188.9	178.7
Plant products - edible	8,500	254,788	27.82	101.5	100.5	97.2	126.8	122.1	111.2
Pulp and paper	9,598	295,709	30.81	116.5	114.6	109.5	128.2	125.2	114.1
Textiles	34,234	801,470	23.41	105.9	103.5	108.4	126.5	122.5	127.7
Tobacco	8,805	166,014	24.40	117.2	115.6	128.7	164.5	164.1	155.9
Iron and steel	33,687	3,684,286	39.33	203.6	206.0	190.5	261.1	254.0	235.1
Communications	3,426	141,795	41.39	107.5	106.5	105.4	120.0	121.4	108.8
Transportation	9,253	282,742	30.56	75.2	75.4	73.7	81.9	89.7	92.0
Construction	10,406	324,030	31.14	95.8	103.5	118.2	115.1	119.6	141.2
Services	9,812	202,211	20.61	125.6	123.8	109.2	153.1	152.2	129.9
Trade	33,116	895,761	27.05	108.4	108.8	99.6	117.5	117.5	107.9
Montreal - All Industries	292,865	9,333,300	31.87	134.9	135.3	130.2	168.6	167.0	159.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	50,973	931,723	30.08	195.7	195.6	189.1	275.4	272.9	228.4
Chemicals	10,366	311,193	30.02	236.2	239.8	281.4	403.5	403.7	396.7
Iron and steel	10,529	338,361	36.88	482.7	440.2	307.1	532.7	528.4	509.0
Transportation	1,043	51,588	30.29	113.5	109.9	112.9	131.6	133.2	132.1
Construction	2,152	55,997	26.02	93.2	95.5	81.6	135.5	134.1	126.9
Services	1,322	21,434	16.21	120.6	119.1	107.6	142.8	138.5	120.5
Trade	3,231	77,137	23.87	103.6	106.5	96.8	124.8	124.7	105.5
Quebec - All Industries	59,036	1,127,315	29.86	165.5	165.7	159.5	230.5	229.3	192.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	192,625	6,687,107	34.72	142.5	141.3	141.4	181.4	178.1	169.2
Plant products - edible	11,957	294,159	24.60	110.4	108.2	98.7	113.2	112.9	106.1
Pulp and paper	16,063	525,646	32.72	106.7	106.9	97.8	116.2	116.3	108.9
Textiles	19,466	525,909	27.02	99.6	98.2	105.9	125.6	122.6	129.1
Chemicals	15,134	484,055	31.98	194.3	195.4	191.9	258.4	256.0	226.5
Electrical apparatus	14,446	471,964	32.67	155.4	156.4	139.5	182.3	173.6	163.1
Iron and steel	64,211	2,563,726	39.93	187.2	184.2	144.1	255.7	252.2	237.5
Communications	3,118	125,032	40.10	105.1	104.1	99.8	122.5	120.2	108.1
Transportation	8,901	290,951	32.69	122.2	121.5	109.2	132.6	137.7	126.1
Construction	6,162	217,851	35.35	74.7	77.2	77.3	85.1	85.2	86.0
Services	9,227	187,524	20.30	118.1	116.0	102.2	137.1	136.9	114.8
Trade	35,327	982,816	27.82	97.6	98.9	93.0	107.7	108.2	102.5
Toronto - All Industries	255,470	8,498,589	33.26	129.2	128.2	126.5	159.9	158.0	149.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,257	346,639	30.79	112.9	112.1	111.8	139.6	134.7	134.5
Pulp and paper	3,223	101,482	31.49	114.7	117.6	110.3	126.1	122.5	118.9
Iron and steel	3,299	112,559	34.12	98.6	92.5	101.3	149.5	140.9	155.4
Construction	1,500	44,986	29.99	60.9	64.7	99.5	78.2	82.6	121.0
Services	2,176	37,597	17.28	121.7	120.8	119.2	154.6	148.6	138.5
Trade	4,556	107,195	23.63	107.0	107.8	102.1	123.2	124.3	110.7
Ottawa - All Industries	21,196	589,292	27.80	106.7	107.1	108.3	128.8	126.4	126.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,724	1,770,773	34.91	115.5	115.7	125.7	143.1	142.4	149.6
Textiles	6,706	157,701	23.52	96.8	97.5	95.3	113.8	113.5	112.1
Electrical apparatus	6,765	254,156	34.61	130.0	130.7	121.2	169.9	172.1	159.6
Iron and steel	26,558	1,041,621	39.22	121.8	122.5	143.4	169.5	149.8	166.8
Construction	1,139	41,589	36.51	46.0	47.9	73.5	53.4	66.2	98.0
Trade	4,246	108,868	25.84	97.0	96.1	92.5	107.6	107.1	102.6
Hamilton - All Industries	58,613	1,993,929	34.02	110.5	110.9	118.1	156.7	156.4	143.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	36,781	1,674,857	45.56	151.5	151.3	138.9	152.2	152.6	151.9
Iron and steel	31,356	1,483,937	47.32	133.3	132.9	143.1	155.0	155.3	156.5
Construction	619	22,240	35.93	97.2	101.6	133.2	118.1	121.1	182.1
Trade	1,451	40,490	27.90	112.0	112.8	94.1	108.6	110.0	99.8
Windsor - All Industries	40,445	1,791,677	44.30	129.2	129.2	135.6	150.3	150.9	150.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38,038	1,141,222	30.00	140.9	139.8	127.9	167.1	161.5	144.8
Animal products - edible	5,558	171,795	32.08	144.8	141.1	105.5	178.7	176.2	125.2
Textiles	3,672	73,087	19.90	114.2	104.6	117.8	120.8	108.0	130.4
Chemicals	2,875	87,103	30.32	505.7	497.7	629.7	584.4	592.1	702.7
Iron and steel	15,149	505,026	33.34	153.8	155.9	131.5	190.9	181.6	155.1
Communications	1,180	33,900	28.73	93.8	93.5	93.2	98.1	95.6	95.3
Transportation	3,355	109,486	32.83	117.0	116.5	105.7	131.1	130.1	121.6
Construction	1,010	33,547	33.21	23.1	25.1	42.3	25.5	26.4	46.3
Services	2,349	41,807	17.80	118.2	117.0	105.2	132.5	131.1	115.5
Trade	14,016	385,618	27.51	100.3	112.1	96.1	114.0	121.9	105.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	59,939	1,745,909	29.13	116.5	119.3	109.1	133.9	132.9	120.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	60,363	2,210,345	36.62	246.2	249.8	229.2	323.6	325.9	306.0
Lumber products	5,676	184,147	32.44	95.0	95.4	77.1	113.3	112.1	96.8
Iron and steel	41,745	1,609,637	38.56	506.3	516.9	486.6	658.0	664.1	638.0
Communications	2,446	66,504	27.19	105.2	111.7	110.8	118.5	122.7	119.5
Transportation	7,480	245,991	32.89	137.3	118.3	114.2	147.3	140.3	135.1
Construction	3,108	120,762	38.86	101.5	124.6	176.4	139.6	155.7	219.0
Services	3,633	81,089	22.32	121.2	122.3	108.8	149.2	151.1	128.3
Trade	13,085	365,718	27.95	103.8	104.7	96.9	129.2	127.6	115.1
Vancouver - All Industries	90,119	3,090,509	34.29	177.3	179.0	168.7	232.1	233.5	223.0

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

APRIL, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in March

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
June 9, 1944

72-002

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MARCH, 1944.

Dominion Statistician;	S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch;	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment showed curtailment at the beginning of April, in conformity with the trend in 19 of the previous 23 years of the record. The general decline, which was rather below-average in extent, took place largely in manufacturing, logging and construction, from which some 5,300, 8,900 and 4,400 persons, respectively, were released by the co-operating firms. Coal mining also was quieter. The loss in manufacturing as a whole was contra-seasonal, the second in succession of the kind; there was a falling-off in the production of both durable and non-durable manufactured goods. Heightened activity was indicated in the remaining industrial groups, the greatest expansion being in transportation and trade, with smaller additions in communications and services. The general increases, however, like the decreases, were not on a large scale; the gain of 3,050 workers in trade was the greatest. A contraction in industrial activity had also been noted at Apr. 1, 1943, but the loss then recorded was somewhat smaller. For the first time since the early part of 1939, employment at the date under review was below its level of 12 months earlier. With the exception of Apr. 1, 1943, however, the latest index was higher than at that date in any other year.

Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 14,447 firms, whose employees numbered 1,817,600* at Apr. 1; compared with 1,829,857 at the beginning of March, this was a reduction 12,257 persons, or 0.7 p.c. The weekly

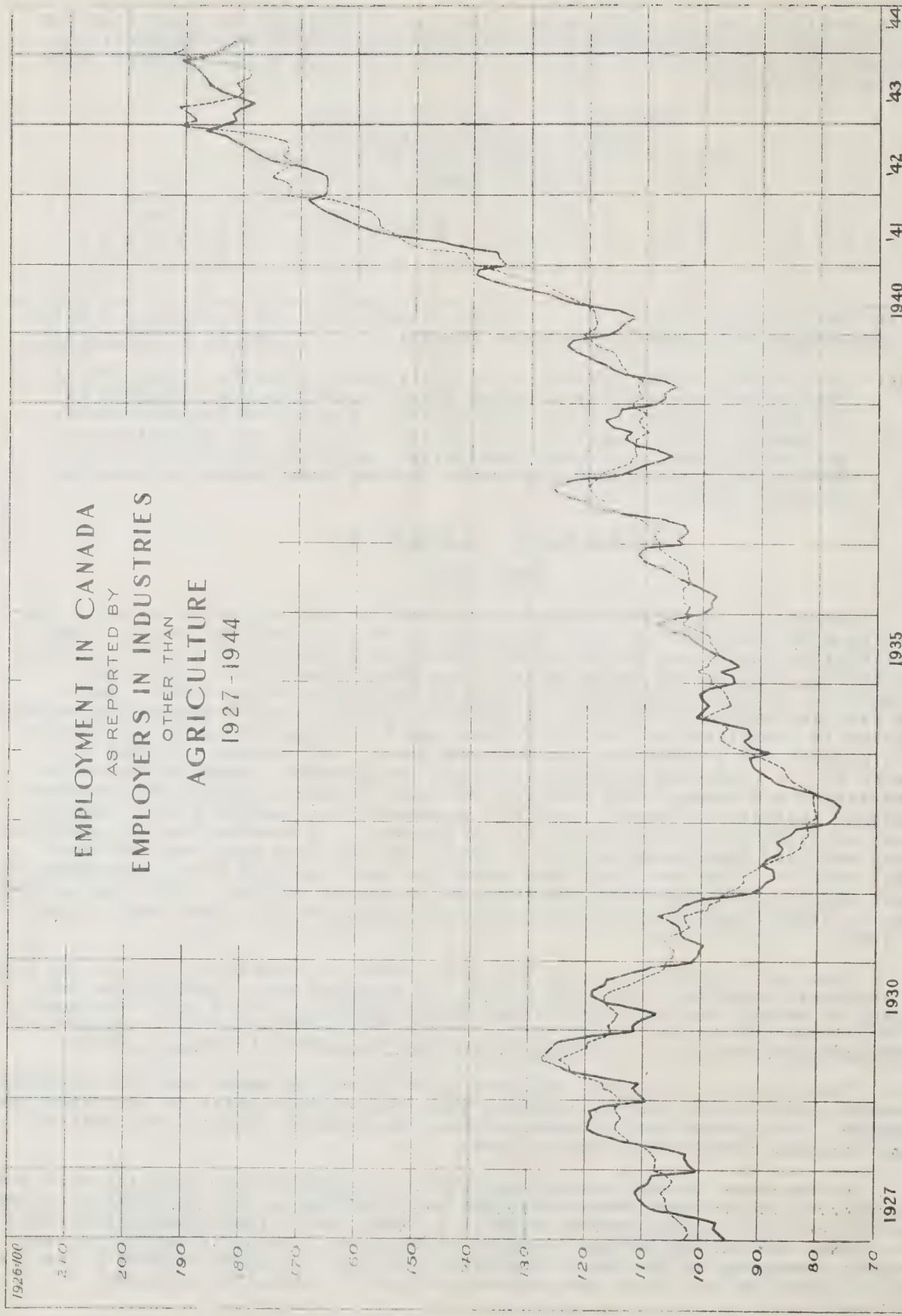
* Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1944.

This total of 1,817,600 was made up of 1,343,618 males and 473,982 females, the latter constituting 261 per thousand employees of both sexes in the eight leading industries. This proportion of women workers was somewhat higher than that of 253 per thousand indicated at Oct. 1, 1943.

A supplement to the present bulletin on employment and payrolls will shortly be issued, dealing in some detail with the sex distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating establishments at Apr. 1, 1944, and giving comparisons with Oct. 1, 1943, and earlier dates. A table showing the 1939 distribution in manufacturing according to the Annual Census of Industry, in comparison with the distribution indicated by the firms co-operating at Apr. 1, 1944, is included.

Chart 1

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1927-1944**



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month, by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

payrolls distributed by these establishments amounted to \$58,766,821, being less by \$280,290, or 0.5 p.c., than the disbursements they had reported at Mar. 1. The general per capita weekly earnings rose from \$32.27 at that date, to a new high of \$32.33 at Apr. 1. The Apr. 1, 1943, average had been \$31.14, and that at Apr. 1, 1942, \$28.41.

The shrinkage in employment at the date under review lowered the crude index, (based on the 1926 average as 100) from 181.7 in the preceding report, to 180.5 at Apr. 1, as compared with 180.6 at the beginning of April in 1943. Since then, there has been a very slight loss in employment, accompanied by a rise of three p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls. As already stated, the percentage decrease in employment between Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, was rather less-than-average according to the experience of past years, so that the seasonally-adjusted index showed an upward movement, advancing from 189.3 at the former, to 191.2 at the date under review.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly payrolls reported at Apr. 1 by the firms furnishing statistics in eight leading industries aggregated \$58,766,821, as compared with \$59,047,111 distributed on or about Mar. 1. The decrease amounted to 0.5 p.c. The weekly average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment, however, rose from their previous maximum of \$32.27 at Mar. 1, to \$32.33 at the date under review, when the sum was \$1.19 higher than that at Apr. 1, 1943, and \$3.92 above the Apr. 1, 1942, figure.

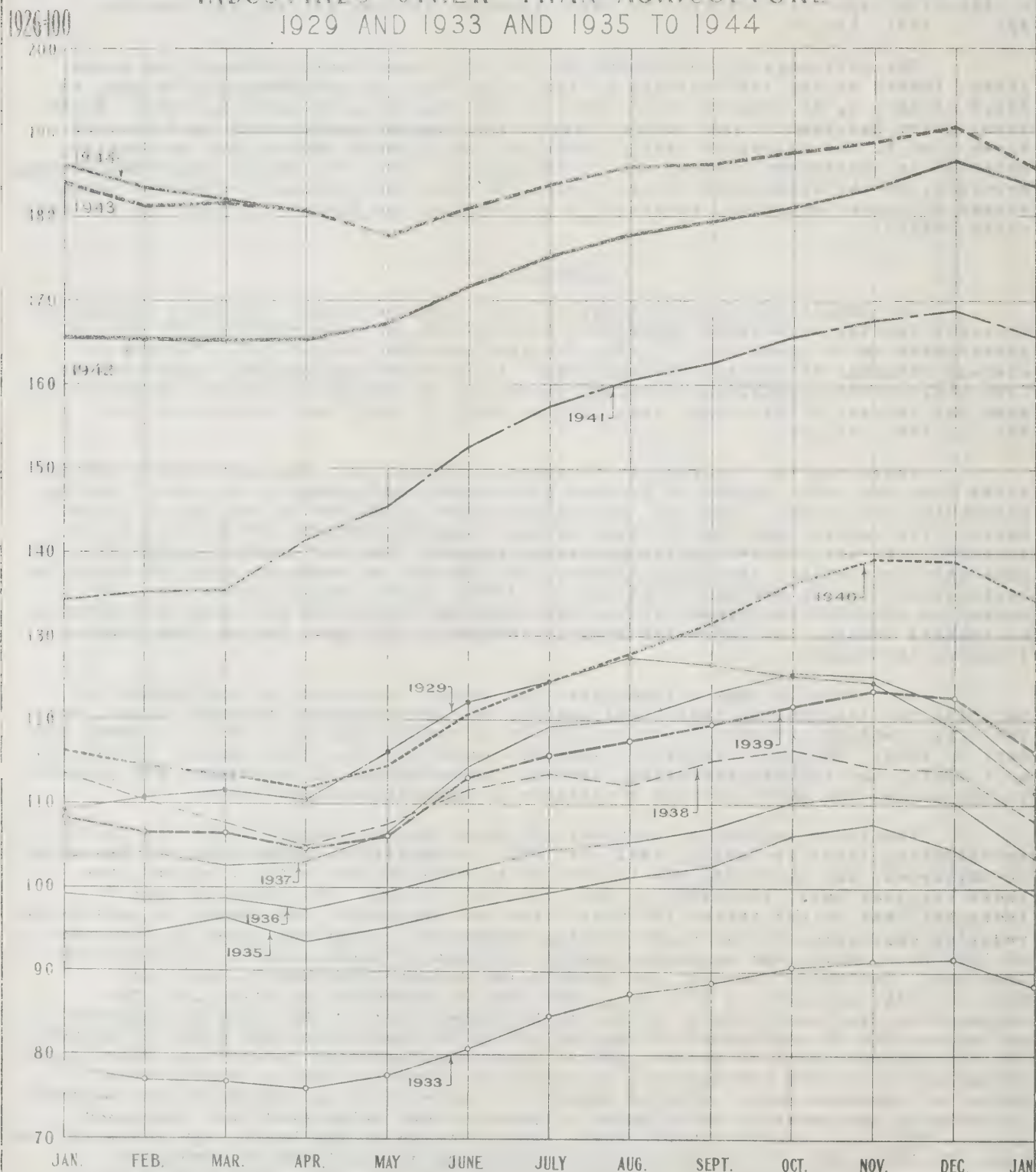
Including the figures for financial institutions, the most recent survey shows that the total number of persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial groups was 1,882,322, as compared with 1,894,806 at the beginning of March. The weekly payrolls of these workers totalled \$60,866,570 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$61,120,385 in the preceding report. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$32.34, as compared with \$32.26 at the beginning of March, and \$31.13 at Apr. 1, 1943. In the months since then, the number in recorded employment in the nine leading industries has shown practically no general change, but there has been an advance of 3.2 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1944, and Apr. 1, 1943. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 18.1 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 48.4 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1944, amounted to 17.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 47.3 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in employment during the period of observation may again be stated:— (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In a considerable number of cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

The effect of wartime demand for manufactured commodities is seen in the growth in employment and payrolls in factories, which in the period since the

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

institution of the payroll statistics has greatly exceeded the gain in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by almost 34.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls by 71.4 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by practically 28.9 p.c., while the all-industries' average has risen by 28.0 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater influence in the case of manufacturing.

The expansion in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been particularly noteworthy in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 54.7 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 101.1 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed in the period from June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1944. In the non-durable manufactured goods, the index number of employment at the latter date was higher by 15.8 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 41.3 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution^{1/} of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Apr. 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

The trend of employment in manufacturing continued unfavourable at the beginning of April. While the number of persons laid off was not particularly large, the loss is noteworthy because it is the second contra-seasonal reduction recently recorded; the curtailment indicated in the preceding survey had involved the release of some 4,000 men and women. Statistics for Apr. 1 were tabulated from 8,032 plants employing 1,178,693 workers, as compared with 1,183,981 at Mar. 1. The decrease lowered the index, (1926=100), from 226.5 at Mar. 1, to 225.5 at the date under review, when it was only slightly higher than that of 224.3 at the first of April in 1943. Since the falling-off was contrary to the usual movement at the beginning of April, the seasonally-adjusted index also declined, falling from 231.4 at Mar. 1, to 227.4 at the date under review; this is the fourth successive month in which the seasonally corrected curve has been downward.

The weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Apr. 1 by the co-operating firms totalled \$39,155,485, a sum which was less by 0.6 p.c. than that of \$39,341,257 reported by the same employers at Mar. 1. The per capita was \$33.22, as compared with \$33.23 in the preceding period of observation. The Apr. 1, 1943, weekly average was

1/ See footnote on page 1.

Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such persons, with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1944, March 1, 1944 and April 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical Area Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Employed at April 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at April 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Number		
			Weekly Earnings at				Employment		
			Apr. 1, 1944	Mar. 1, 1944	Apr. 1, 1943	\$	Apr. 1, 1944	Mar. 1, 1944	Apr. 1, 1943
(a) Provinces									
Maritime Provinces	134,194	4,213,510	31.40	30.52	28.98	\$	116.3	114.9	112.4
Prince Edward Island	2,764	72,233	26.13	25.11	24.06	\$	151.2	133.2	106.5
Nova Scotia	78,769	2,611,570	33.15	32.11	30.38	\$	113.5	113.5	113.5
New Brunswick	52,661	1,529,707	28.06	28.36	26.96	\$	120.4	117.0	111.8
Quebec	575,965	17,684,166	30.81	30.58	29.28	\$	123.5	125.3	124.4
Ontario	743,790	24,778,851	33.31	33.40	32.21	\$	113.0	113.5	114.6
Prairie Provinces	193,586	6,114,568	31.59	31.39	30.37	\$	111.1	110.9	105.5
Manitoba	91,474	2,865,104	31.30	31.05	30.07	\$	111.6	109.8	106.7
Saskatchewan	36,134	1,106,533	30.62	30.34	29.31	\$	109.3	101.3	98.5
Alberta	65,978	2,144,931	32.51	32.38	31.54	\$	116.0	118.8	109.7
British Columbia	172,065	5,975,726	34.75	35.37	35.06	\$	136.9	139.1	137.1
CANADA	1,817,800	58,766,821	32.33	32.27	31.14	\$	118.1	118.9	118.1
(b) Cities									
Montreal	292,497	9,402,007	32.14	31.89	30.66	\$	134.7	134.9	131.5
Quebec City	38,971	1,140,994	29.28	28.88	25.62	\$	165.2	161.7	161.1
Toronto	255,256	8,431,578	33.03	33.03	32.04	\$	129.0	129.2	126.7
Ottawa	21,298	587,467	27.58	27.82	26.83	\$	107.2	106.7	108.7
Hamilton	58,864	1,998,001	33.94	34.03	33.48	\$	111.0	110.5	118.3
Windsor	40,231	1,789,608	44.48	44.30	43.24	\$	128.5	129.2	134.7
Winnipeg	60,774	1,773,187	29.18	29.22	28.54	\$	118.2	116.5	110.2
Vancouver	88,541	2,925,490	33.04	34.32	33.92	\$	174.2	177.3	169.4
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,178,693	39,155,485	33.22	33.23	31.81	\$	134.2	134.8	133.5
Durable Goods	660,661	24,081,501	36.45	36.45	34.96	\$	154.7	153.4	153.9
Non-Durable Goods	500,864	14,430,181	28.81	28.82	27.49	\$	116.3	116.3	115.0
Electric Light and Power	17,168	645,803	37.50	37.81	35.86	\$	90.0	90.3	90.3
Lumber	71,932	1,995,428	27.69	27.95	23.91	\$	151.9	170.6	119.4
Mining	74,215	2,788,987	37.58	37.76	35.51	\$	89.8	89.9	90.6
Communications	28,178	960,289	30.63	30.67	28.48	\$	108.5	107.9	105.8
Transportation	147,919	5,510,737	37.26	36.01	36.48	\$	118.0	115.7	110.3
Construction and Maintenance	103,211	3,139,356	30.42	30.77	30.08	\$	58.6	61.1	85.2
Services	44,778	871,905	19.47	19.86	18.48	\$	116.4	115.2	106.0
Trade	166,614	4,446,634	25.87	26.45	25.28	\$	101.7	99.8	94.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,817,800	58,766,821	32.33	32.27	31.14	\$	118.1	118.9	118.1
Finance	64,722	2,099,749	32.44	31.92	31.01	\$	108.0	108.4	105.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,882,522	60,866,570	32.34	32.26	31.13	\$	117.6	119.4	117.6
TOTAL - 147.9									
1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.									

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Feb. 1, 1942.7; Mar. 1, 1943.1 and Apr. 1, 1943.5; at Apr. 1, 1943, the index was 134.5.

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

been \$31.81, and that at Apr. 1, 1942, \$28.94. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 4.3 p.c., a proportion considerably exceeding that of 0.5 p.c. shown by the index of employment in manufacturing during the same period.

Of the 1,178,698 employees reported by manufacturers at Apr. 1, 1944, 330,604 were females, a proportion of 280 per thousand. This ratio differs only slightly from that of 279 per thousand indicated at Oct. 1, 1943. In view of the fact that the employment of female wage-earners in manufacturing is almost invariably at a lower level in the early spring than in the autumn, however, the increase at the date under review, though very small, is nevertheless significant.

Iron and steel works continued to reduce their personnel; non-ferrous metal, chemical, tobacco, vegetable food, lumber and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants also showed curtailment. On the other hand, textile, animal food, rubber, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured goods reported heightened activity at Apr. 1 as compared with Mar. 1.

Payrolls of Manufacturers.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls disbursed by co-operating manufacturers at Apr. 1, 1944, was 171.4, as compared with 172.2 at the beginning of March, and 164.3 at Apr. 1, 1943. There was accordingly an increase of 4.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, accompanying that of 0.5 p.c. in recorded employment. In this comparison, the increase in employment in the production of heavy manufactured goods was 0.4 p.c., and that in payrolls, four p.c.; in the production of non-durable goods, the number of employees has gained by 0.7 p.c. in the year, while that of payrolls has risen by 4.8 p.c. This is the first occasion in a lengthy period in which relatively greater advances have been shown in the 12 months' comparison by the light manufactured goods division. In spite of the more favourable showing in the latter during the year, however, the indexes of employment and payrolls in the heavy manufactured goods industries continue much higher in relation to the June 1, 1941, level than those in the production of non-durable manufactured goods. The weekly average earnings in the former, at \$36.45, were higher by \$1.49 than a year earlier, while the gain in the light manufacturing industries at Apr. 1, 1944, over Apr. 1, 1943, was \$1.32. The latest per capita figure in the latter was \$28.81.

Since the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there have been especially pronounced increases in the salaries and wages paid in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. The advances in these industries, except tobacco, have been accompanied by important though relatively smaller gains in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the average earnings in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at the latest date than at Apr. 1 in 1943 or 1942,

Logging.- Seasonal curtailment on a scale decidedly below the average at Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920 was indicated in logging at the date under review, according to returns furnished by 588 employers whose working forces aggregated 71,992, as compared with 80,933 persons at Mar. 1. This decline was smaller than the loss noted at Apr. 1 in 1943, or any other recently preceding year. The latest index of employment, at 240.5, was the highest on record for Apr. 1, exceeding by 27.2 p.c. that of 189.0 at the same date of last spring.

The payrolls disbursed aggregated \$1,993,428, a decrease of 12 p.c. from the total of \$2,265,300 reported at Mar. 1, 1944; however, the latest figure was much higher than the amount distributed at the beginning of April of 1943, there being a gain of 43.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls in this comparison. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$27.99 at Mar. 1, 1944, to \$27.69 at the date under review, as compared with \$23.91 at Apr. 1, 1943. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere (see Table 8).

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1913=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Date	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing			Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
	1 9 4 1			1 9 4 2			1 9 4 3			1 9 4 4		
Jan. 1	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	100.0	100.0	\$25.57	100.0	100.0	\$25.57	100.0	100.0	\$25.57
Feb. 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82	102.6	103.6	25.82	102.6	103.6	25.82
Mar. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.8	26.06	105.2	107.8	26.06	105.2	107.8	26.06
Apr. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	108.0	110.3	26.22	108.0	110.3	26.22
May 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.60	110.1	115.4	26.60	110.1	115.4	26.60
June 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.59	111.3	120.4	27.59	111.3	120.4	27.59
July 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	112.1	123.1	28.15	112.1	123.1	28.15
Aug. 1												
Sept. 1												
Oct. 1												
Nov. 1												
Dec. 1												
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	130.7	142.5	\$28.11	130.7	142.5	\$28.11	130.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	28.96	132.2	157.0	30.65	132.2	157.0	30.65	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	118.7	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.43	133.0	162.1	31.43	133.0	162.1	31.43
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.81	133.5	164.3	31.81	133.5	164.3	31.81
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	132.7	159.5	31.09	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.62	133.5	163.1	31.62	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	164.7	31.82	134.3	164.7	31.82	134.3	164.7	31.82
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	31.03	135.5	166.2	31.77	135.5	166.2	31.77	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.80	136.8	169.0	32.03	136.8	169.0	32.03	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	122.7	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	137.7	171.9	32.37	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	137.4	172.7	32.62	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.36	137.4	174.0	32.36	137.4	174.0	32.36

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

Mining.- Moderate curtailment was indicated in the extraction of coal, while the mining of other non-metallic minerals afforded rather more employment, and there was little change, on the whole, in metallic ores. The general loss in mining was seasonal, but was below-normal in size. Data were received from 478 operators, employing 74,215 workers, as compared with 74,315 at the beginning of March. The index of employment, at 159.1, was fractionally less than that of 159.3 in the preceding report, being also slightly below that of 160.6 at the beginning of April, 1943; the falling-off in the latter comparison was 0.9 p.c. In the year, however, the index of payrolls has advanced by 1.3 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the date under review amounted to \$2,788,987, as compared with \$2,805,902 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita figure declined from \$37.76 at Mar. 1, to \$37.58 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$36.51 at Apr. 1, 1943.

Communications.- Employment in communications at the beginning of April showed slight improvement, according to returns from 59 employers with a combined staff of 28,178 persons, as compared with 28,025 at Mar. 1. A moderately upward movement is usual at Apr. 1. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$860,289, as compared with \$869,880 in the preceding report. The average earnings were lowered from \$30.67 at Mar. 1, to \$30.53 at the first of April, as compared with \$28.49 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 105.5, was 2.6 p.c. above that at Apr. 1, 1943; since then, the payroll index has risen by 9.9 p.c.

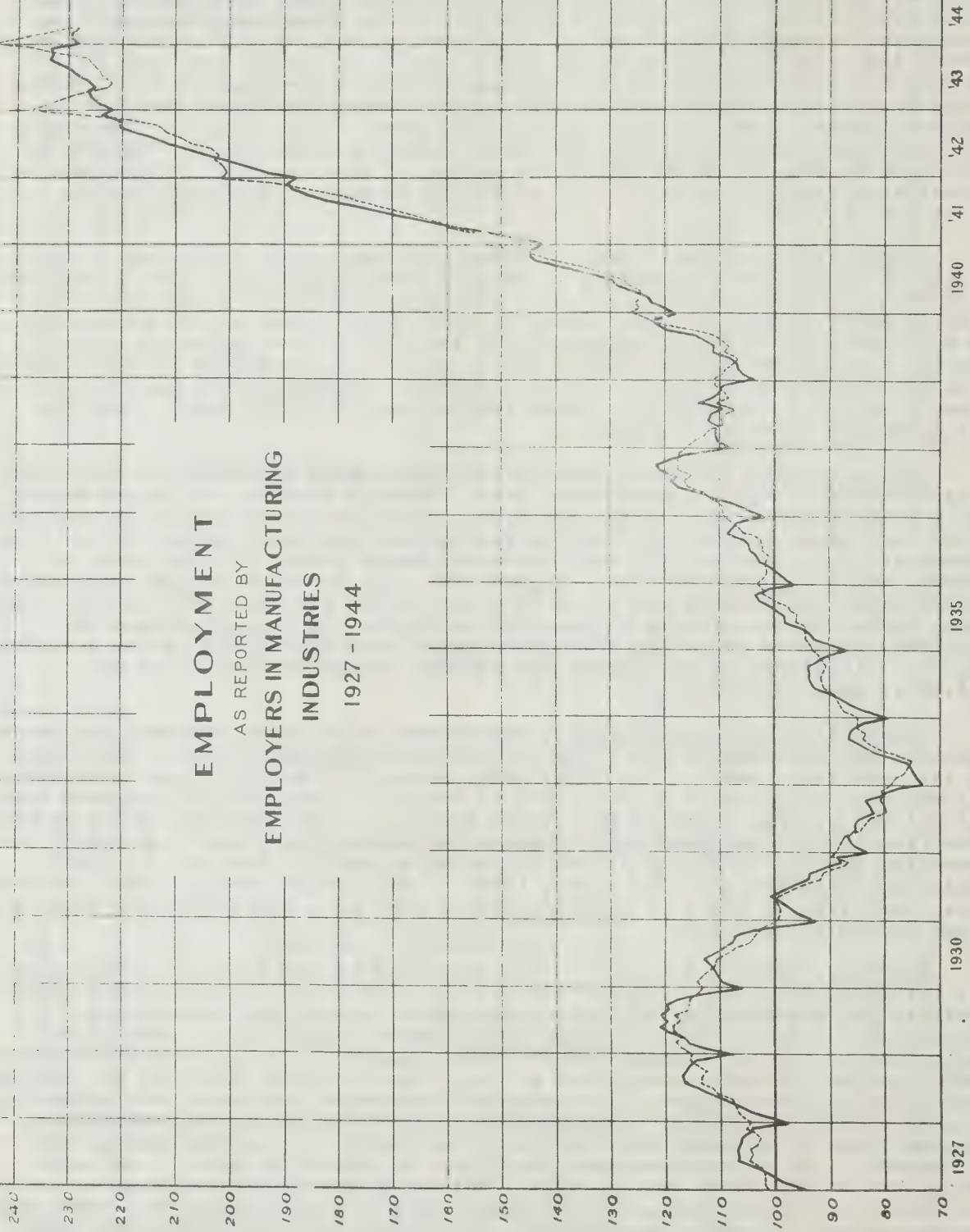
Transportation.- Further considerable gains were indicated in employment in transportation at Apr. 1; statistics were tabulated from 600 employers whose working forces included 147,919 men and women, 2,822 more than at the beginning of March. All three branches - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring showed heightened activity, the gain in the last-named being greatest. The index of employment, at 117.1, was seven p.c. higher than that of 109.4 at Apr. 1, 1943. The accompanying increase in the index of payrolls was 8.8 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages earned by the persons in recorded employment in transportation at Apr. 1, 1944, amounted to \$5,510,737, as compared with \$5,225,313 in the preceding report. The latest per capita figure was \$37.26, as against \$36.01 at Mar. 1, and \$36.48 at Apr. 1, 1943.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance was curtailed at the beginning of April, the losses in the last two being small. The 1,547 contractors furnishing returns reported 103,211 workers, as compared with 107,633 at Mar. 1. The payrolls disbursed fell from \$3,311,941 at that date, to \$3,139,356 at Apr. 1. The decline, which partly resulted from reduced overtime work, lowered the average earnings from \$30.77 in the preceding report, to \$30.42 at the beginning of April. The Apr. 1, 1943, per capita had been \$30.86. The latest index of employment, at 111.8, was lower by 31.1 p.c. than that of 118.8 at the same date a year ago, since when the payroll index has fallen by 32.1 p.c.

Services.- Seasonal advances were indicated in the services division at Apr. 1; the gain, which approximated the average at the time of year, took place in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and in hotels and restaurants. Information was received from 570 firms with a staff of 44,778, of whom 18,472 were males and 26,306 were females; their weekly payrolls at Apr. 1 amounted to \$871,905. The 44,309 workers reported at Mar. 1 had received \$858,546 for services rendered in the preceding week. The index of employment, at 196.9, was higher by 9.8 p.c. than that of 181.2 at the beginning of April in 1943; the accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was 13.9 p.c. The latest per capita average was \$19.47, showing a small increase over the figure of \$19.38 at Mar. 1, and also exceeding that of \$18.48 at Apr. 1, 1943. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 63 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of April.

Trade.- Employment in merchandising establishments at Apr. 1, showed seasonal improvement which rather exceeded the average, the co-operating 2,473 employers having a personnel of 168,614, of whom 52,420 were women and girls.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY **EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING** **INDUSTRIES** 1927 - 1944



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.

The total number on the payroll was greater by 3,050, or 1.8 p.c., than that reported at Mar. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at the latest date amounted to \$4,446,634, as compared with \$4,378,964 in their last return. The weekly average earnings fell from \$26.45 at Mar. 1, to \$26.37 at the first of April, as compared with \$25.28 at Apr. 1, 1943. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 7.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.5 p.c.; it should be noted that many of those added to the working forces in the 12 months are probably part-time workers.

Financial Institutions.- The 771 financial institutions reporting in the latest survey of employment and payrolls reduced their working forces by 227, to 64,722 at Apr. 1, when the female members of the staff numbered 33,593. The weekly payrolls reported aggregated \$2,099,749, as compared with \$2,073,274 paid on or about Mar. 1. The latest per capita average was \$31.92, as compared with \$32.44 at Mar. 1, 1944, and \$31.01 at Apr. 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.4 at the date under review, was slightly higher than that of 122.5 a year earlier, while the index number of payrolls was higher by seven p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan at Apr. 1 showed improvement over Mar. 1, but curtailment in this comparison was shown in the remaining provinces. In most cases, the contractions were seasonal. In Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Apr. 1 were also lower than at Mar. 1. In the other provinces, however, the payrolls were higher than in the preceding period of observation.

Firms in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces indicated a higher level of employment at the date under review than at the beginning of April in 1943, while in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia the latest index numbers were slightly lower. Except in British Columbia, the earnings reported in the present period of observation were greater in all provinces than at Apr. 1 of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a slight contra-seasonal increase in the Maritime Area at the beginning of April, the three provinces showing heightened activity. Statements were received from 1,031 employers with an aggregate working force of 113,091 males and 21,103 females, or a total of 134,194, compared with 132,560 at Mar. 1. This gain of 1,634 persons, or 1.2 p.c., was accompanied by that of 4.1 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms, who reported disbursements totalling \$4,213,510. The latest index of employment, at 177.3, was 3.5 p.c. higher than that at the same date a year ago, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 11.5 p.c. The per capita earnings, at \$31.40 at the date under review, exceeded those of \$30.52 at Mar. 1, 1944, being also greater than the figure of \$28.98 at Apr. 1 of last year.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed improvement, chiefly in animal food, lumber and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation afforded considerably more employment; there were rather small gains in trade, services and mining, while logging and construction released employees. The losses in logging, which were fairly substantial, were seasonal in character.

Quebec.- Mainly as a result of seasonal declines in logging and construction, there was a reduction in general employment in Quebec at the date under review, when 3,814 firms reported a staff of 419,146 men and 154,819 women, the total of 573,965 being smaller by 8,503 than that at Mar. 1. The percentage loss was below-normal, although the number laid off exceeded the average. The weekly payrolls reported amounted to \$17,672,966, a figure rather less than that of \$17,813,643 paid on or about Mar. 1. The average earnings showed a gain, rising from \$30.58 at Mar. 1, to \$30.81 at the beginning of April. The increase is partly due to the fact

that the majority of the workers released belonged in the industries where earnings are usually below-average. The weekly average at Apr. 1, 1943, had been \$29.28. The index number of payrolls at the latest date, at 156.8, was higher than that of 153.8 at Apr. 1 of last spring, but that of employment was lower by 0.8 p.c.

Moderately heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, communications, transportation and services at the beginning of April. The expansion in manufacturing took place mainly in textiles, although some improvement was also indicated in animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber and iron and steel plants; chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, however, afforded less employment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and construction showed seasonal contractions, the firms co-operating in these divisions releasing 7,185 and 3,019 workers, respectively. Mining also was somewhat quieter.

Ontario. - Employment in Ontario showed further moderate shrinkage at the beginning of April, according to data from 6,115 establishments with a combined working force of 743,720 persons, as compared with 748,087 in the preceding month. Of the former number, 216,726 were females and 526,994 were males. The reduction of 0.6 p.c. in the aggregate approximated the average between Mar. 1 and Apr. 1 in the years since 1920. The trend in weekly payrolls was also downward; the salaries and wages disbursed at Apr. 1 amounted to \$24,778,851, a sum which was less by 0.8 p.c. than that distributed by the same firms at Mar. 1. The per capita average fell from \$33.40 in the last return, to \$33.31 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.21 at Apr. 1, 1943. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has declined by 1.5 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 1.3 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 182.9, as compared with 183.9 at Mar. 1, 1944, and 185.6 at Apr. 1, 1943.

Manufacturing operations, on the whole, were slightly curtailed at the date under review. The movement was favourable in the animal food, rubber, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions, but lumber, chemical, tobacco and iron and steel plants in Ontario afforded less employment than at Mar. 1. The largest loss was in chemicals. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging and construction also released employees; the seasonal declines were not particularly large. On the other hand, activity increased in communications, local transportation, services and trade, but here too, the changes were not marked.

Prairie Provinces. - Slight contra-seasonal improvement was indicated in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of April. There was a slackening in Alberta, while the trend in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was favourable. Statistics received from 1,920 employers in the Prairie Area showed a combined working force of 147,748 men and 45,640 women, a total of 193,386 employees, which was 415 more than in their last report. The payrolls distributed at Apr. 1 by these firms aggregated \$6,114,588, as compared with \$6,063,396 at Mar. 1. There was thus a gain of 0.6 p.c. in this comparison. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$31.39 at the beginning of March, to \$31.52 at the date under review; the Apr. 1, 1943, average had been \$30.37. In the year, employment has gained by 5.4 p.c., while payrolls have risen by nine p.c.

Transportation, logging, services and trade afforded rather more employment at the beginning of April, but there were reductions in manufacturing, mining and construction. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel and pulp and paper mills reported curtailment, while food and textile plants were moderately busier.

British Columbia. - Industrial activity continued to decline in British Columbia; data were tabulated from 1,557 establishments with a personnel of 172,065 at Apr. 1, when the female employees numbered 33,500. There was a decrease of 1,504 persons, or 0.9 p.c., in the total staff as compared with Mar. 1, while the reported payrolls decreased by 2.7 p.c. in the same comparison. The latest weekly aggregate of salaries and wages was \$5,975,726, as compared with \$6,139,893 in the preceding period of observation. The average earnings per employee were \$34.73, as compared with \$36.37 at the beginning of March, and \$36.06 at Apr. 1, 1943. In the 12 months since then, there has been little general change in employment, the index

at the date under review being 184.7, as compared with 185.0 a year ago. The indicated payrolls showed a larger falling-off, partly due to curtailment in the amount of overtime work; the index of payrolls was lower by 2.4 p.c. than at Apr. 1, 1943.

There was a slowing-down in manufacturing operations at the beginning of April, most of which took place in lumber, animal food and iron and steel factories, mainly in the last-named. Vegetable foods, however, were slightly more active. Logging, construction and trade also showed moderate gains, while the changes in the remaining divisions were slight.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

There were reductions in industrial activity in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor and Vancouver at the beginning of April, while the trend of employment was favourable in Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg. In Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver, the reported payrolls were lower than at Mar. 1; those in the remaining centres above-named were higher.

As compared with Apr. 1, 1943, employment at the date under review was at a slightly lower level in Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor; in the last two, and in Vancouver, the weekly payrolls disbursed at Apr. 1, 1944, were lower than at the same date in 1943. In the remaining cities, however, employment and payrolls showed increases in the 12 months' comparison.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed continued slackening at Apr. 1, the 2,256 co-operating firms reporting the release of 401 persons from their forces, which included 194,221 men and 98,276 women, a total of 292,497. The sum of \$9,402,007 was disbursed in weekly payrolls by the establishments furnishing data at Apr. 1, as compared with \$9,340,351 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average was \$32.14, 25 cents higher than the average at Mar. 1, 1944, and \$1.48 more than that of \$30.66 at the beginning of April of last year. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 2.6 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 5.4 p.c.

Moderate improvement was indicated in manufacturing at Apr. 1. The largest increases took place in textiles, but slight gains were also noted in animal food, paper product, chemical and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, the trend was downward in non-ferrous metals and some other classes. Construction also showed considerable curtailment, and there was a falling-off in trade. Transportation, communications and services, however, were rather busier.

Quebec City.- There was little general change in Quebec, where the 251 co-operating establishments reported a working force of 38,971, as compared with 39,036 at Mar. 1; of the Apr. 1 figure, 12,084 were females, a proportion of 310 per thousand. The latest aggregate of weekly payrolls, standing at \$1,140,994, showed a gain of 1.2 p.c. from Mar. 1. Employment in manufacturing was rather quieter, chemical plants releasing the greatest number of workers. Textile factories, however, reported improvement. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction showed a minor decline, while services and trade were slightly brisker. The latest per capita average was \$29.28, as compared with \$28.88 at Mar. 1, 1944, and \$25.62 at Apr. 1, 1943. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 2.2 p.c., and that of aggregate payrolls, by 15.7 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend in Toronto was slightly unfavourable, in a movement which was contra-seasonal in character. Manufacturing and construction were not so active, but there were small gains in services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were advances in food, rubber, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufacturing plants, that in iron and steel being considerable; on the other hand, chemical factories released a large number of employees.

The 2,176 employers furnishing returns at Apr. 1 reported a working force of 101,195 women and 154,061 men, a total of 255,256, as compared with 255,500 in their last report. This loss of 0.1 p.c. was accompanied by a reduction also of 0.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$8,431,378, paid on or about the date under review for services rendered in the last week in March. The per capita average was \$33.03, the same figure as was indicated in the preceding period of observation, as compared with \$32.04 paid at the beginning of April of last year. The latest index of employment was 197.8; this exceeded by 1.8 p.c. the figure of 194.3 at Apr. 1, 1943, while the payroll index gained by 4.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services in Ottawa showed little general change, but trade was slightly more active. Statistics were received from 260 firms employing 21,298 workers at Apr. 1, compared with 21,196 at the beginning of March; of the Apr. 1 staff, 7,534 were females. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$587,467; this was lower by 0.4 p.c. than their payrolls at Mar. 1. The per capita average fell from \$27.82 at that date, to \$27.58 at Apr. 1, 1944, as compared with \$26.83 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment was 2.2 p.c. lower than at Apr. 1, 1943, while there was an advance of 0.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Hamilton.- There was a moderate increase in employment in manufacturing in Hamilton at the beginning of April, and trade also showed some improvement; the changes in other industries were slight. On the whole, there was a gain of 251 persons, or 0.4 p.c. in the staffs of the 375 co-operating establishments, which employed 39,906 men and 18,958 women, a total of 58,864. The increase was seasonal, but was below-average in extent. The reported weekly payrolls, totalling \$1,998,001, exceeded by 0.2 p.c. those disbursed by the same firms at Mar. 1. The per capita average stood at \$33.94, nine cents lower than in the last report, and 48 cents above the average of \$33.46 at Apr. 1, 1943. During the 12 months, reported employment has fallen by 6.2 p.c., and aggregate weekly salaries and wages, by 4.8 p.c.

Windsor.- Curtailment was shown in Windsor, largely in iron and steel plants. Construction and transportation were slightly more active, while other industries showed little general change. The 223 firms furnishing data employed 40,231 persons, of whom 6,894 were females; at Mar. 1, they reported 40,443 workers. The weekly salaries and wages paid at Apr. 1 by these employers aggregated \$1,789,608; as compared with \$1,791,677 at Mar. 1, there was a loss of 0.1 p.c. The reported payrolls were also lower than at Apr. 1, 1943, the index having fallen by two p.c. in the year, while that of employment has declined by 4.6 p.c. The average earnings per employee rose from \$44.30 at Mar. 1, to \$44.48 at the date under review. The Apr. 1, 1943, figure had been \$43.24.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity in Winnipeg was greater at Apr. 1, according to information furnished by 594 employers, whose working forces aggregated 60,774 persons, 1.4 p.c. more than at Mar. 1. The women in recorded employment at Apr. 1 numbered 21,019. The payrolls, at \$1,773,167, were larger by 1.2 p.c. The per capita average earnings fell from \$29.22 in the last report to \$29.18 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.54 at the beginning of April in 1943.

Manufacturing was rather quieter than in the preceding month; textile plants were more active, but iron and steel works released employees. The non-manufacturing classes showed moderate improvement on the whole, the largest gains taking place in construction and trade. The trend had been upward at Apr. 1 of last year, when the index of employment was lower by 7.2 p.c., and that of payrolls by 9.2 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was a decrease in employment in Vancouver at the beginning of April, most of which took place in iron and steel works. Transportation also showed curtailment, while the trend was favourable in construction and trade. The

670 co-operating establishments had a combined staff of 88,541, of whom 24,442 were women; the Mar. 1 employees had numbered 90,119. The reported weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$2,928,490, a sum which was less by 5.4 p.c. than that reported in the preceding period of observation. The relatively greater decline in the payrolls was largely due to reduced overtime, supplementing the losses resulting from lowered employment. The per capita average was \$33.04, as compared with \$34.32 at Mar. 1, and \$33.92 at Apr. 1, 1943. In the 12 months since then the general index of employment in Vancouver has risen by 2.8 p.c., but that of payrolls has fallen by 1.2 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at Apr. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given: to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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30/5/44.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alber- ta	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	-	-	-	99.2	106.0	101.9	-	-	-	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	-	-	-	101.1	117.4	113.9	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	-	-	-	103.7	112.7	103.2	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	-	-	-	98.5	102.4	97.7	-	-	-	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	-	-	-	85.0	91.1	86.1	-	-	-	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
Apr. 1, 1940	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.5	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.5	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.3	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	178.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	133.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.8	139.4	140.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	138.6
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	141.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	147.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	136.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	103.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	103.2	184.3	143.8	195.7	184.8	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	173.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	133.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	103.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	196.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	143.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.3
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.9
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	163.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	133.9	199.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	132.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1944.
100.0 7.4 .2 4.3 2.9 31.8 40.9 10.6 5.0 2.0 3.6 9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	113.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Apr. 1, 1938	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
Apr. 1, 1939	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
Apr. 1, 1940	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1944.

16.1 2.1 14.0 1.2 3.2 2.2 3.3 4.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight" as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100.)

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
Apr. 1, 1940	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.6
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.6	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1944.
100.0 64.8 4.0 4.1 1.5 8.1 5.7 2.5 9.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight" as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1944	Mar.1 1944	Apr.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	64.8	225.6	226.5	224.3	199.4	158.2	123.4	107.1
Animal products - edible	2.3	209.9	207.4	170.5	162.3	153.2	132.0	122.4
Fur and products	.2	125.6	122.8	128.4	117.2	113.0	110.1	95.1
Leather and products	1.6	140.2	140.0	143.0	142.7	132.9	124.9	112.7
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.7	125.4	128.5	133.2	127.7	122.8	115.1
Lumber and products	3.4	115.4	115.8	110.3	113.9	102.4	79.5	72.4
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	90.8	89.8	90.0	101.2	91.9	66.6	60.9
Furniture	.6	123.7	123.1	109.2	114.6	109.2	90.3	83.4
Other lumber products	1.0	198.8	205.9	188.0	160.8	134.9	114.2	100.4
Musical instruments	.03	29.5	30.4	46.9	40.2	37.1	59.6	47.2
Plant products - edible	2.7	150.6	152.8	136.5	136.2	126.0	115.1	104.8
Pulp and paper products	4.6	133.0	133.2	126.7	132.8	122.5	110.8	104.5
Pulp and paper	2.0	117.4	117.4	115.1	123.2	112.2	97.5	90.1
Paper products	.9	209.0	208.3	188.8	188.9	159.2	139.8	130.2
Printing and publishing	1.7	127.7	128.4	120.6	126.2	123.2	117.8	114.0
Rubber products	1.1	159.5	153.6	129.4	127.2	128.6	109.3	105.4
Textile products	7.7	161.4	159.9	165.4	169.0	158.4	144.4	120.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	160.4	159.3	169.5	177.8	167.3	158.0	126.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	113.8	113.9	123.6	129.6	123.8	122.0	94.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	171.9	172.8	197.4	206.3	185.0	170.9	124.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	599.0	579.7	557.8	580.4	571.6	512.9	474.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	151.3	149.7	138.0	145.4	140.9	141.2	120.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	162.5	160.7	171.0	171.6	157.2	136.3	118.0
Other textile products	.9	177.4	175.3	179.6	173.2	163.5	132.8	110.2
Tobacco	.6	140.4	151.6	160.6	166.0	139.9	165.6	110.8
Beverages	.7	230.3	230.9	214.3	222.3	196.5	164.3	164.0
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	590.3	613.2	696.1	671.9	346.7	182.0	156.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	137.5	137.3	130.1	128.5	119.7	85.3	76.8
Electric light and power	.9	134.9	135.3	135.3	138.4	140.1	130.3	123.5
Electrical apparatus	2.6	330.9	329.5	292.2	242.7	213.1	142.5	124.5
Iron and steel products	25.7	341.6	343.3	342.3	265.2	199.0	118.9	95.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	249.9	249.6	254.8	244.2	206.2	148.7	119.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.2	224.6	253.5	251.7	206.8	131.0	114.0
Agricultural implements	.8	133.3	135.9	135.3	118.5	104.5	75.4	61.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.9	312.2	314.9	281.7	230.4	172.7	112.0	90.5
Automobiles and parts	2.4	294.6	300.9	313.8	280.7	252.0	163.4	147.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.4	1519.3	1518.5	1480.9	760.6	364.6	126.3	67.1
Heating appliances	.3	164.0	168.2	161.9	160.4	155.6	128.4	121.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	292.6	297.0	335.5	279.2	218.1	132.6	101.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	280.8	283.1	287.1	285.6	217.5	120.1	101.3
Other iron and steel products	4.5	397.7	396.3	470.5	347.2	201.9	124.3	99.6
Non-ferrous metal products	3.7	454.1	460.0	483.6	373.1	268.4	173.0	154.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	209.6	212.8	204.6	190.8	167.1	161.7	146.1
Miscellaneous	1.1	371.4	367.3	399.2	326.1	191.7	153.8	134.3
LOGGING	4.0	240.5	270.4	189.0	208.7	166.2	90.0	64.0
MINING	4.1	159.1	159.3	160.6	175.0	174.1	164.4	157.4
Coal	1.5	99.2	101.1	92.4	97.4	96.0	89.7	87.6
Metallic ores	2.0	292.5	292.3	315.7	357.3	363.6	350.2	333.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	156.2	150.0	151.5	153.6	132.4	124.8	119.1
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	105.5	104.9	102.8	101.8	93.4	83.2	81.2
Telegraphs	.4	129.1	128.9	132.3	117.3	102.7	89.8	89.2
Telephones	1.1	99.0	98.3	94.8	97.5	90.8	81.4	79.0
TRANSPORTATION	8.1	117.1	114.8	109.4	99.0	94.3	82.8	79.3
Street railways and cartage	2.4	179.9	177.7	162.9	146.2	138.9	125.1	119.4
Steam railways	4.6	105.0	104.5	100.3	91.6	82.9	75.5	71.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	90.9	82.3	83.2	74.2	85.6	61.6	65.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	5.7	81.8	85.3	118.8	98.0	100.2	59.6	91.6
Building	2.0	83.0	90.4	171.3	131.1	122.2	45.9	43.4
Highway	1.7	79.7	81.4	96.3	89.0	105.6	78.3	182.7
Railway	2.0	82.5	83.7	86.2	72.6	73.1	56.3	55.5
SERVICES	2.5	198.9	196.8	181.2	172.8	158.3	133.4	131.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	196.6	195.7	173.5	164.5	151.9	127.1	125.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	203.0	198.8	194.6	187.1	169.5	144.6	141.2
TRADE	9.3	159.4	156.5	148.8	153.0	149.1	137.6	131.1
Retail	7.0	166.4	162.8	155.7	159.8	156.1	142.9	136.5
Wholesale	2.3	141.4	140.3	130.8	134.7	130.9	123.7	117.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	180.5	181.7	180.6	165.2	141.3	111.9	104.9

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1943	Apr. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1944	Apr. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1942	Apr. 1 1941	Apr. 1 1940	Apr. 1 1939
Maritime - Provinces	Manufacturing	44.3	212.5	212.0	201.3	171.8	139.5	119.7	94.2
	Lumber products	4.2	121.4	118.5	108.8	101.2	91.9	92.1	59.7
	Pulp and paper	3.7	180.3	191.7	183.8	190.7	167.5	151.7	136.0
	Textile products	3.1	112.1	110.7	115.3	118.7	117.2	109.5	79.7
	Iron and steel	24.4	362.3	354.3	339.3	259.3	175.1	131.6	103.5
	Other manufactures	8.9	162.2	158.1	141.3	136.4	129.1	116.7	96.0
	Logging	6.8	412.1	443.9	313.2	233.0	199.1	118.5	67.0
	Mining	12.1	107.3	105.7	98.0	112.6	116.4	111.2	110.2
	Communications	1.9	121.3	123.5	122.4	111.6	96.9	87.9	86.2
	Transportation	15.1	175.4	158.9	160.1	136.7	134.1	103.4	98.0
	Construction	9.7	136.3	138.0	183.6	173.0	125.3	80.1	39.5
	Services	1.9	302.1	300.7	284.7	271.7	223.3	183.2	165.3
	Trade	8.2	173.9	169.5	164.1	167.6	161.5	138.5	125.8
	- All Industries	100.0	177.3	175.1	171.3	151.6	135.6	111.8	99.7
Quebec	Manufacturing	70.9	243.8	243.1	242.4	211.6	162.0	127.0	109.6
	Lumber products	2.5	128.6	127.0	115.2	121.4	107.2	78.5	76.0
	Pulp and paper	5.4	128.7	126.9	120.7	128.1	118.1	104.6	99.6
	Textile products	13.1	188.1	185.5	190.6	192.9	178.1	161.7	135.6
	Iron and steel	22.8	384.5	383.8	367.1	284.0	179.3	110.6	82.9
	Other manufactures	27.1	268.7	270.4	279.7	245.9	169.5	131.0	117.6
	Logging	5.2	320.3	397.4	253.2	308.3	206.0	112.6	57.9
	Mining	2.5	314.9	326.5	320.5	303.8	283.3	280.4	256.2
	Communications	1.2	101.4	100.2	98.0	100.1	89.4	77.7	74.0
	Transportation	6.2	99.2	97.2	94.2	87.6	32.5	73.4	70.2
	Construction	4.5	63.1	70.5	108.3	93.6	89.5	50.2	126.4
	Services	2.3	185.3	184.4	169.5	159.9	139.8	116.3	115.3
	Trade	7.2	175.3	175.3	160.8	153.3	157.6	146.4	139.3
	- All Industries	100.0	194.2	197.1	195.7	176.8	143.1	112.2	109.4
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.4	213.4	214.8	216.5	199.6	163.6	125.6	108.4
	Lumber products	2.9	98.5	100.8	98.5	90.8	82.8	68.7	60.4
	Pulp and paper	4.9	131.9	132.1	125.8	131.3	120.8	111.3	106.1
	Textile products	7.3	135.3	135.1	140.6	146.6	140.2	129.7	108.7
	Iron and steel	30.0	313.1	313.7	327.8	254.6	214.3	130.3	106.0
	Other manufactures	27.3	221.3	224.3	218.1	207.5	168.1	135.5	122.6
	Logging	2.3	191.6	203.7	158.1	164.7	137.6	46.0	35.8
	Mining	3.0	225.0	225.0	245.4	289.0	303.7	288.0	265.0
	Communications	1.4	94.8	93.7	89.0	93.2	86.9	78.1	76.5
	Transportation	5.4	106.6	106.6	100.6	94.1	83.6	76.4	72.7
	Construction	4.4	86.6	87.8	118.5	99.6	114.5	69.3	87.2
	Services	2.3	220.9	217.8	202.3	199.7	185.4	156.4	155.5
	Trade	8.8	168.3	156.2	150.4	157.9	156.8	143.9	138.2
	- All Industries	100.0	182.9	183.9	185.6	174.8	162.0	118.8	108.0
Prairie - Provinces	Manufacturing	40.0	195.6	196.9	181.3	163.6	130.8	109.1	100.2
	Lumber products	2.1	143.4	142.7	127.0	144.7	133.5	92.3	97.8
	Pulp and paper	2.1	101.0	105.7	96.9	105.6	104.5	101.6	100.8
	Textile products	2.4	228.0	221.3	227.4	220.7	198.3	157.8	127.1
	Iron and steel	15.3	170.8	174.8	168.3	137.3	107.2	85.0	76.2
	Other manufactures	18.1	261.7	260.2	227.0	210.0	157.6	136.2	125.5
	Logging	2.1	230.5	223.2	192.1	257.2	285.5	117.4	93.3
	Mining	4.3	160.7	152.8	144.4	147.5	130.9	117.6	114.4
	Communications	2.3	117.0	116.7	115.2	109.9	99.9	86.8	86.3
	Transportation	18.4	127.3	126.7	118.9	106.4	101.5	91.6	87.1
	Construction	9.2	70.1	73.6	80.4	76.0	85.9	47.9	50.0
	Services	3.6	181.1	177.2	159.9	145.3	138.5	116.9	114.7
	Trade	17.5	138.6	132.3	128.4	128.6	124.9	120.3	114.0
	- All Industries	100.0	142.6	142.3	135.3	127.2	116.7	96.7	91.7
British - Columbia	Manufacturing	56.3	268.7	274.8	261.0	201.9	147.7	109.2	102.6
	Lumber products	9.8	123.2	123.9	122.2	141.9	126.9	91.0	87.8
	Pulp and paper	4.2	161.4	161.7	152.9	154.9	144.1	123.0	104.3
	Textile products	.8	220.5	217.3	200.6	196.6	172.9	140.1	129.7
	Iron and steel	29.1	1035.2	1077.5	1016.0	551.5	221.4	96.9	83.8
	Other manufactures	12.3	171.2	171.8	162.1	151.0	142.8	126.6	122.7
	Logging	6.8	153.2	148.3	113.4	125.6	115.9	93.8	99.2
	Mining	4.7	97.8	98.8	101.7	110.2	113.8	106.5	107.4
	Communications	2.1	129.7	130.0	137.4	120.9	117.1	108.2	106.9
	Transportation	9.4	122.5	123.0	110.8	95.1	105.5	88.7	89.5
	Construction	7.8	112.1	111.3	184.9	95.0	101.0	68.3	71.5
	Services	2.9	166.6	166.4	151.4	138.5	139.6	119.4	117.2
	Trade	10.0	168.3	164.6	156.9	160.8	151.1	136.8	132.6
	- All Industries	100.0	184.7	186.3	185.0	149.6	129.4	102.8	100.5
B.C.									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry is an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1944	Apr. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1942	Apr. 1 1941	Apr. 1 1940	Apr. 1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	77.8	223.1	237.2	232.0	193.8	153.0	121.0	104.4
Plant products - edible	2.9	144.7	145.8	137.2	146.6	138.3	125.7	115.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	145.5	144.0	135.7	133.1	121.2	115.9	112.9
Textiles	11.9	171.8	168.3	173.2	176.0	159.2	145.9	121.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.8	172.6	172.6	175.0	165.6	140.9	121.0	112.7
Iron and steel	32.1	375.3	374.6	360.6	257.4	172.5	107.9	81.5
Other manufactures	23.8	222.3	222.3	217.8	181.8	145.1	116.5	106.3
Communications	1.2	71.1	69.9	69.1	70.3	65.5	67.2	63.7
Transportation	3.4	80.9	78.0	74.3	74.3	76.7	78.3	75.4
Construction	2.9	53.1	64.4	70.7	64.3	58.6	41.8	39.9
Trade	11.3	166.6	169.5	154.8	155.4	153.0	142.1	134.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	190.0	190.3	185.2	160.3	134.0	106.6	102.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	79.0	366.0	368.1	362.9	265.8	170.6	119.9	104.9
Leather products	7.4	112.4	111.2	109.8	106.6	104.8	95.9	103.8
Other manufactures	71.6	476.8	480.3	473.6	335.9	199.7	130.4	105.3
Transportation	2.7	78.6	78.3	76.7	68.2	66.4	78.0	80.7
Construction	5.4	144.0	147.2	136.9	135.6	157.4	44.5	281.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	270.7	271.2	265.0	207.8	151.2	108.1	118.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.3	231.3	231.9	230.5	200.0	155.9	118.1	105.2
Plant products - edible	4.7	166.2	164.5	146.5	159.7	142.8	121.4	113.4
Printing and publishing	6.3	158.4	159.5	145.5	154.0	143.2	130.9	124.6
Textiles	7.6	119.2	119.5	127.7	128.3	121.3	105.9	92.3
Iron and steel	25.6	442.9	435.4	449.6	333.3	218.5	120.8	95.9
Other manufactures	31.1	228.8	233.3	228.0	199.1	152.1	118.3	108.2
Communications	1.2	75.4	74.5	70.7	73.4	67.6	67.8	66.7
Transportation	3.5	127.2	127.0	112.3	105.5	100.8	95.4	92.5
Construction	2.3	95.7	101.2	100.2	80.6	91.9	47.2	47.5
Trade	14.0	145.2	145.8	138.7	145.4	142.3	134.8	128.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	197.8	198.0	194.3	174.8	145.4	115.9	106.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.9	169.3	169.2	169.4	155.9	143.8	105.6	92.8
Lumber products	2.1	42.0	41.7	45.1	47.8	58.2	51.5	41.9
Pulp and paper	15.1	133.4	133.5	131.7	127.7	117.3	103.5	94.8
Other manufactures	35.7	239.4	239.1	239.4	213.6	198.1	127.3	109.5
Construction	7.0	97.1	98.3	102.3	175.8	143.5	105.3	145.0
Trade	21.7	188.4	184.5	174.0	170.7	162.7	144.5	138.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	161.5	160.7	165.2	155.6	142.3	110.6	107.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.4	191.5	190.9	204.9	193.3	157.1	119.0	99.9
Textiles	11.5	105.3	104.1	101.6	113.1	106.4	100.5	86.1
Electrical apparatus	11.5	210.1	210.4	195.6	184.4	156.6	122.7	99.4
Iron and steel	45.0	259.3	259.7	306.1	272.5	199.0	125.3	98.8
Other manufactures	18.4	161.9	159.9	154.2	153.8	142.6	125.3	114.8
Construction	1.9	68.0	70.3	108.9	89.6	103.1	62.1	42.0
Trade	7.4	150.4	147.3	144.3	149.4	146.2	134.0	128.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	179.7	178.9	191.5	181.5	151.4	115.4	99.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	90.7	337.4	340.0	355.5	304.7	252.7	172.9	154.0
Iron and steel	77.2	372.8	376.3	398.5	339.4	276.0	176.1	152.4
Other manufactures	13.5	218.6	218.0	211.3	188.0	177.2	161.9	159.4
Construction	1.8	68.9	66.4	99.3	90.7	61.2	34.0	31.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	295.4	297.0	309.6	268.8	221.9	155.1	139.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	62.0	187.7	189.4	172.7	160.7	128.9	104.2	93.6
Animal products - edible	8.9	284.4	280.2	201.2	175.2	157.3	129.4	117.0
Printing and publishing	3.9	102.4	111.0	98.5	106.0	106.1	105.1	104.2
Textiles	8.2	237.0	229.5	235.4	225.1	201.4	162.1	135.7
Iron and steel	24.4	167.5	171.0	154.1	126.2	107.3	81.2	69.5
Other manufactures	18.6	207.9	208.5	203.9	215.1	131.6	115.7	109.7
Transportation	5.6	85.9	84.8	77.4	71.4	69.8	76.0	75.7
Construction	1.9	41.5	35.8	68.4	58.3	136.2	32.2	24.4
Trade	24.6	119.1	111.9	109.9	109.6	105.6	102.0	96.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	144.4	142.4	134.7	127.4	114.8	95.4	88.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	66.1	442.2	456.4	428.5	282.1	175.0	122.7	113.7
Lumber products	6.3	122.0	124.7	108.4	139.1	127.2	94.6	86.1
Other manufactures	59.8	610.3	630.5	590.2	351.4	198.3	136.0	129.1
Communications	2.8	116.2	114.4	114.3	114.0	115.1	108.0	106.7
Transportation	6.2	111.7	114.9	97.5	82.9	104.1	93.5	97.9
Construction	3.7	85.6	80.4	130.0	81.1	63.4	46.1	44.8
Services	4.1	164.6	166.1	148.7	133.9	133.7	124.3	121.6
Trade	15.1	170.3	166.5	157.7	161.8	153.1	141.1	134.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	247.2	251.6	240.4	177.9	139.9	111.5	107.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.-Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1944, March 1, 1944 and April 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Apr.1,1944 \$	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Apr.1,1944 \$	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr.1 1944	Mar.1 1944	Apr.1 1943	Apr.1 1944	Mar.1 1944	Apr.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,178,693	59,155,485	55.22	134.2	154.8	135.5	171.4	172.2	164.3
Animal products - edible	41,977	1,277,196	30.43	121.4	120.0	98.6	145.5	144.5	116.8
Fur and products	5,031	87,590	28.90	101.6	99.4	103.9	115.3	107.5	114.0
Leather products	28,929	689,751	23.84	102.3	102.2	104.4	129.6	127.1	125.1
Boots and shoes	17,445	402,415	23.07	97.5	95.7	96.1	127.8	125.2	122.1
Lumber and its products	62,129	1,715,926	27.62	95.6	95.8	91.2	124.3	126.2	114.6
Rough and dressed lumber	32,020	911,954	28.48	78.5	77.6	77.8	106.0	106.1	101.4
Furniture	11,294	298,102	26.39	110.5	110.0	97.6	122.8	121.7	116.3
Other lumber products	18,815	505,890	26.89	133.9	138.9	126.6	182.6	192.4	152.7
Plant products - edible	48,570	1,283,563	26.43	112.6	114.2	102.0	130.4	131.9	116.2
Pulp and paper products	83,054	2,761,748	33.25	103.7	103.8	98.8	117.5	117.1	108.8
Pulp and paper	35,576	1,508,960	36.79	97.4	97.4	95.5	115.0	114.2	107.5
Paper products	16,614	437,667	26.34	124.9	124.5	112.9	135.4	135.4	123.9
Printing and publishing	30,864	1,015,121	32.89	102.0	102.6	96.3	114.2	114.2	104.7
Rubber products	20,119	666,396	33.12	118.5	114.1	96.1	165.7	169.8	118.1
Textile products	139,782	3,295,118	23.57	101.3	100.3	103.8	124.9	123.1	125.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	50,032	1,210,161	24.19	94.4	93.8	99.8	122.5	121.4	121.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,017	543,247	23.60	90.5	90.5	98.3	114.2	114.5	117.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,427	302,549	24.35	92.5	92.8	106.0	125.1	123.8	123.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,804	281,490	24.90	102.5	99.0	96.3	186.6	152.7	128.9
Hosiery and knit goods	22,916	486,447	21.31	105.8	104.7	96.5	120.0	119.8	114.7
Garments and personal furnishings	50,105	1,179,372	23.54	104.4	103.3	109.9	129.0	125.9	134.4
Other textile products	16,729	417,138	24.94	106.9	105.6	108.2	127.0	124.7	124.4
Tobacco	11,587	256,806	22.16	131.2	141.7	150.1	161.3	180.9	176.1
Beverages	12,481	456,399	34.97	112.0	112.3	104.8	132.6	129.4	116.6
Chemicals	74,376	2,596,121	32.22	168.3	174.8	198.4	203.7	214.4	225.6
Clay, glass and stone products	15,738	484,650	30.79	103.2	103.0	97.6	129.8	129.0	118.5
Electric light and power	17,168	643,803	37.50	90.0	90.3	90.3	104.8	105.9	100.4
Electrical apparatus	47,345	1,557,471	32.90	155.3	154.6	137.1	188.5	188.2	168.4
Iron and steel products	466,541	17,909,717	38.39	171.7	172.5	172.0	219.8	220.7	211.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	53,894	1,247,772	36.81	118.3	118.1	121.6	187.6	156.5	135.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,841	880,615	36.95	98.7	99.7	112.6	123.1	125.7	135.6
Agricultural implements	11,149	394,995	35.42	123.5	125.9	125.4	180.1	165.7	155.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	197,305	7,802,103	39.54	173.6	175.1	156.7	220.0	222.1	189.2
Automobiles and parts	47,167	1,898,033	40.37	114.9	117.3	122.5	137.3	138.6	140.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	78,989	3,079,320	38.98	161.2	161.0	152.1	490.3	490.1	479.9
Heating appliances	5,247	172,538	32.88	103.5	106.2	102.2	128.8	130.4	118.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	18,877	754,592	39.97	129.4	131.3	148.5	165.8	163.0	166.5
Foundry and machine shop products	13,474	510,224	37.87	120.9	121.9	123.6	177.7	171.8	165.5
Other iron and steel products	83,765	3,067,458	36.62	185.1	184.5	219.0	251.7	252.3	285.6
Non-ferrous metal products	68,205	2,395,720	35.15	154.9	156.2	165.0	195.9	195.6	200.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,056	610,105	38.00	102.0	118.4	113.9	153.7	153.7	127.2
Miscellaneous	21,605	687,425	31.82	169.2	167.6	172.3	245.2	246.1	249.2
LOGGING	71,992	1,993,428	27.69	151.9	170.8	119.4	214.8	244.1	149.3
MINING	74,215	2,788,987	37.58	89.3	89.3	90.8	107.1	107.7	105.7
Coal	27,266	981,654	36.00	108.4	110.5	101.0	153.7	156.1	138.4
Metallic ores	36,512	1,474,123	40.37	78.6	78.6	84.8	86.8	88.2	92.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,437	333,230	31.93	97.0	95.2	94.1	124.7	116.2	111.8
COMMUNICATIONS	28,178	880,289	30.53	108.5	107.9	105.8	122.2	122.1	111.2
Telegraphs	7,410	207,184	27.96	111.8	111.6	114.5	124.0	125.1	127.4
Telephones	20,768	653,105	31.45	107.4	106.6	102.8	121.7	121.2	106.2
TRANSPORTATION	147,919	5,510,737	37.26	118.0	115.7	110.3	138.0	130.8	126.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	44,103	1,466,699	33.26	122.8	121.3	111.2	141.4	136.9	124.9
Steam railways	83,659	3,406,502	40.72	121.8	121.2	116.4	141.1	134.4	130.2
Shipping and stevedoring	20,157	637,536	31.63	95.8	88.7	87.7	117.5	105.4	115.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	103,211	3,139,356	30.42	58.6	61.1	85.2	78.3	82.8	115.4
Building	56,240	1,249,615	34.48	58.8	64.1	121.4	70.4	78.5	160.6
Highway	31,491	921,123	29.25	44.2	45.1	53.4	65.9	67.2	70.8
Railway	55,480	968,618	27.50	81.9	85.0	85.4	115.4	116.7	115.6
SERVICES	44,778	871,905	19.47	116.4	115.2	106.0	139.4	137.3	122.4
Hotels and restaurants	28,199	529,553	18.78	120.2	119.8	108.1	150.9	150.4	127.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,579	342,352	20.63	110.6	108.3	106.0	124.8	120.5	116.5
TRADE	168,614	4,446,634	26.37	101.7	99.8	94.9	114.5	112.8	105.5
Retail	126,689	3,070,706	24.24	101.1	98.9	94.6	113.8	111.6	104.5
Wholesale	41,925	1,375,928	32.82	103.9	103.0	95.9	116.1	115.6	107.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,817,600	58,766,921	32.33	118.1	118.3	118.1	148.4	149.1	144.1
FINANCE	64,722	2,099,749	32.44	108.0	108.4	105.5	121.6	120.1	113.6
Banks and trust companies	37,690	1,070,668	28.41	116.7	116.7	113.7	127.0	124.0	119.8
Brokerage and stock market	1,680	59,263	35.28	110.1	107.9	88.4	127.2	123.5	100.3
Insurance	25,352	969,818	38.25	97.0	98.0	96.2	115.9	116.0	108.1
TOTAL	1,882,322	60,866,570	32.34	117.6	118.4	117.6	147.3	147.9	142.8

Table 8.-Number of Persons Employed at Apr. 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Apr. 1, 1944, Mar. 1, 1944, and Apr. 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Apr. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Apr. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Apr. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1944	Apr. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1944	Apr. 1 1943
Maritime	Manufacturing	59,588	1,952,140	32.87	139.6	139.3	132.3	199.2	194.1	175.8
Provinces	Lumber products	5,559	137,816	24.79	108.4	105.8	97.1	157.6	155.9	120.4
	Pulp and paper	5,012	160,288	31.98	96.4	102.5	98.2	117.4	123.6	112.1
	Iron and steel	32,694	1,249,677	38.22	197.9	193.5	185.3	278.6	265.5	242.1
	Logging	9,116	222,996	24.46	158.8	170.9	120.6	250.4	268.0	172.8
	Mining	16,193	558,592	34.50	90.2	88.9	82.4	136.1	129.7	113.2
	Transportation	20,284	720,091	35.50	205.9	186.5	187.9	252.8	217.6	221.4
	Construction	13,018	384,578	29.54	53.9	54.8	72.6	84.0	86.3	102.9
	Trade	10,982	263,405	23.99	103.1	100.5	97.5	122.4	119.0	108.7
Maritimes	- All Industries	134,194	4,213,510	31.40	116.3	114.9	112.4	167.8	161.2	150.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	406,710	12,815,540	31.45	140.1	141.7	139.4	184.6	183.5	174.2
	Lumber products	14,386	353,541	24.58	89.4	88.3	80.1	135.8	132.7	112.0
	Pulp and paper	30,803	1,023,472	33.23	103.5	102.0	97.0	119.6	117.2	105.5
	Textile products	74,970	1,718,157	22.92	104.7	103.3	106.1	129.1	126.5	126.7
	Chemicals	42,259	1,356,181	31.62	190.3	192.0	216.4	232.7	239.8	240.5
	Iron and steel	130,791	5,013,871	38.33	199.9	199.6	190.9	259.1	257.6	238.1
	Logging	29,872	727,306	24.35	140.5	174.3	111.1	248.8	519.0	157.1
	Mining	14,512	498,573	34.36	106.9	107.4	108.8	119.0	119.8	118.5
	Communications	7,128	237,322	33.29	110.8	109.5	107.1	118.2	119.0	103.3
	Transportation	35,646	1,301,984	36.53	103.1	101.3	98.1	120.8	114.8	115.5
	Construction	26,059	746,071	28.63	52.1	58.2	89.4	88.0	75.1	123.4
	Services	12,971	257,532	19.84	124.8	124.2	114.1	162.3	150.1	134.6
	Trade	41,067	1,100,008	26.79	106.2	106.2	97.4	117.4	116.3	107.2
Quebec	- All Industries	573,965	17,684,166	30.81	123.5	123.3	124.4	158.8	160.0	153.8
Ontario	Manufacturing	538,464	18,527,496	34.41	124.4	125.2	128.2	166.0	157.3	153.1
	Lumber products	21,213	560,651	26.44	98.5	100.8	98.5	125.1	128.2	118.6
	Plant products - edible	25,587	663,325	25.92	112.9	113.0	101.8	125.3	126.2	114.5
	Pulp and paper	36,002	1,190,731	33.07	104.9	105.1	100.1	116.1	116.6	111.4
	Textile products	54,600	1,358,292	24.68	96.0	95.9	99.3	119.1	118.7	122.6
	Chemicals	26,701	887,312	33.23	134.0	147.1	170.2	162.3	178.2	198.3
	Electrical apparatus	30,064	981,924	32.66	139.8	138.7	127.0	167.5	167.3	152.3
	Iron and steel	223,273	8,729,390	39.10	140.7	140.9	147.3	178.5	179.1	177.7
	Non-ferrous metal products	34,207	1,227,070	35.87	137.7	137.7	138.4	180.0	179.2	176.8
	Logging	17,364	439,721	25.32	172.3	188.4	142.7	242.5	276.1	180.2
	Mining	22,011	885,381	40.22	71.7	71.7	78.2	81.9	83.1	88.6
	Communications	10,340	327,458	31.67	105.5	104.2	99.0	122.3	121.9	106.3
	Transportation	40,062	1,521,860	37.99	111.9	111.8	105.6	128.0	124.9	118.9
	Construction	32,980	1,020,676	31.04	58.4	59.2	80.0	72.3	75.4	96.2
	Services	17,256	332,993	19.29	112.9	111.3	103.4	133.6	131.6	117.4
	Trade	65,411	1,723,236	26.35	95.9	94.6	91.1	107.8	106.4	102.0
Ontario	- All Industries	743,790	24,773,351	33.31	113.0	113.6	114.6	158.8	159.9	137.0
Prairie	Manufacturing	77,327	2,422,987	31.33	140.5	141.5	130.2	168.8	169.1	151.4
Provinces	Animal products - edible	14,214	420,015	29.55	162.3	160.2	120.6	186.3	186.6	133.3
	Lumber products	4,066	106,997	26.32	101.7	101.2	90.1	123.9	124.2	109.7
	Plant products - edible	5,479	149,647	27.31	130.8	129.7	116.0	140.0	139.2	124.2
	Textile products	4,651	96,787	20.90	115.3	112.4	115.5	151.9	125.6	131.9
	Iron and steel	29,657	1,032,980	34.83	154.3	157.9	152.0	198.8	200.0	183.9
	Mining	13,398	521,266	38.91	123.9	125.7	118.7	144.2	149.7	142.8
	Communications	4,492	123,184	27.42	105.9	105.6	104.3	112.6	116.0	107.3
	Transportation	35,712	1,595,200	39.01	115.2	114.7	107.6	133.6	125.6	117.9
	Construction	17,753	526,581	29.66	53.6	56.3	61.5	72.7	77.2	80.2
	Services	6,940	129,387	18.64	111.3	108.9	98.3	127.2	124.2	109.5
	Trade	33,964	907,233	26.71	105.2	100.4	97.4	117.5	114.0	105.7
Prairies	- All Industries	193,586	6,114,568	31.59	111.1	110.9	105.5	134.0	132.9	122.3
British	Manufacturing	96,804	3,437,322	35.51	169.5	173.4	164.7	212.3	222.6	209.3
Columbia	Animal products - edible	4,241	139,335	32.95	89.5	95.6	86.8	113.0	119.7	101.9
	Lumber products	16,905	556,921	32.94	91.7	92.2	90.9	114.5	115.7	112.1
	Plant products - edible	4,244	119,892	28.25	113.0	109.4	100.7	145.9	144.6	120.2
	Pulp and paper	7,260	256,996	35.40	108.6	108.8	102.9	120.5	119.2	109.4
	Iron and steel	50,126	1,873,999	37.39	421.3	438.5	413.5	530.2	573.0	539.7
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,095	191,174	37.52	105.6	104.9	109.4	115.6	119.1	125.2
	Logging	11,640	512,675	44.04	126.2	122.2	95.4	147.4	143.5	106.6
	Mining	8,101	325,175	40.14	83.1	83.9	86.4	97.8	99.6	97.0
	Transportation	16,215	573,602	35.37	120.7	121.2	109.2	143.8	143.5	136.1
	Construction	13,501	461,450	34.18	106.9	106.1	176.3	144.0	146.5	269.4
	Services	5,011	110,131	21.99	116.5	116.4	105.9	144.4	143.6	127.8
	Trade	17,190	452,722	26.34	106.0	103.7	98.8	128.0	126.1	114.6
B.C.	- All Industries	172,065	5,975,728	34.73	136.9	138.1	137.1	169.1	173.8	173.2

Table 9.-Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1944, March 1, 1944, and April 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Apr.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Apr.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr.1 1944	Mar.1 1944	Apr.1 1943	Apr.1 1944	Mar.1 1944	Apr.1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	223,886	7,558,945	33.20	149.3	148.7	145.5	194.0	192.5	181.9
Plant products - edible	8,456	256,257	28.00	100.5	101.5	95.5	127.6	126.8	111.9
Pulp and paper	9,719	298,595	30.72	117.7	116.5	109.8	129.2	128.2	115.4
Textiles	54,955	825,522	25.65	108.1	105.9	109.0	129.5	126.5	127.2
Tobacco	6,841	160,719	25.49	117.8	117.2	125.1	189.2	184.5	154.5
Iron and steel	95,860	3,718,556	39.62	204.0	203.5	196.0	265.5	261.1	243.9
Communications	5,484	140,532	40.35	109.4	107.5	106.3	118.9	120.0	103.1
Transportation	9,848	320,158	32.51	80.0	75.2	75.5	92.7	81.9	87.2
Construction	8,578	272,689	31.79	79.0	95.8	105.2	96.8	115.1	123.0
Services	9,870	205,275	20.80	128.5	125.6	110.2	155.4	153.1	133.2
Trade	52,984	902,816	27.37	107.9	108.4	99.0	118.1	117.5	109.8
Montreal - All Industries	292,497	9,402,007	32.14	134.7	134.9	131.3	169.9	168.6	161.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	50,799	938,810	30.48	194.6	195.7	192.9	277.9	275.7	258.8
Chemicals	10,055	305,528	30.19	251.6	258.8	290.9	393.6	403.5	424.4
Iron and steel	10,494	591,497	57.61	451.5	452.7	308.0	557.0	552.7	554.5
Transportation	1,047	51,760	50.55	113.9	115.5	111.2	132.4	131.6	127.9
Construction	2,105	57,652	27.59	91.1	93.2	86.8	139.6	155.5	152.5
Services	1,547	21,946	16.29	122.9	120.6	111.5	144.9	141.5	120.8
Trade	5,582	80,949	24.08	107.9	105.6	98.7	129.4	123.8	105.7
Quebec - All Industries	58,971	1,140,394	29.28	165.2	165.5	161.7	233.3	230.5	201.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	192,149	6,615,582	34.42	142.2	142.5	141.7	179.4	181.4	175.0
Plant products - edible	12,086	294,161	24.54	111.5	110.4	98.5	113.2	113.2	106.2
Pulp and paper	15,959	525,445	32.80	106.0	106.7	97.5	117.8	118.2	108.7
Textiles	19,410	529,781	27.29	99.3	99.6	106.4	127.5	126.6	134.7
Chemicals	12,869	405,161	31.48	165.2	194.5	195.0	198.8	258.4	251.6
Electrical apparatus	14,769	475,382	32.05	158.8	155.4	143.7	182.8	182.5	184.5
Iron and steel	65,308	2,554,686	39.12	190.4	187.2	193.3	254.8	255.7	242.5
Communications	3,155	124,777	59.55	106.3	105.1	99.7	122.0	122.3	105.8
Transportation	8,915	296,575	33.27	122.4	122.2	108.1	155.2	132.6	124.1
Construction	5,827	205,590	35.25	70.6	74.7	75.9	80.5	85.1	82.6
Services	9,386	188,949	20.15	120.1	118.1	105.2	139.5	137.1	115.0
Trade	55,715	996,918	27.91	98.6	97.6	94.2	109.2	107.7	104.8
Toronto - All Industries	255,256	8,451,378	33.05	129.0	129.2	126.7	158.6	158.7	152.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,266	546,701	50.69	112.9	112.9	113.0	139.2	139.6	136.1
Pulp and paper	5,221	101,740	51.59	114.6	114.7	113.1	126.4	126.1	122.2
Iron and steel	5,359	112,532	53.70	99.8	98.6	101.8	149.5	149.5	154.8
Construction	1,481	42,927	28.99	60.2	60.9	100.6	74.6	78.2	122.7
Services	2,194	37,175	16.94	122.7	121.7	122.2	151.6	154.6	141.8
Trade	4,652	107,548	25.18	109.5	107.0	100.9	125.4	125.2	110.9
Ottawa - All Industries	21,298	587,467	27.58	107.2	106.7	109.7	128.4	128.8	127.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,881	1,774,880	34.88	115.6	115.3	123.7	143.3	143.1	150.6
Textiles	6,785	156,909	25.15	98.0	96.8	94.5	115.3	113.8	111.9
Electrical apparatus	8,758	287,940	35.22	129.8	130.0	120.8	172.6	169.9	159.5
Iron and steel	26,510	1,054,791	59.05	121.6	121.8	143.6	149.5	150.5	168.2
Construction	1,102	37,991	54.47	44.5	46.0	71.2	57.9	65.4	99.0
Trade	4,557	111,542	25.67	99.1	97.0	95.1	110.1	107.6	103.7
Hamilton - All Industries	59,864	1,998,001	33.94	111.0	110.5	118.3	137.0	136.7	144.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	58,477	1,688,554	45.74	130.5	131.5	137.5	151.6	152.2	154.8
Iron and steel	51,058	1,476,568	47.54	132.1	133.5	141.2	154.2	155.0	159.4
Construction	642	22,955	55.72	100.9	97.2	145.4	121.8	118.1	177.6
Trade	1,461	41,504	28.41	112.8	112.0	94.7	111.5	108.6	101.2
Windsor - All Industries	40,251	1,789,608	44.48	128.5	129.2	134.7	150.2	150.5	155.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	57,899	1,144,680	30.36	139.7	140.9	128.5	167.4	167.7	150.2
Animal products - edible	5,458	168,757	31.03	147.0	144.8	104.0	175.5	178.7	125.1
Textiles	3,792	77,882	20.55	117.9	114.2	117.1	128.5	120.8	155.9
Chemicals	2,884	92,000	31.90	505.6	505.7	562.5	617.5	617.6	693.1
Iron and steel	14,859	505,059	35.90	150.6	155.8	158.6	190.2	190.9	167.5
Communications	1,172	32,562	27.81	95.1	93.8	93.1	93.6	98.1	91.2
Transportation	5,576	110,757	32.81	118.5	117.0	106.8	132.6	131.1	119.5
Construction	1,170	59,172	53.48	26.8	25.1	44.2	29.8	25.5	48.5
Services	2,422	45,925	18.14	121.8	118.2	111.3	159.2	152.5	117.2
Trade	14,924	401,948	26.93	106.7	100.5	98.5	118.8	114.0	108.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	60,774	1,773,167	29.16	118.2	116.5	110.2	155.9	154.2	124.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	58,490	2,054,695	35.13	258.5	246.2	251.1	300.8	325.6	304.8
Lumber products	5,554	181,860	32.74	95.0	95.0	82.6	111.9	115.5	101.2
Iron and steel	39,875	1,458,462	56.49	484.8	506.5	487.7	596.2	658.0	652.9
Communications	2,436	71,535	28.78	106.9	105.2	105.2	125.5	116.5	115.6
Transportation	7,276	237,173	32.60	155.5	157.5	116.5	140.8	147.5	142.0
Construction	5,508	119,762	56.20	108.1	101.5	164.1	158.5	159.6	200.8
Services	5,800	80,248	22.29	120.1	121.2	108.5	147.7	149.2	152.4
Trade	15,577	361,981	27.06	106.2	105.8	98.5	127.9	129.2	116.1
Vancouver - All Industries	88,541	2,925,480	33.04	174.2	177.5	169.4	219.5	232.1	222.2

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MAY, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in April

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
July 4, 1944

72-002

Price \$1 a year

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL, 1944.

Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

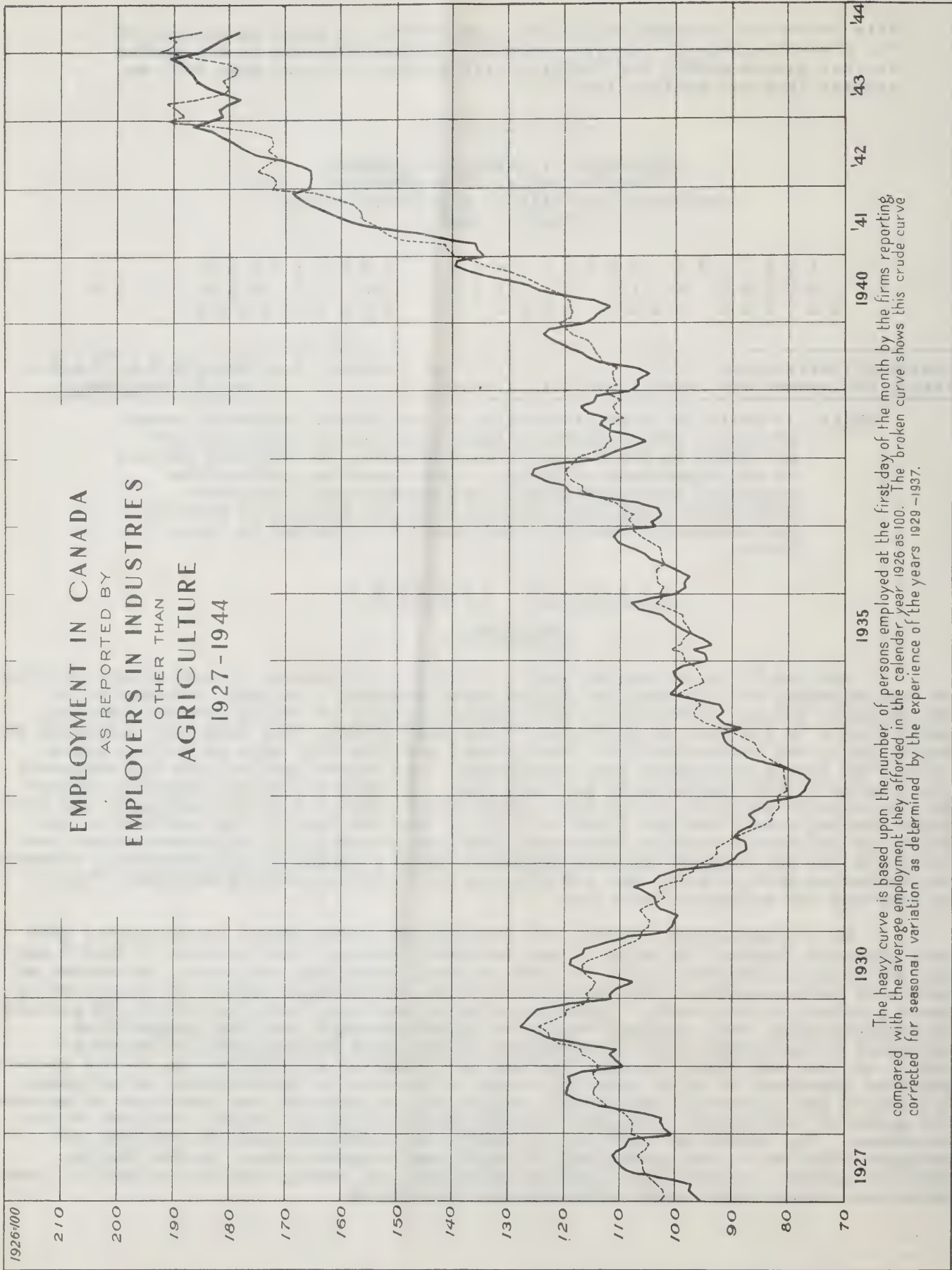
NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

For the fifth successive month, there was a recession in industrial activity at the beginning of May, when the 14,539 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the release of 23,320 persons, reducing their staffs by 1.3 p.c. to 1,796,340. This contraction, like that also indicated at May 1, 1943, was contra-seasonal, the general trend at that date in earlier years since 1920 having invariably been favourable. The number laid off was approximately the same as at the beginning of May last year. There was also an important decline in the payrolls reported at the date under review, when the weekly aggregate for the eight leading industries was lower by 1.6 p.c. than at Apr. 1. In addition to the losses in salaries and wages consequent upon the shrinkage in employment, there were decreases due to lessened overtime payments, while a strike in the automobile industry in the latter part of April and the first part of May was another important factor in reducing the indicated payrolls.

To a considerable extent, the curtailment in employment at the latest date took place in logging, in which it was seasonal; however, the decrease of 23,378 men was decidedly above-average for the time of year, doubtless reflecting the return of unusually large numbers of workers to the farms, following a winter of exceptionally great activity in the woods. There was also an important reduction of 11,400 persons in manufacturing; this decline, which was contra-seasonal, was the largest loss indicated in any month since the outbreak of war, with the exception of those at Jan. 1 of 1940 and 1944. Several factors were reported as contributing to the recession, the more important of which were the return of farmers to agriculture, the military call-up of men in certain categories, completion of contracts and shortages of materials. The greatest curtailment took place in iron and steel plants, which released 10,121 employees. The number laid off in the durable manufactured goods was 10,752, as compared with 744 in the production of light manufactured goods. In the latter, textiles showed a considerable decrease exceeding the average decline at May 1. Food factories, on the other hand, afforded more employment.



Among the remaining main industrial groups, mining showed a substantial reduction, which was above-average for the beginning of May. The trend was upward in communications, transportation, construction, services and trade. The gain of 6,757 persons in construction was greatest, although it was not equal to the expansion usually indicated at May 1.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment at the date under review was 178.2, compared with 180.5 at Apr. 1, 1944. The figure at May 1, 1943, was also 178.2. The seasonally-adjusted index fell from 191.2 in the preceding month, to 185.0 at the beginning of May.

Although recent wartime factors have tended to cut across normal seasonal movements, it is probable that the June 1 survey will show a resumption of the upward course of employment which was halted at Dec. 1 of last winter. Without exception, general expansion in employment has been indicated at the first of June in the years since 1920; in manufacturing this has also been the case, with the single exception of June 1, 1931.

Payrolls.- As already stated, the slackening in industrial employment at the beginning of May was accompanied by a relatively larger falling-off in the payrolls disbursed on or about that date, for services rendered in the week preceding. The latest reported aggregate of salaries and wages in the eight leading industries was \$57,958,026, as compared with \$58,897,682 paid at the beginning of April; this decrease of 1.6 p.c. was due in part to the diminution in employment, but also resulted from lessened overtime work, while industrial disputes likewise considerably affected the situation. The per capita earnings fell from \$32.37 at Apr. 1, to \$32.26 at the beginning of May. The May 1, 1943, figure had been \$30.59, and that at May 1, 1942, \$28.59; the former average had been substantially lowered by the observance of the Easter holidays, then falling within the period of observation. In the last 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen by 4.7 p.c., while there has been no change, on the whole, in the number employed in the eight leading industrial divisions.

The survey shows that, including the figures for financial institutions, the total number of persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial groups at May 1 was 1,861,089, as compared with 1,884,382 at the beginning of April. The weekly salaries and wages paid at the latest date amounted to \$60,069,104, as compared with \$60,997,431 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$32.28, as compared with \$32.37 at the beginning of April, and \$30.60 at May 1, 1943.

The table on page 4 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1944, and May 1, 1943. On page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available. The index numbers of payrolls in this table are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

In the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 16.5 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 46.2 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1944, amounted to 16.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 45.2 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in employment during the period of observation may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In a substantial number of cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1944, April 1, 1944 and May 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographic and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at May 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
			May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	Employment	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943		
										\$	\$
(a) Provinces											
Maritime Provinces	135,917	4,268,779	31.38	31.41	28.65	115.9	116.3	111.9	169.5	167.3	148.0
Prince Edward Island	2,421	65,037	26.36	26.15	23.97	114.9	131.2	95.5	144.5	160.5	107.5
Nova Scotia	82,923	2,769,508	33.40	35.16	29.56	113.5	115.4	115.4	177.7	168.2	153.5
New Brunswick	48,573	1,434,234	29.53	29.06	27.16	110.3	120.4	107.5	156.3	167.7	140.9
Quebec	565,214	17,241,181	30.81	30.94	28.56	121.0	123.5	122.1	154.7	159.0	147.1
Ontario	735,974	24,247,030	32.95	33.31	31.53	111.7	115.0	112.3	135.3	138.3	131.3
Prairie Provinces	192,467	6,128,307	31.94	31.59	29.73	109.9	111.1	105.9	133.5	134.0	121.1
Manitoba	90,855	2,863,189	31.51	31.29	29.55	110.3	111.6	108.5	131.7	131.7	121.0
Saskatchewan	36,664	1,117,200	30.47	30.60	28.55	102.5	102.3	98.6	124.8	125.5	112.7
Alberta	64,948	2,147,313	33.07	32.55	30.92	113.2	116.0	107.2	141.3	142.4	125.9
British Columbia	170,968	6,065,029	35.50	35.00	35.03	135.9	125.3	132.5	171.5	170.4	174.0
CANADA	1,796,540	57,958,026	32.26	32.37	30.59	116.5	118.1	116.5	146.2	148.6	139.6
(c) Cities											
Montreal	290,965	9,205,946	31.64	32.20	29.71	135.9	134.7	131.3	166.1	170.0	156.4
Quebec City	38,915	1,140,909	29.32	29.26	25.37	164.2	165.2	164.6	232.4	232.9	205.5
Toronto	255,122	8,472,338	33.21	33.03	31.38	129.0	129.0	125.5	159.5	158.6	147.8
Ottawa	21,497	597,148	27.78	27.52	26.45	108.2	107.2	109.2	130.0	128.4	125.5
Hamilton	58,614	1,977,849	33.74	33.94	32.41	110.5	111.0	116.0	155.5	157.0	136.8
Windsor	39,270	1,434,858	36.54	44.46	40.71	125.4	128.5	133.1	120.5	150.2	142.6
Winnipeg	59,962	1,783,013	29.40	29.17	27.79	116.5	118.2	112.4	135.0	135.9	125.6
Vancouver	86,373	2,982,519	34.29	33.53	33.73	171.2	174.2	169.2	223.7	223.5	220.3
(c) Industries											
Manufacturing	1,168,047	38,447,940	32.92	33.28	31.09	132.9	134.2	132.7	166.1	171.7	159.5
Durable Goods ^{1/}	680,109	23,319,541	35.97	36.55	34.17	152.1	154.7	155.5	194.6	201.6	188.2
Non-Durable Goods	500,674	14,490,616	28.82	28.82	26.81	115.6	115.8	113.7	141.0	140.7	129.5
Electric Light and Power	17,264	647,983	37.53	37.50	35.53	90.5	90.0	91.5	105.3	104.6	100.8
Logging	48,614	1,407,971	28.96	27.63	25.51	102.6	151.9	83.5	151.7	214.8	109.4
Mining	72,515	2,842,207	39.19	37.55	35.48	87.7	89.8	89.1	109.1	107.1	100.6
Communications	28,554	878,098	30.97	30.53	29.09	109.2	108.5	105.5	124.8	122.2	113.2
Transportation	152,815	5,712,770	37.39	37.26	35.70	121.9	118.0	112.6	138.0	136.7	126.7
Construction and Maintenance	110,008	3,270,708	29.73	30.44	30.08	62.5	58.6	82.9	81.5	78.5	109.6
Services	45,286	891,268	19.68	19.44	18.46	117.4	116.4	106.9	142.3	139.4	123.2
Trade	170,703	4,507,064	26.40	26.32	25.10	102.3	101.7	96.7	142.3	139.4	123.2
Other LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,796,540	57,958,026	32.26	32.37	30.59	116.5	118.1	116.5	146.2	148.6	139.6
Finance	64,748	2,111,078	32.60	31.95	31.02	108.0	108.0	105.4	122.5	121.6	113.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,861,089	60,069,104	32.22	32.37	30.60	116.1	117.6	116.1	145.2	147.3	139.5

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Mar. 1, 143.1; Apr. 1, 143.5 and May 1, 143.6; at May 1, 1943, the index was 155.3.

The influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 32.9 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls by 68.1 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

In spite of the contraction indicated at May 1, 1944 as compared with Apr. 1, the growth in employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods has been exceedingly marked in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 52.1 p.c., between June 1, 1941 and May 1, 1944, accompanied by an increase of 94.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed. In the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment at May 1 was higher by 15.6 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 41 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregate and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 4, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Apr. 1 and May 1, 1944, and May 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- There was a further recession in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, the fourth monthly decline recorded in the present year. Information was furnished by 8,065 establishments with staffs aggregating 1,168,047, as compared with 1,179,447 at Apr. 1. The loss of 11,400 employees, or one p.c., was contra-seasonal, the trend at May 1 having been upward in 19 of the years since 1920. As already stated, the contraction at the beginning of May was reported by manufacturers as being due to several causes, notably the return of farmers to agricultural work, the call-up of men for military service, the completion of contracts, shortages of materials, etc., etc.

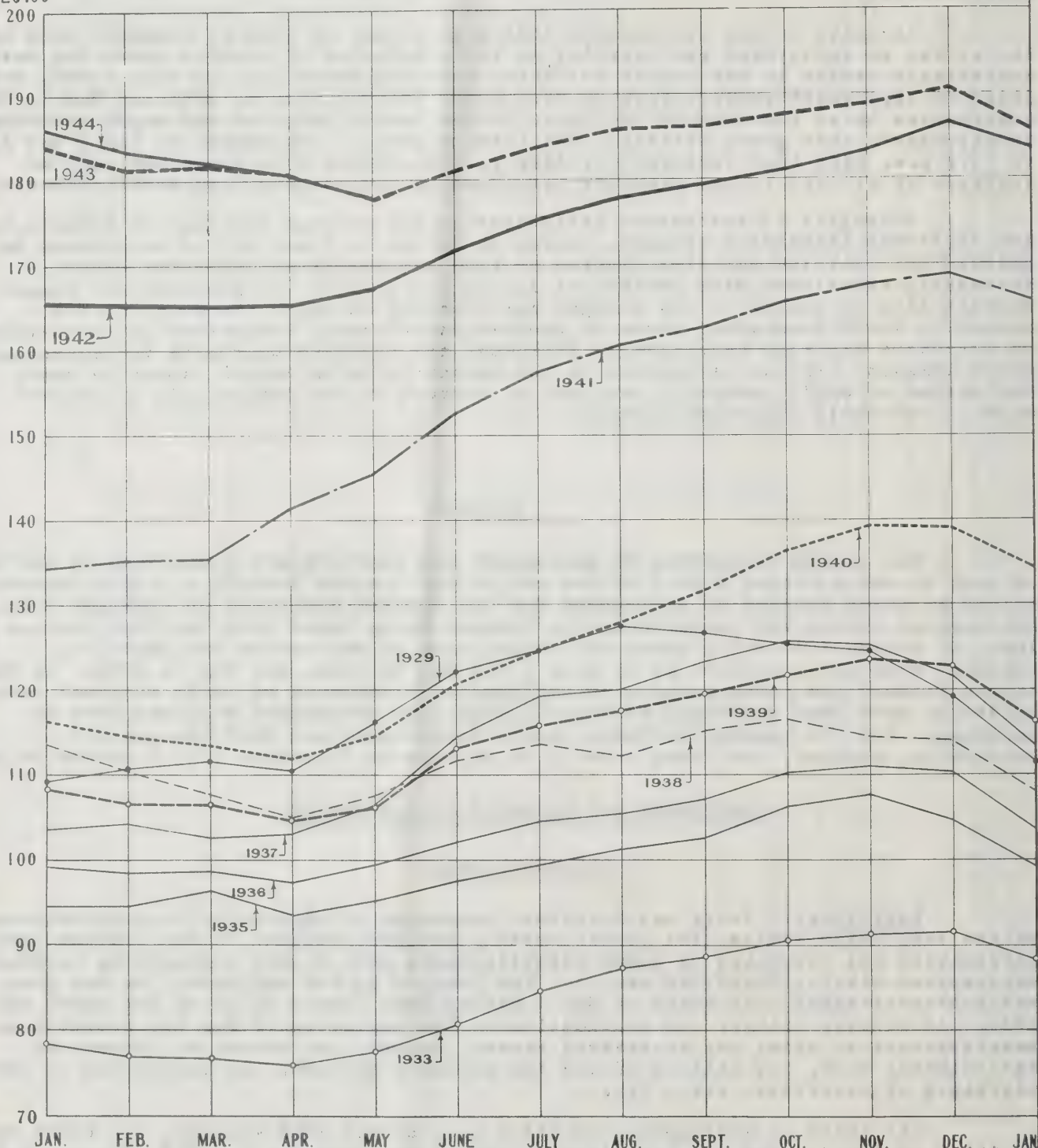
The index of employment, at 223.2 p.c. of the 1926 average, was below that of 225.5 at Apr. 1, but was fractionally higher than the May 1, 1943, figure of 222.9. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the May 1 index was 221.5, as compared with 227.4 in the preceding month.

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

Employment in iron and steel plants* showed a decline of 10,121 persons at May 1, the largest number laid off since Aug. 1, 1938. A slackening was indicated in many branches of the industry, the largest decreases being in ship-yards, automobiles, aircraft and firearms. Textile, tobacco, chemical and non-ferrous metal factories also afforded considerably less employment, and there were small losses in leather, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants. The reductions in textiles were quite widely distributed among the different branches, those in the cotton, woollen, knitting and garment manufacturing being largest; the seasonal contraction in the industry as a whole exceeded the average at May 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, but was less than that noted at May 1, 1943. On the other hand, substantial improvement was indicated in animal food and rubber factories, together with moderate gains in lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper and beverage plants. In some cases, particularly in animal food factories, the expansion was seasonal in character.

A comparison of the latest statistics with those for May 1, 1943, shows a slight falling-off in employment in the production of durable manufactured goods at the date under review, the first occasion in a lengthy period in which the 12 months' comparison in this class has been unfavourable. In the non-durable manufactured goods division, however, the latest index was a little higher than at the beginning of May of last year.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at May 1 by the co-operating manufacturers were given as \$38,447,940; this was less by \$802,632, or 2.1 p.c., than the total reported by the same firms at Apr. 1. The relatively greater reduction in payrolls than in employment was partly due to the loss in working time as a result of an industrial dispute in the automobile industry, and partly to curtailment in overtime work. At May 1, 1943, the reported salaries and wages had shown a larger decline as compared with the preceding period of observation, the situation then having been greatly affected by the observance of the Easter holidays in the last week of April. Since Easter this year was celebrated on Apr. 9, the resulting decrease in payrolls will not be reflected in the current surveys.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, fell from 171.7 at Apr. 1, to 168.1 at May 1, 1944. This was 5.4 p.c. higher than that of 159.5 at May 1, 1943, since then, the index of employment has fractionally risen. The latest per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing stood at \$32.92, as compared with \$33.28 at Apr. 1, and \$31.09 at May 1, 1943, when the figure had been 72 cents lower than in the preceding report.

Logging.- Following a season of marked activity, there was an important contraction in logging operations at May 1; the 572 co-operating companies reported 48,614 workers, a reduction of 23,378 from their staffs at Apr. 1. This loss of 32.5 p.c. has rarely been exceeded at May 1 in the years since 1920. The number released was considerably larger than at the same date in 1943, although the percentage decline was only slightly greater. The latest index of employment, at 162.4, was 23.2 p.c. higher than the May 1, 1943, figure of 131.8. The sums disbursed in salaries and wages at the date under review amounted to \$1,407,971, as compared with \$1,993,428 at Apr. 1. This was a decrease of 29.4 p.c. The per capita average showed a further seasonal rise, from \$27.69 at Apr. 1, to \$28.96 at the beginning of May; the May 1, 1943, figure had been \$25.51. It must again be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8).

The gain of 23.2 p.c. in the latest index of employment as compared with May 1, 1943, was accompanied by a rise of 38.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls

*Changes in the industrial classifications of certain establishments in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal groups have resulted in revisions in the index numbers for Apr. 1 in Tables 4 and 7.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941-100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of			
Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
	1 9 4 1				1 9 4 2				1 9 4 3				1 9 4 4		
Jan. 1	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	Jan. 1	134.8	156.5	\$30.18
Feb. 1	102.9	103.5	25.43	Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	Feb. 1	135.3	170.6	32.76
Mar. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	Mar. 1	134.8	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	106.4	108.8	26.04	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57	Apr. 1	134.2	171.7	35.28
May 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.28	May 1	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	June 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	June 1	132.0	159.7	31.17
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.43	July 1	102.6	103.5	25.32	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	July 1	124.7	141.7	28.16
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	Aug. 1	105.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	Aug. 1	126.4	143.2	29.08
Sept. 1	106.4	108.8	26.04	Sept. 1	108.0	110.3	26.22	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	Sept. 1	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	Oct. 1	110.1	115.4	26.30	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	Oct. 1	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	Nov. 1	111.3	120.4	27.53	Nov. 1	119.9	140.3	29.81	Nov. 1	130.1	156.5	30.70
Dec. 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	Dec. 1	112.1	123.1	28.15	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	Dec. 1	132.0	159.7	31.17
	1 9 4 3				1 9 4 4				1 9 4 4				1 9 4 4		
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	\$27.32	Jan. 1	130.7	142.5	\$28.11	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	Jan. 1	134.8	156.5	\$30.18
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.95	Feb. 1	132.2	157.0	30.65	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	Feb. 1	135.3	170.6	32.76
Mar. 1	118.7	143.0	30.72	Mar. 1	133.0	162.1	31.43	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	Mar. 1	134.8	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	Apr. 1	133.5	164.3	31.81	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57	Apr. 1	134.2	171.7	35.28
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	May 1	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.28	May 1	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	June 1	133.5	163.1	31.62	June 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	June 1	124.7	141.7	28.16
July 1	120.1	145.5	31.06	July 1	134.3	164.7	31.62	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	July 1	126.4	143.2	29.08
Aug. 1	121.8	147.5	31.06	Aug. 1	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	Aug. 1	128.3	148.5	29.72
Sept. 1	121.8	146.7	31.80	Sept. 1	136.3	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	Sept. 1	129.9	152.5	30.15
Oct. 1	122.7	150.3	31.53	Oct. 1	137.7	171.3	32.37	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	Oct. 1	130.1	156.5	30.70
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	Nov. 1	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1	119.9	140.3	29.81	Nov. 1	132.0	159.7	31.17
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	Dec. 1	137.4	174.0	32.66	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	Dec. 1	132.0	159.7	31.17

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

during the 12 months.

Mining.- Further losses in employment were recorded in mining; although these were seasonal, they exceeded the average at May 1 in the period since 1920. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed little general change, but the extraction of coal and of metallic ores afforded decidedly less employment, the loss in the latter being especially large. Information furnished by 482 operators indicated a combined working force of 72,515 persons, as compared with 74,230 at the beginning of April. The index in the mining group stood at 155.4, a few points below the preceding figure of 159.1, and 1.5 p.c. lower than that of 157.8 at May 1, 1943. The reduction in employment was accompanied by an increase in the reported payrolls, largely due to the payment of higher wage rates in eastern coal fields. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages paid at the beginning of May were given as \$2,842,207, as compared with \$2,787,451 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita average was \$39.12, as compared with \$37.55 at Apr. 1, 1944, and \$35.48 at May 1, 1943.

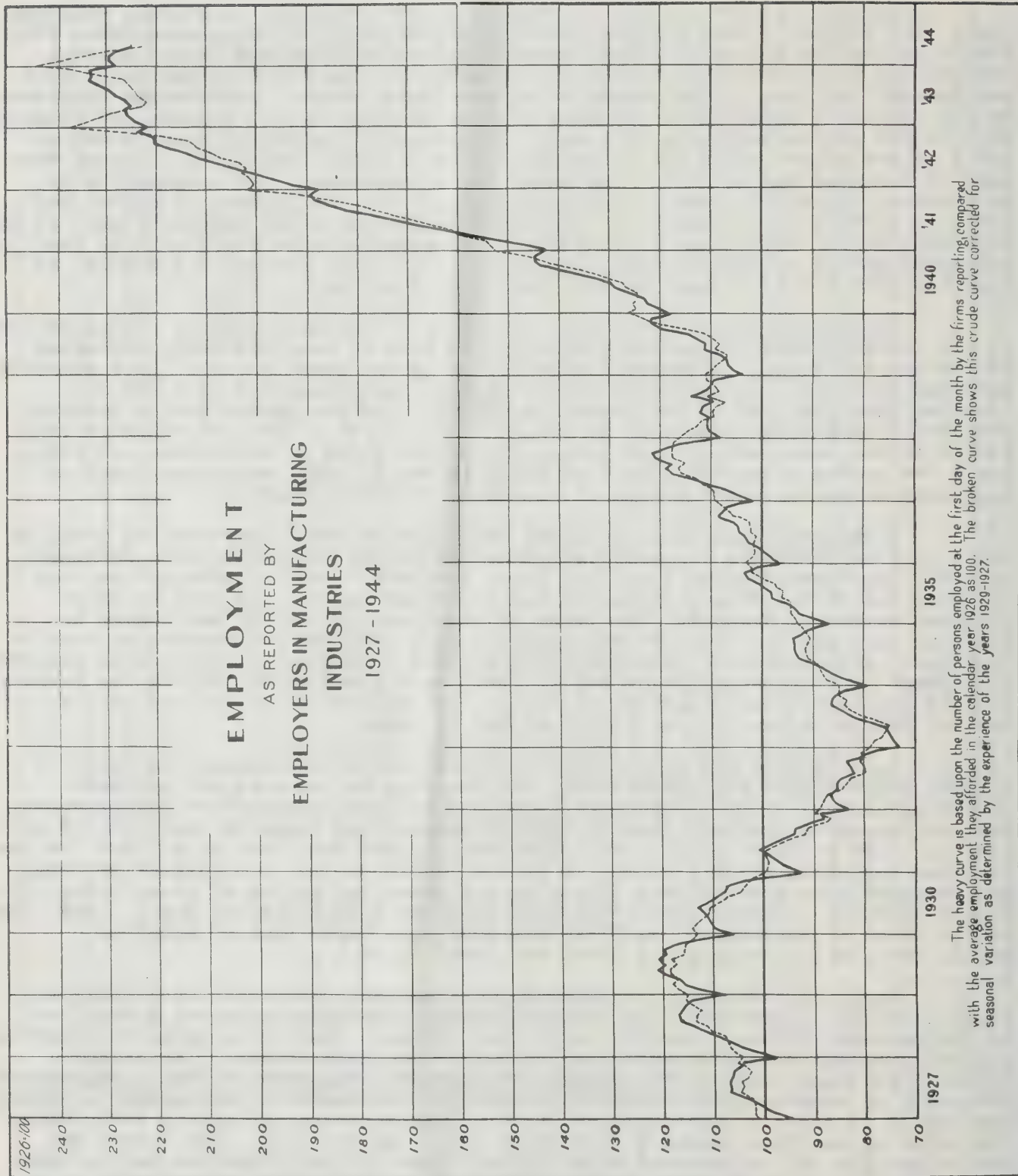
Communications.- Improvement was reported in employment in communications at the first of May; statistics were received from 59 establishments employing 28,354 men and women, as compared with 28,178 in the month before. This moderate gain was seasonal. The payrolls distributed at May 1 totalled \$878,098, as compared with \$860,289 in the preceding report. The per capita weekly earnings advanced from \$30.53 at Apr. 1, to \$30.97 at the first of May, as compared with \$29.09 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 106.1, was a few points higher than that of 102.5 at May 1, 1943, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 10.2 p.c. in the 12 months.

Transportation.- Expansion was indicated in the transportation group at May 1, the co-operating companies and branches having increased their personnel by 4,850 employees, to 152,815. All three branches - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - shared in the upward movement. The gain in water transportation was largest. The index of employment, at 120.9, was higher by 8.2 p.c. than that of 111.7 at May 1, 1943; this rise was accompanied by that of 12.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The amounts earned by the persons in recorded employment in transportation at May 1, 1944, were given as \$5,712,770, as compared with \$5,512,799 at the beginning of April. The latest per capita was \$37.38, as against \$37.26 at Apr. 1, and \$35.70 at May 1, 1943.

Construction and Maintenance.- Curtailment in employment was shown in railway construction and maintenance, but building and work on the highways showed greater activity. Data were furnished by 1,554 contractors and branches, with an aggregate working force of 110,006 persons, as compared with 103,249 at Apr. 1. This gain of 6.5 p.c. was relatively larger than that of 4.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which amounted to \$3,270,708 at May 1. The average earnings per employee were lowered from \$30.44 in the preceding period of observation, to \$29.73 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.08 at May 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 87.2, was 24.6 p.c. below that of 115.7 at May 1, 1943, while the payroll index was lower by 25.6 p.c.

Services.- Moderate improvement of a seasonal character took place in services at May 1, when the 572 firms supplying statistics reported a staff of 45,286 persons, 370 more than in their last return. There were gains in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and in hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at May 1 aggregated \$891,268, as compared with \$873,267 at Apr. 1. The index of employment, at 200.7, was higher by 9.9 p.c. than that of 182.7 at the beginning of May in 1943, while the index of payrolls showed a rise of 15.5 p.c. in the year. The latest per capita was \$19.68, as compared with \$19.44 at Apr. 1, and \$18.46 at May 1, 1943. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 63 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review.

Trade.- There was a seasonal gain in the number of persons engaged in retail trade at May 1, when the improvement was slightly below normal. The 2,532 wholesale and retail establishments furnishing information reported 170,703



employees at the date under review, as compared with 169,683 at Apr. 1. This increase of 0.6 p.c. was accompanied by a rise in the weekly salaries and wages paid to those in recorded employment; these aggregated \$4,507,064, as compared with \$4,477,524 in the last report. The average per employee was \$26.40, as compared with \$26.39 at Apr. 1, and \$25.10 at the first of May, 1943. Over the year, the index of employment has risen by 5.7 p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 8.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information received from 771 financial institutions showed an increase of 27 in the number employed therein; their staffs included 64,749 men and women. The amounts earned by these persons were given as \$2,111,078, as compared with \$2,099,749 paid on or about Apr. 1. The per capita was \$32.60 at May 1, compared with \$31.95 at Apr. 1, 1944, and \$31.02 at May 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.4, was slightly higher than that of 122.4 at May 1, 1943, while the latest index number of payrolls was higher by 7.8 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

There were losses in employment in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia at the beginning of May; practically no general change was noted in Saskatchewan, while the trend in Nova Scotia was favourable. The largest contractions were in Quebec and Ontario. In the former, the reported working forces were smaller by 11,076 persons, and in the latter, by 8,202. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, employment continued at a higher level than at the same date in the preceding year, but in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, there was a falling-off in this comparison.

The widely-distributed declines in employment were accompanied in most cases by reductions in the weekly payrolls. In Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, the percentage decreases in the salaries and wages were greater than those in the personnel; in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta the reverse was the case, while in Nova Scotia and British Columbia the disbursements at May 1 were larger than at Apr. 1. In all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, the average earnings per employee showed an increase. In all cases, they were higher than at May 1, 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Largely as a result of the completion of seasonal operations in logging camps, there was a shrinkage in employment in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of May; the loss took place mainly in New Brunswick, although the tendency was also unfavourable in Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. Data were tabulated from 1,053 employers in the Maritime Area, whose staffs included 133,917 persons, compared with 134,509 at Apr. 1. The decline of 0.4 p.c., was accompanied by an advance of \$43,893, or one p.c., in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$4,268,779. The index of employment, at 176.6 at May 1, was rather lower than that of 177.3 at Apr. 1, but was 3.5 p.c. higher than the figure of 170.6 at the same date a year ago. The index of payrolls has risen by 14.5 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita weekly earnings stood at \$31.88 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.41 at Apr. 1, 1944, and \$28.65 at May 1, 1943.

As already stated, most of the curtailment at the beginning of May took place in logging, while the trend was upward in transportation, trade, manufacturing and construction, the largest gain being in the last-named. Within the manufacturing division, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper plants reported heightened activity, but workers were released from the iron and steel industries. Other divisions of manufacturing showed little general change.

Quebec.- The contraction of 1.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in Quebec at May 1 was due, in the main, to the completion of seasonal operations in many logging camps, together with substantial reductions in manufacturing. Mining and trade were also rather slacker. On the other hand,

transportation and construction afforded more employment. Within the manufacturing division, the largest losses were in iron and steel works, in which they were, in some cases, reported as being due to the return of farmers to agricultural work, and the call-up of men for military service. Textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories were also slack. The general curtailment in Quebec at the date under review was contra-seasonal, employment usually having increased at the beginning of May in the period, 1921-1943; at May 1 of last year, however, the trend had also been unfavourable, but the number then laid off had been somewhat smaller.

The 3,827 firms furnishing information at May 1, 1944, had a working force of 563,214 men and women, as compared with 574,267 at Apr. 1. There was also a reduction in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review; these amounted to \$17,241,181, as compared with \$17,711,209 in the preceding period of observation. This decline of 2.7 p.c. exceeded that of 1.9 p.c. in the personnel. The greater curtailment in payrolls than in employees was partly accounted for by less overtime work. The per capita fell from \$30.84 at Apr. 1. to \$30.61 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$28.58 at the same date in 1943. Since then, the number in recorded employment has declined by 0.8 p.c.; on the other hand, the index number of aggregate payrolls has advanced by 5.2 p.c.

Ontario. - For the fifth successive month, industrial employment in Ontario showed a recession; this was contrary to the usual movement at May 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 6,130 employers whose staffs included 736,874 persons, 8,198 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index declined from 162.9 at that date, to 150.8 at the beginning of May, as compared with 161.8 at May 1, 1943. The reported payrolls were also lower, aggregating \$24,247,030, as compared with \$24,786,947 in the preceding period of observation; this reduction of 2.2 p.c. resulted not only from the recession in employment, but also from lessened overtime work, while industrial disputes also had an adverse effect upon the wages. The latest per capita was \$32.95, 36 cents below the Apr. 1 figure of \$33.31; that at May 1, 1943, had been \$31.63. In the period since then, the index of employment in Ontario has fallen by 0.6 p.c., while payrolls have risen by three p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a further contraction, 4,154 persons having been released by the co-operating factories. Large part of the loss was reported in iron and steel plants, but the trend was also downward in the pulp and paper, textile, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product divisions. Lumber, vegetable food, rubber and beverage manufacturers, however, showed heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging and mining reported reductions in employment, the firms co-operating in these groups laying off 7,089 and 545 workers, respectively. Communications, transportation, services and trade, on the other hand, were more active. The gain in transportation was considerable.

Prairie Provinces. - The trend in the Prairie Area was unfavourable at the first of May, when the general slackening was at variance with the advance normally indicated at that date in the experience of the years since 1920. No general change was shown in Saskatchewan, but employment in Manitoba and Alberta declined. Statistics were compiled from 1,960 establishments in the Prairie Provinces with 125,467 employees; this was a decrease of 2,169, or 1.1 p.c., from Apr. 1. The salaries and wages distributed were also lower, being less by 0.3 p.c., than the aggregate at the beginning of April; the total then indicated had been \$6,149,001, while the latest figure was \$6,128,307. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$31.68 at Apr. 1, to \$31.84 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.78 at May 1, 1943. In the year, employment has gained by 3.8 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 10.2 p.c.

Manufacturing, logging and mining afforded less employment at the beginning of May, but there was expansion in transportation, construction and trade, that in construction being greatest. Within the manufacturing division, animal and vegetable feeds reported heightened activity, while lumber, non-ferrous metal and

iron and steel plants released employees; the losses in the last-named were particularly large.

British Columbia.- There was continued curtailment of a contra-seasonal character in the number in recorded employment in British Columbia. The 1,567 firms furnishing data at May 1 had a combined working force of 170,868, as compared with 172,156 in their last report. This decrease of 0.7 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 0.6 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. As a result, the per capita average rose, advancing from \$35.00 at Apr. 1, to \$35.50 at the beginning of May. The figure at May 1, 1943, had been \$35.03. In the 12 months since then, employment has declined by 1.9 p.c. and the reported payrolls have fallen by 1.4 p.c.

Logging and services showed some improvement at May 1, 1944. On the other hand, there were reductions in transportation, mining and manufacturing. The losses in factory employment took place in iron and steel plants, mainly in ship-yards. Animal food, lumber and some other classes, however, afforded rather more employment. Other branches of industry showed only slight changes on the whole.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Employment declined at May 1 in seven of the eight centres for which data are published, the trend being retrogressive in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while slight improvement was indicated in Ottawa. The losses in Montreal, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver were considerable, while those in Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton were not large. Employment was more active than at May 1, 1943, in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, but the indexes in the remaining four cities were lower.

In three centres, namely, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver, the reported salaries and wages were slightly higher than at Apr. 1, while in the other five they were lower, the losses consequent upon reduced employment being augmented by those resulting from curtailment of overtime work; in Windsor, another important factor was a strike among certain automobile workers. The per capita weekly earnings in Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver were higher than at Apr. 1, 1944, or May 1, 1943, while those in Montreal and Hamilton showed a gain in the 12 months, although the latest averages were lower than in the preceding month. In Windsor, both comparisons were unfavourable. The index numbers of aggregate payrolls in all of the larger centres except Hamilton and Windsor, were higher at the date under review than at May 1 of last year.

Montreal.- The trend in Montreal continued downward, according to information from 2,266 establishments with 290,963 employees, as compared with 292,666 at Apr. 1. The contra-seasonal loss was accompanied by a considerably larger percentage decline in the payrolls disbursed at the beginning of May, for services rendered in the week preceding; these aggregated \$9,205,946, being less by 2.3 p.c. than the disbursements of \$9,424,314 at Apr. 1. The reductions in payrolls were general, resulting from lessened overtime work, as well as from curtailment in employment. The per capita, at \$51.64 at May 1, was lower than that of \$52.20 at Apr. 1, but was higher than the May 1, 1943, figure of \$29.71. Since then, employment in Montreal has risen by 1.6 p.c., and payrolls by 6.2 p.c.

There was a substantial decrease in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in iron and steel. Textile works also showed lessened activity, which was partly seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and trade were slacker. Services and transportation, however, reported larger staffs; the gain in the latter was fairly large.

Quebec City.- A further shrinkage in employment was indicated in Quebec, where the firms furnishing data had a staff of 38,915 men and women, as compared with 39,075 at the beginning of April. This decrease of 0.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which amounted

to \$1,140,909. The average earnings per employee, however, rose from \$29.26 at Apr. 1, to \$29.32 at the date under review, as compared with \$25.37 at May 1, 1943. The latest index of employment was 0.2 p.c. lower than at that date, but there was a rise of 14.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. Iron and steel factories afforded less employment at May 1 than at the beginning of April, while trade was busier; the changes in other industries were small.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto continued to slacken, there being a decrease of 247 persons, or 0.1 p.c. in the personnel of the 2,175 establishments co-operating at May 1, when they had 255,122 employees. The general trend in many branches of manufacturing was downward; the greatest losses were in iron and steel, electrical apparatus, textile and chemical plants. There were moderate gains in transportation and trade, while construction was quieter.

The payrolls reported at May 1 aggregated \$8,472,358, as compared with \$8,433,877 in the preceding period of observation. This gain of 0.5 p.c., accompanying the slight loss in employment, raised the per capita average from \$33.03 at Apr. 1, to \$33.21 at the date under review; the figure at May 1, 1943, had been \$31.38. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 2.8 p.c., and that of payrolls has advanced by 7.8 p.c.

Ottawa.- There was little general change in manufacturing in Ottawa at May 1; construction was rather busier, while trade showed a slight falling-off. Returns were furnished by 261 employers with a staff of 21,497 men and women, as compared with 21,423 at the beginning of April. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were given as \$597,148, a sum which was higher by 1.3 p.c. than the total reported at the first of April. The gain in employment was 0.3 p.c. The latest per capita was \$27.78, 26 cents above that in the preceding period of observation; the average at May 1, 1943, had been \$26.45. The index of employment, at 163.0 at the date under review, was 0.9 p.c. below that indicated a year earlier, but the index of payrolls showed an advance of 3.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton moderately declined. The loss took place mainly in iron and steel plants. Transportation, on the other hand, was rather brisker. A combined working force of 58,614 persons was reported by the 375 firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey, as compared with 58,887 at Apr. 1. The recession was contra-seasonal. The payrolls disbursed totalled \$1,977,849, being less by one p.c. than the amounts reported by the same establishments at the beginning of April. The average per employee fell from \$33.94 at that date, to \$33.74 at May 1, as compared with \$32.41 at May 1 of last year. In the period since then, there has been a falling-off of 4.7 p.c. in employment, and of one p.c. in the reported weekly salaries and wages.

Windsor.- The trend in Windsor continued downward. Considerable curtailment was indicated in iron and steel plants, where an industrial dispute greatly affected the situation. The changes in the remaining industrial divisions were minor. Information was received from 229 establishments employing 39,270 men and women, as compared with 40,282 in their last report. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review, amounting to \$1,434,856, were also lowered to an important extent by strikes. The Apr. 1 aggregate had been \$1,790,831, so that the reduction at the date under review was practically 20 p.c. As compared with May 1, 1943, there was a loss of 5.8 p.c. in employment, and of 15.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The per capita earnings fell from \$44.46 at Apr. 1 to \$36.54 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.71 at the beginning of May last year.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a contraction at May 1, when the 597 co-operating firms recorded a personnel of 59,962, a decrease of 841, or 1.4 p.c., from their staffs in the preceding month. The loss took place largely in iron and steel, particularly in the aircraft division, and was accompanied by a decline of 0.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$1,763,013. The earnings per employee stood at \$29.40, as compared with \$29.17 at Apr. 1, 1944, and \$27.79 at May 1, 1943. Over the 12 months, the reported payrolls have risen by 9.2 p.c., while employment has increased by 3.6 p.c.

In addition to the recession in iron and steel products at May 1, there was also a reduction in employment in road construction and maintenance, and in trade. The decreases were moderate, as were the increases indicated in several branches of manufacturing, notably animal foods, and in transportation and services.

Vancouver. - Manufacturing operations in Vancouver continued to decline; the greatest curtailment was in shipbuilding. Transportation and construction also released some employees, but moderate improvement was noted in services, communications and trade. On the whole, there was a loss of 1,695 in the number of employees reported at May 1, when the 674 employers furnishing data had a personnel of 86,973. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at the date under review aggregated \$2,982,319, as compared with \$2,977,389 at Apr. 1. The per capita was \$34.29, as compared with \$33.58 at Apr. 1, and \$33.73 at May 1, 1943. Since then, there has been a gain of 1.2 p.c. in employment, and of 5.8 p.c. in aggregate payrolls.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at May 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941 as 100.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	-	-	-	103.0	110.1	108.5	-	-	-	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	-	-	-	107.3	123.8	119.7	-	-	-	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	-	-	-	106.1	115.7	109.2	-	-	-	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	-	-	-	102.3	103.8	100.0	-	-	-	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.6	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.6	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.6	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.6	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.6	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
May 1, 1939	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
May 1, 1940	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.6	129.4
May 1	145.8	135.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	143.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.6	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.6	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.6	140.7	167.6	166.3	136.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.5	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.6	132.2	147.6	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	129.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.6	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	176.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.6	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	168.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	158.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	187.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	188.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	188.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.8	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.3	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.6	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.6	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.6	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1944.

100.0 7.4 .1 4.6 2.7 31.4 41.0 10.7 5.1 2.0 3.6 9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	95.8	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
May 1, 1939	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
May 1, 1940	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	235.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1944.

16.2 2.2 14.2 1.2 3.3 2.2 3.3 4.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

		All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
May	1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May	1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May	1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May	1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May	1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May	1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May	1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May	1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May	11, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May	1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May	1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May	1, 1938	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
May	1, 1939	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
May	1, 1940	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
Jan.	1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb.	1,	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar.	1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr.	1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May	1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June	1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July	1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug.	1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept.	1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct.	1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov.	1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	178.7	163.4
Dec.	1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan.	1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb.	1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar.	1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr.	1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May	1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June	1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July	1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug.	1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept.	1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct.	1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov.	1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec.	1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan.	1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb.	1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar.	1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr.	1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May	1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June	1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July	1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug.	1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept.	1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct.	1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov.	1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec.	1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan.	1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb.	1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar.	1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr.	1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May	1	178.2	223.2	182.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1944.

100.0 65.0 2.7 4.1 1.6 8.5 6.1 2.5 9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939
MANUFACTURING	65.0	223.2	225.5	222.9	202.3	162.3	125.7	108.4
Animal products - edible	2.4	215.0	209.9	177.3	168.8	160.7	137.4	126.9
Fur and products	.2	127.8	125.6	128.0	121.0	121.2	115.9	94.1
Leather and products	1.6	139.3	140.2	141.4	139.6	134.8	122.5	111.1
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.2	127.7	127.2	130.1	129.3	120.5	113.1
Lumber and products	3.6	115.7	115.4	109.4	115.7	108.7	85.8	77.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	92.2	90.8	88.2	103.4	99.2	74.5	66.1
Furniture	.6	123.3	123.7	107.6	113.5	110.8	89.8	83.1
Other lumber products	1.1	196.7	198.8	190.6	163.7	141.7	120.4	108.7
Musical instruments	.03	29.3	29.5	49.6	39.4	37.5	61.5	41.6
Plant products - edible	2.7	151.3	150.6	135.8	135.1	129.8	115.4	107.7
Pulp and paper products	4.6	133.3	133.0	126.6	132.1	124.8	112.9	105.1
Pulp and paper	2.0	118.9	117.4	115.3	123.4	115.1	101.6	90.7
Paper products	.9	206.8	209.0	188.0	186.5	162.8	139.9	130.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	127.3	127.7	120.2	124.9	124.3	118.1	114.9
Rubber products	1.1	163.7	159.5	127.7	126.7	131.0	108.4	105.5
Textile products	7.7	159.7	161.4	162.5	169.5	158.9	144.9	120.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	159.0	160.4	164.2	177.4	168.2	158.2	125.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	112.2	113.8	121.4	128.9	124.5	122.2	95.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	170.2	171.9	180.4	205.4	185.9	171.8	122.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	600.7	599.0	547.5	581.1	573.6	510.7	448.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	150.0	151.3	141.2	143.7	142.1	141.3	121.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	160.7	162.5	167.8	174.0	156.9	136.6	116.6
Other textile products	.9	173.9	177.4	174.1	173.5	163.7	135.3	115.6
Tobacco	.6	130.8	140.4	133.1	156.9	116.5	134.5	91.2
Beverages	.7	236.3	230.3	211.8	232.2	202.2	171.6	163.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	588.5	590.3	687.2	683.8	321.5	190.4	159.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	136.6	137.5	132.0	130.5	128.9	95.5	82.2
Electric light and power	1.0	135.6	134.9	137.1	143.2	143.1	133.9	126.3
Electrical apparatus	2.7	329.9	330.9	292.3	246.1	206.5	143.8	125.5
Iron and steel products	25.4	334.2	341.6	340.4	272.7	193.8	122.2	97.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	249.3	250.2	257.8	244.7	203.8	151.6	123.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.6	221.8	248.1	252.4	215.1	132.9	115.0
Agricultural implements	.6	121.7	122.2	133.7	127.5	107.3	77.7	59.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.7	305.5	312.6	282.4	232.1	176.9	112.3	92.3
Automobiles and parts	2.3	286.5	294.6	311.1	276.8	256.8	164.9	148.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	4.0	1653.0	1677.9	1479.6	894.1	396.5	170.9	66.7
Heating appliances	.3	164.3	164.0	168.4	157.3	157.6	134.8	124.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.3	328.3	339.3	328.7	279.2	224.8	137.5	103.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	267.6	279.4	255.7	282.4	224.5	122.6	101.1
Other iron and steel products	4.6	385.4	398.0	463.9	360.9	208.3	129.6	100.3
Non-ferrous metal products	3.7	454.3	457.5	486.9	378.9	275.7	175.9	154.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	207.5	209.6	203.2	192.9	172.8	165.2	150.1
Miscellaneous	1.2	371.6	371.4	405.4	322.1	199.5	156.5	140.3
LOGGING	2.7	162.4	240.5	131.8	158.5	107.9	60.5	51.0
MINING	4.1	155.4	159.1	157.8	173.5	174.8	164.5	155.8
Coal	1.5	97.0	99.2	89.9	94.9	92.3	86.2	82.3
Metallic ores	2.0	283.3	292.5	308.8	355.4	367.2	353.1	334.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	156.7	156.2	154.6	157.2	145.9	135.0	123.4
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	106.1	105.5	102.5	103.7	94.6	83.8	82.0
Telegraphs	.4	128.2	129.1	131.5	119.8	109.9	90.0	90.5
Telephones	1.2	100.1	99.0	94.5	99.3	88.1	82.1	79.7
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	120.9	117.1	111.7	104.1	99.2	88.8	81.4
Street railways and cartage	2.5	182.0	179.9	163.5	149.8	144.1	128.7	120.9
Steam railways	4.7	105.1	105.0	101.2	92.6	85.9	77.2	70.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	110.3	90.9	92.4	95.6	98.1	89.1	77.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.1	87.2	81.8	115.7	109.3	120.0	68.4	94.2
Building	2.0	83.9	83.0	159.4	132.4	127.2	54.0	46.2
Highway	2.2	99.8	79.7	101.7	114.0	142.8	91.7	182.9
Railway	1.9	78.9	82.5	84.3	81.5	91.8	61.4	60.3
SERVICES	2.5	200.7	198.9	182.7	176.3	165.6	138.2	133.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	197.8	196.6	174.9	167.1	156.2	130.4	125.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	205.6	203.0	196.2	192.1	182.0	151.8	146.3
TRADE	9.5	160.4	159.4	151.7	153.5	154.5	138.3	135.1
Retail	7.1	167.7	166.4	160.0	160.6	162.4	143.6	141.3
Wholesale	2.4	142.1	141.4	130.0	134.3	133.3	124.6	119.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	178.2	180.5	178.2	167.4	145.5	114.3	106.2
Finance	-	125.4	125.4	122.4	122.7	116.1	115.3	108.9
Banks and trust companies	-	129.9	129.9	126.6	125.6	111.5	106.1	103.1
Brokerage and stock markets	-	136.1	135.7	111.0	109.9	129.2	191.1	226.9
Insurance	-	118.7	118.6	117.2	119.5	121.3	117.9	-
Total, including finance	-	175.6	177.8	175.5	165.2	144.1	114.2	106.3

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	44.8	214.5	212.5	201.5	172.4	143.9	121.8	98.7
	Lumber products	4.3	127.0	121.4	105.4	97.9	93.3	94.1	62.9
	Pulp and paper	4.0	195.1	180.3	189.8	189.1	173.7	157.8	135.7
	Textile products	3.1	111.5	112.1	114.0	118.3	118.4	110.1	84.9
	Iron and steel	24.3	360.2	362.3	339.4	262.5	174.8	130.2	105.0
	Other manufactures	9.1	153.7	152.2	142.8	137.6	141.2	121.8	105.6
	Logging	3.3	197.1	412.1	211.0	153.8	134.7	75.0	58.6
	Mining	12.1	107.3	107.3	97.8	113.2	119.1	111.7	109.7
	Communications	2.0	122.4	121.3	125.7	114.7	102.4	89.3	86.3
	Transportation	15.2	176.5	176.4	158.0	135.3	102.5	98.3	84.0
	Construction	12.2	171.3	135.3	202.3	198.4	165.9	98.5	99.1
	Services	2.0	304.7	302.1	284.5	276.4	240.2	184.4	170.2
	Trade	8.4	175.7	173.9	166.4	168.4	163.4	138.0	127.2
	- All Industries	100.0	176.6	177.3	170.6	156.7	136.5	112.8	100.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	71.4	240.7	243.6	242.5	213.4	166.4	129.8	110.5
	Lumber products	2.6	128.3	128.6	113.7	120.4	119.8	89.2	83.8
	Pulp and paper	5.6	129.2	128.7	120.5	127.6	119.8	108.0	100.0
	Textile products	13.2	186.4	188.1	188.1	193.1	178.9	161.6	135.0
	Iron and steel	22.5	373.1	384.5	367.6	269.5	185.0	113.8	84.3
	Other manufactures	27.6	268.4	268.7	281.9	218.0	169.5	133.5	118.1
	Logging	3.6	219.1	320.3	171.2	234.0	126.8	61.7	37.3
	Mining	2.5	309.1	314.9	317.3	304.2	286.6	283.3	261.6
	Communications	1.3	101.3	101.4	97.5	102.4	90.5	77.9	74.6
	Transportation	6.7	105.4	99.2	97.4	96.0	96.2	82.7	76.5
	Construction	4.9	66.2	63.1	96.6	101.9	99.1	54.3	134.8
	Services	2.3	186.2	185.3	171.1	162.6	146.1	120.7	117.6
	Trade	7.3	174.6	175.3	162.9	163.1	161.9	148.3	142.0
	- All Industries	100.0	190.4	194.2	192.0	177.9	146.8	113.9	111.6
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.6	211.6	213.4	212.9	201.1	167.3	126.9	109.3
	Lumber products	2.9	99.5	98.5	99.5	95.6	89.2	73.1	65.8
	Pulp and paper	4.9	131.0	131.9	125.0	130.5	123.6	112.9	107.3
	Textile products	7.3	133.6	135.3	136.9	146.7	140.1	131.0	108.1
	Iron and steel	30.0	309.4	313.1	322.6	281.6	218.5	133.7	108.2
	Other manufactures	27.5	220.3	221.3	214.0	208.4	171.1	137.3	121.9
	Logging	1.4	113.3	191.6	84.6	118.4	75.0	35.1	23.9
	Mining	2.9	219.5	225.0	240.7	292.3	307.4	292.5	270.7
	Communications	1.4	95.8	94.8	88.3	94.5	82.8	78.9	76.9
	Transportation	5.8	113.1	106.6	105.3	100.5	93.7	84.5	76.6
	Construction	4.5	86.8	86.3	113.0	104.3	133.5	74.9	73.9
	Services	2.4	223.5	220.9	203.2	203.4	193.3	161.3	155.7
	Trade	9.0	160.7	159.3	153.6	158.2	163.0	145.0	142.5
	- All Industries	100.0	180.8	182.9	181.8	175.9	156.4	121.0	107.9
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	39.3	190.2	195.6	181.8	165.8	134.9	110.7	102.3
	Lumber products	1.9	127.3	143.4	123.0	134.9	134.0	91.5	99.4
	Pulp and paper	2.1	101.0	101.0	99.1	103.9	104.1	99.4	101.6
	Textile products	2.4	221.5	228.0	230.6	230.5	200.9	156.7	133.7
	Iron and steel	14.3	158.8	170.8	168.9	139.2	109.3	86.5	75.3
	Other manufactures	18.6	265.2	261.7	228.4	215.3	166.7	140.1	131.0
	Logging	.9	97.3	230.5	83.5	137.3	107.1	58.0	40.2
	Mining	6.7	144.8	150.7	138.0	138.2	120.3	106.7	99.8
	Communications	2.4	118.4	117.0	116.0	112.6	104.4	87.7	87.5
	Transportation	18.8	128.7	127.3	119.9	109.0	106.7	96.3	88.0
	Construction	10.3	78.3	70.1	87.3	97.4	122.6	67.1	65.3
	Services	3.6	180.2	181.1	161.0	150.4	145.9	120.9	117.2
	Trade	18.0	139.4	138.6	152.7	131.0	130.2	120.2	118.3
	- All Industries	100.0	141.0	142.6	135.9	130.9	124.1	100.2	94.5
British Columbia	Manufacturing	56.1	266.1	268.7	263.2	221.6	152.7	117.2	106.4
	Lumber products	10.0	124.7	123.2	119.1	145.5	130.4	99.6	90.9
	Pulp and paper	4.2	159.8	161.4	153.8	155.4	146.5	123.1	103.3
	Textile products	.8	216.1	220.5	201.7	199.3	175.0	139.2	130.1
	Iron and steel	28.5	1004.8	1035.2	1032.6	669.1	233.0	115.3	84.5
	Other manufactures	12.6	174.4	171.2	165.1	158.6	148.9	134.1	127.5
	Logging	7.0	156.3	153.2	131.2	127.7	118.7	87.7	102.4
	Mining	4.5	93.3	97.8	100.3	106.8	117.9	108.7	106.6
	Communications	2.1	129.4	129.7	134.6	122.4	113.9	107.9	110.0
	Transportation	9.3	120.1	122.5	111.1	98.1	103.3	92.6	91.9
	Construction	7.9	112.3	112.1	180.7	105.4	106.2	74.8	74.8
	Services	3.0	170.8	166.6	155.0	140.9	142.2	126.7	120.6
	Trade	10.1	168.5	168.3	157.6	158.8	157.3	136.8	138.3
	- All Industries	100.0	183.3	184.7	186.8	158.8	132.7	107.2	103.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939
Montreal									
Manufacturing		77.2	235.1	238.1	232.2	195.2	155.3	122.2	105.6
Plant products - edible		2.9	144.0	144.7	136.9	146.0	140.0	131.9	119.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)		3.8	144.0	145.7	138.9	147.1	140.0	131.9	114.3
Textiles		11.8	170.0	171.8	170.8	177.1	159.5	142.1	121.8
Tobacco and beverages		3.8	172.7	172.6	173.3	171.2	141.6	123.6	112.2
Iron and steel		31.4	365.7	375.3	360.3	280.4	177.1	110.0	83.7
Other manufactures		23.9	222.4	222.3	221.3	170.5	146.8	118.3	106.9
Communications		1.2	71.2	71.1	68.8	72.3	65.5	66.8	64.3
Transportation		4.0	94.5	80.9	85.1	87.8	96.4	88.7	82.0
Construction		2.9	51.8	53.1	67.3	69.0	62.0	44.8	94.6
Trade		11.3	167.0	168.8	156.0	154.6	158.0	144.0	137.0
Montreal - All Industries		100.0	187.7	187.7	187.7	154.6	122.2	105.6	94.4
Quebec									
Manufacturing		78.5	361.4	366.0	371.5	273.5	182.4	126.2	103.2
Leather products		7.6	132.7	132.4	111.3	104.1	104.2	81.7	84.8
Other manufactures		70.9	473.2	476.8	485.3	346.1	216.9	139.4	106.9
Transportation		2.8	80.5	78.6	67.3	67.6	76.3	83.6	116.3
Construction		5.4	142.8	144.0	133.2	147.7	136.9	69.7	290.2
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	268.4	270.7	269.7	214.1	155.8	118.6	122.8
Toronto									
Manufacturing		75.1	230.1	231.5	226.6	202.7	159.7	119.8	106.0
Plant products - edible		4.8	165.3	166.2	143.1	155.6	145.9	118.6	112.0
Printing and publishing		6.2	157.5	158.4	144.6	150.7	147.8	133.3	125.6
Textiles		7.6	117.5	119.2	124.8	128.8	120.9	107.5	91.4
Iron and steel		15.4	342.7	342.7	318.5	241.1	155.8	118.6	98.3
Other manufactures		31.1	228.9	228.8	226.4	201.9	156.1	119.4	109.5
Communications		1.3	75.7	75.4	70.6	74.6	69.6	67.9	67.2
Transportation		3.5	128.8	127.2	114.0	108.6	100.4	99.3	94.7
Construction		2.2	91.9	95.7	100.4	82.7	104.3	58.3	61.1
Trade		14.2	148.2	145.2	141.3	145.6	147.2	134.7	131.6
Toronto - All Industries		100.0	197.7	197.8	192.8	170.8	147.7	117.9	107.8
Ottawa									
Manufacturing		52.4	169.2	169.3	168.4	157.4	145.3	106.3	95.9
Lumber products		2.0	41.1	42.0	45.6	47.4	57.6	50.8	45.6
Pulp and paper		14.5	123.1	133.4	128.7	124.9	114.4	103.6	96.1
Other manufactures		35.9	242.7	239.4	239.6	219.0	203.5	129.1	113.6
Construction		7.4	184.7	184.7	184.7	184.7	184.7	104.1	113.0
Trade		21.9	191.1	188.4	182.0	170.8	167.2	144.4	143.1
Ottawa - All Industries		100.0	187.7	187.7	187.7	170.8	147.7	117.9	107.8
Hamilton									
Manufacturing		88.0	189.7	191.6	200.4	196.6	161.3	122.3	102.6
Textiles		11.4	103.6	105.3	99.5	112.4	106.0	102.8	85.5
Electrical apparatus		11.5	209.4	210.1	195.0	188.0	159.9	127.8	101.3
Iron and steel		44.6	255.8	259.3	295.9	279.7	206.2	128.5	105.5
Other manufactures		18.5	162.2	161.9	154.1	154.9	147.2	129.0	114.7
Construction		1.8	66.6	68.0	107.3	93.8	141.1	71.8	47.9
Trade		7.5	152.3	150.4	144.3	149.9	148.6	138.1	132.0
Hamilton - All Industries		100.0	187.7	187.7	187.7	170.8	147.7	117.9	107.8
Windsor									
Manufacturing		99.2	371.4	371.4	371.4	371.4	371.4	371.4	371.4
Iron and steel		78.1	358.8	372.8	394.2	358.0	283.2	174.6	152.9
Other manufactures		14.1	222.7	218.6	213.9	196.5	181.3	164.6	162.1
Construction		1.7	72.5	68.9	81.9	98.2	68.1	39.8	37.8
Windsor - All Industries		100.0	187.7	187.7	187.7	170.8	147.7	117.9	107.8
Winnipeg									
Manufacturing		61.7	183.2	187.7	175.1	163.1	130.8	105.5	94.4
Animal products - edible		9.7	302.4	284.4	220.4	175.7	161.8	130.5	122.1
Printing and publishing		3.8	102.0	102.4	98.0	104.2	105.3	104.0	103.4
Textiles		6.5	229.9	237.0	241.8	235.3	204.4	160.3	138.1
Iron and steel		21.8	183.8	183.8	183.8	183.8	183.8	183.8	183.8
Other manufactures		19.0	209.6	207.8	197.8	216.5	137.6	119.1	111.9
Transportation		5.7	86.3	85.9	78.6	72.1	69.8	78.8	74.7
Construction		1.9	40.7	41.5	67.0	64.7	152.9	40.7	29.4
Trade		24.6	118.4	119.1	115.1	113.5	110.0	101.5	100.4
Winnipeg - All Industries		100.0	187.7	187.7	187.7	170.8	147.7	117.9	107.8
Vancouver									
Manufacturing		65.7	433.2	442.2	430.2	321.5	179.0	130.6	117.4
Lumber products		6.4	123.9	122.0	107.8	133.4	128.1	97.8	85.0
Other manufactures		59.3	594.2	610.3	594.3	412.7	203.8	146.2	132.2
Communications		2.8	117.6	116.2	112.7	116.9	107.9	107.7	109.7
Transportation		8.0	107.4	111.7	94.4	84.9	93.3	98.8	99.5
Construction		3.6	81.0	85.6	123.3	90.6	79.5	50.5	45.0
Services		4.3	169.2	164.6	153.0	135.4	135.4	127.8	123.9
Trade		15.5	171.0	170.3	158.6	159.6	160.5	140.7	141.1
Vancouver - All Industries		100.0	242.8	247.2	240.1	193.4	141.3	115.7	110.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1944, April 1, 1944, and May 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at May 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at May 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,168,047	38,447,940	32.92	132.9	134.2	132.7	168.1	171.7	159.5
Animal products - edible	43,027	1,321,956	30.86	124.3	121.4	102.5	150.2	145.5	120.0
Fur and products	3,004	87,276	29.05	103.4	101.6	103.6	114.3	113.1	111.5
Leather and products	28,886	882,771	25.64	101.7	102.5	103.2	127.9	128.6	118.8
Boots and shoes	17,487	397,814	22.75	97.1	97.5	97.1	125.9	127.8	117.2
Lumber and products	62,455	1,734,869	27.78	95.7	95.5	90.5	125.4	124.3	110.0
Rough and dressed lumber	32,591	933,105	28.63	79.7	78.5	76.2	108.2	106.0	96.2
Furniture	11,335	301,034	26.56	110.2	110.5	96.2	122.9	123.0	110.3
Other lumber products	18,529	500,730	27.02	132.5	133.9	128.4	181.4	182.6	150.7
Plant products - edible	49,129	1,301,875	26.50	113.1	112.6	101.5	131.4	130.4	115.6
Pulp and paper products	83,298	2,776,032	33.33	103.9	103.7	98.7	118.0	117.5	105.6
Pulp and paper	36,042	1,331,228	36.94	98.7	97.4	95.7	116.9	115.0	105.4
Paper products	16,439	433,160	26.35	123.6	124.9	112.4	134.0	135.4	117.6
Printing and publishing	30,817	1,011,644	32.83	101.7	102.0	96.0	113.7	114.2	101.5
Rubber products	20,648	881,215	32.99	121.6	116.5	94.9	167.3	163.7	111.9
Textile products	138,726	3,287,503	23.55	100.2	101.3	101.9	123.7	124.9	115.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,586	1,203,106	24.26	95.6	94.4	96.6	121.7	122.5	115.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,698	555,710	23.80	89.2	90.5	96.5	112.6	114.2	109.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,305	500,764	24.44	91.4	92.3	96.8	124.4	125.1	116.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,335	283,548	25.02	102.6	102.3	93.5	137.2	136.6	116.3
Hosiery and knit goods	22,716	486,897	21.43	104.9	105.8	96.2	119.6	120.0	107.4
Garments and personal furnishings	49,756	1,163,247	23.38	103.3	104.4	107.8	126.2	129.0	123.0
Other textile products	16,658	414,255	24.87	104.8	106.2	104.9	125.7	127.3	114.3
Tobacco	10,789	250,303	23.20	122.2	131.2	124.4	157.2	161.3	140.7
Beverages	12,834	443,981	34.59	114.9	112.0	103.0	134.6	132.6	115.2
Chemicals and allied products	73,526	2,379,807	32.37	167.8	168.3	195.9	202.6	203.7	219.7
Clay, glass and stone products	15,639	483,974	30.95	102.5	103.2	99.0	129.7	129.8	117.1
Electric light and power	17,264	647,983	37.53	90.5	90.0	91.5	105.3	104.6	100.8
Electrical apparatus	48,397	1,612,139	33.31	154.8	155.3	137.2	189.1	189.2	160.3
Iron and steel products	456,169	17,126,115	37.54	167.3	171.7	171.1	210.3	220.4	205.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,168	1,262,825	36.96	118.0	118.5	122.1	137.8	138.0	134.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,834	865,403	36.31	98.8	98.5	110.2	121.4	123.1	125.8
Agricultural implements	9,984	359,026	35.96	112.8	113.3	123.1	157.9	157.2	150.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	193,051	7,206,984	37.34	169.9	173.9	157.1	205.2	220.3	186.3
Automobiles and parts	41,990	1,552,949	36.98	111.7	114.9	121.3	112.3	137.3	134.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	72,269	2,897,686	40.10	393.0	398.9	351.8	501.2	504.1	475.9
Heating appliances	5,255	171,139	32.57	103.7	103.5	106.3	127.7	128.8	114.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	23,397	909,501	38.87	145.1	150.0	145.3	182.9	193.0	177.6
Foundry and machine shop products	12,643	479,757	37.95	115.2	120.3	110.1	164.7	172.1	147.3
Other iron and steel products	81,588	2,973,794	36.45	178.5	185.3	216.0	239.3	249.3	269.2
Non-ferrous metal products	68,752	2,344,381	35.12	155.0	156.1	166.1	193.3	195.2	200.3
Non-metallic mineral products	15,892	611,028	38.45	115.5	116.6	113.1	133.9	133.7	126.7
Miscellaneous	21,612	688,752	31.87	169.3	169.2	175.5	245.5	245.2	249.6
LOGGING	48,614	1,407,971	28.96	102.6	151.9	83.3	151.7	214.8	109.4
MINING	72,515	2,242,207	30.91	87.7	89.2	89.1	109.1	107.1	100.8
Coal	26,679	1,026,780	38.49	106.0	108.4	98.3	160.5	153.2	122.2
Metallic ores	55,371	1,468,720	41.52	76.1	78.6	83.0	86.4	86.8	91.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,465	346,707	33.13	97.3	97.0	96.0	129.8	124.7	111.8
COMMUNICATIONS	28,354	878,098	30.97	109.2	108.5	105.5	124.8	122.2	113.2
Telegraphs	7,356	212,614	28.90	111.0	111.8	113.9	127.2	124.0	129.8
Telephones	20,998	665,484	31.69	108.6	107.4	102.6	124.0	121.7	108.0
TRANSPORTATION	152,815	5,712,770	37.38	121.9	118.0	112.6	143.0	138.0	128.7
Street railways and cartage	44,629	1,521,639	34.10	124.2	122.9	111.6	146.5	141.4	124.1
Steam railways	83,732	3,403,382	40.66	121.9	121.8	117.4	141.0	141.1	129.4
Shipping and stevedoring	24,454	787,749	32.21	116.2	95.8	97.4	145.2	117.5	119.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	110,006	3,270,708	29.73	62.5	58.6	82.9	81.5	78.3	109.6
Building	36,658	1,269,138	34.62	59.5	58.8	113.0	71.4	70.4	156.3
Highway	39,441	1,073,556	27.22	55.4	44.2	56.4	76.8	65.9	74.2
Railway	33,907	928,034	27.37	78.2	81.8	83.5	110.5	115.4	112.4
SERVICES	45,286	891,268	19.68	117.4	116.4	106.9	142.3	139.4	123.2
Hotels and restaurants	28,446	541,285	19.03	120.9	120.2	106.9	154.2	150.9	128.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,840	350,003	20.78	112.0	110.6	106.9	127.1	124.8	116.3
TRADE	170,703	4,507,084	26.40	102.3	101.7	96.7	115.3	114.5	106.5
Retail	127,828	3,088,019	24.16	101.9	101.1	97.2	114.2	113.8	106.0
Wholesale	42,877	1,419,045	33.10	104.3	108.8	95.4	117.6	116.1	107.6
ALL INDUSTRIES (except finance)	1,786,340	57,958,026	32.26	116.5	118.1	116.5	146.2	148.6	139.6
FINANCE	64,749	2,111,078	32.60	108.0	108.0	105.4	122.3	121.6	113.3
Banks and trust companies	37,682	1,070,297	28.40	116.7	116.7	113.7	128.9	127.0	119.6
Brokerage and stock market operations	1,685	59,105	35.08	110.4	110.1	90.0	128.9	127.2	100.8
Insurance	25,382	981,676	38.68	97.1	97.0	95.8	117.3	115.9	108.1
TOTAL	1,861,089	60,069,104	32.28	116.1	117.6	116.1	145.2	147.3	138.5

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at May 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at May 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
					May 1 1944	Apr.1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1944	Apr.1 1944	May 1 1943	
Maritime			\$	\$							
Provinces											
	Manufacturing	60,004	1,964,095	32.75	140.9	139.6	152.4	200.9	199.9	176.5	
	Lumber products	5,816	141,504	24.50	115.4	108.4	94.1	160.8	157.6	112.7	
	Pulp and paper	5,424	178,837	32.97	104.5	96.4	101.5	151.0	117.4	117.0	
	Iron and steel	52,504	1,251,686	57.89	196.7	197.9	185.4	274.5	278.6	242.6	
	Logging	4,359	114,280	26.22	75.9	159.6	81.2	128.5	250.4	118.9	
	Mining	16,183	618,511	38.22	90.2	90.2	82.5	150.7	156.1	105.5	
	Transportation	20,422	718,747	35.19	207.2	205.9	185.4	251.8	252.8	225.7	
	Construction	16,367	465,227	28.42	67.7	55.9	80.0	101.4	84.0	104.0	
	Trade	11,276	274,129	24.51	104.1	105.1	98.6	124.5	122.4	110.0	
	- All Industries	153,917	4,268,779	51.88	115.9	116.3	111.9	169.5	167.8	148.0	
Quebec											
	Manufacturing	401,947	12,500,215	51.10	138.4	140.1	139.4	180.1	184.9	169.4	
	Lumber products	14,452	359,165	24.89	89.2	89.4	79.0	154.8	135.8	110.3	
	Pulp and paper	50,930	1,019,758	32.97	105.9	105.5	96.9	119.2	119.6	101.0	
	Textile products	74,568	1,699,404	22.25	103.8	104.7	104.7	127.6	129.1	117.8	
	Chemicals and allied products	41,896	1,526,262	51.66	192.8	190.5	217.2	251.7	255.1	244.5	
	Iron and steel	126,795	4,702,998	57.09	194.0	199.9	191.2	245.4	259.6	229.5	
	Logging	20,451	479,547	23.47	96.1	140.5	75.1	164.0	248.8	97.8	
	Mining	14,248	505,469	35.48	104.9	106.9	107.7	120.6	119.0	114.4	
	Communications	7,122	240,567	35.75	110.7	110.8	106.6	119.7	118.2	106.1	
	Transportation	57,851	1,397,156	36.81	109.8	105.1	101.5	129.6	120.8	115.8	
	Construction	27,528	757,251	27.71	54.7	52.1	79.8	69.0	68.0	104.1	
	Services	15,034	262,774	20.16	125.4	124.2	115.2	155.5	152.5	156.8	
	Trade	41,255	1,098,424	26.65	105.8	106.2	98.6	116.5	117.4	108.0	
	- All Industries	563,214	17,241,181	50.61	121.0	125.5	122.1	154.7	159.0	147.1	
Ontario											
	Manufacturing	554,528	18,086,738	53.84	123.5	124.4	124.1	152.2	156.0	146.7	
	Lumber products	21,480	565,261	26.52	99.5	98.5	99.5	125.9	125.1	115.1	
	Plant products	25,807	673,705	26.11	115.2	112.9	101.4	126.8	125.5	114.9	
	Pulp and paper	35,736	1,185,490	33.17	104.2	104.9	99.4	115.6	116.1	107.5	
	Textile products	54,087	1,350,228	24.96	94.8	96.0	97.2	116.2	11		

Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1944, April 1, 1944, May 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at May 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at May 1, 1944	Index Numbers based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payroll		
				May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1944	Apr. 1 1944	May 1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing				141.8	143.5	141.6	187.5	194.3	175.5
Plant products - edible	8,411	234,586	27.89	100.0	100.5	95.1	126.1	127.6	110.7
Pulp and paper	9,655	295,143	30.57	117.0	117.7	108.3	127.7	129.2	108.7
Textiles	54,653	816,390	23.57	107.0	108.1	107.5	123.0	129.5	116.6
Iron and steel	91,319	3,457,346	37.78	198.8	204.0	195.8	245.1	265.5	255.7
Communications	3,490	142,005	40.69	109.5	109.4	105.9	120.2	118.9	107.9
Transportation	11,503	395,026	34.35	93.5	80.0	84.2	114.4	92.7	95.2
Construction	8,372	266,543	31.84	77.1	79.0	100.1	94.7	96.8	114.6
Services	9,958	207,495	20.83	127.2	126.3	111.7	157.1	155.4	154.7
Trade	32,904	396,103	27.23	106.3	107.3	99.9	116.9	116.1	110.3
Montreal - All Industries				118.2	119.7	117.5	166.2	170.0	156.4
Quebec - Manufacturing				192.1	194.6	197.5	274.8	277.4	242.1
Chemicals and allied products	30,549	931,437	30.49	231.2	231.6	236.9	393.5	393.6	449.9
Iron and steel	10,136	587,286	37.98	406.7	431.3	323.0	522.5	530.5	328.8
Transportation	1,072	33,895	31.62	116.7	115.9	97.5	141.5	132.4	115.1
Construction	2,038	56,877	27.24	90.4	91.1	84.5	137.7	139.6	124.5
Services	1,364	25,027	18.35	124.5	122.9	110.6	165.3	144.9	128.5
Trade	3,529	94,073	23.35	111.8	107.9	100.2	132.9	129.1	109.4
Quebec - All Industries				164.2	165.2	164.6	282.4	282.9	208.5
Toronto - Manufacturing				141.4	142.2	139.3	179.8	179.4	166.1
Plant products - edible	12,166	304,150	25.00	110.9	111.5	96.0	116.2	115.2	105.5
Pulp and paper	15,866	513,858	32.77	105.4	106.0	96.7	117.0	117.3	105.5
Textiles	19,235	523,521	27.14	97.9	99.5	104.0	125.5	127.7	125.0
Chemicals and allied products	12,740	405,962	31.87	163.3	165.2	191.1	199.2	198.9	221.5
Electrical apparatus	14,700	475,107	32.32	157.5	158.3	143.5	182.8	182.8	161.5
Iron and steel	64,993	2,566,572	39.55	189.1	190.4	182.0	285.2	284.3	251.5
Communications	5,169	125,262	39.53	106.3	106.3	99.6	122.5	122.0	109.5
Transportation	9,027	308,351	34.14	124.0	122.4	109.7	140.5	135.2	125.1
Construction	5,595	200,371	35.97	67.8	70.6	74.1	78.4	80.3	80.2
Services	9,403	192,909	20.46	106.6	120.1	103.3	141.5	158.3	115.5
Trade	36,166	1,004,640	27.78	100.6	98.6	95.9	120.1	109.2	105.3
Toronto - All Industries				129.0	129.0	125.5	179.1	178.6	147.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing				112.9	112.9	112.5	141.0	139.2	134.9
Pulp and paper	3,116	96,552	30.99	110.9	114.6	110.6	119.9	126.4	118.5
Iron and steel	5,550	123,732	34.85	106.0	99.9	102.4	164.5	149.5	154.5
Construction	1,597	44,370	28.13	64.9	60.2	90.0	78.1	74.6	102.1
Services	2,204	56,751	16.67	125.2	122.7	122.7	149.9	151.6	144.0
Trade	4,698	107,933	22.97	110.9	109.5	105.5	121.9	125.4	112.8
Ottawa - All Industries				108.2	107.2	109.2	150.0	148.4	125.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing				114.6	115.6	121.0	141.2	145.5	142.8
Textiles	6,671	156,962	23.53	96.4	98.0	92.6	115.5	115.3	107.1
Electrical apparatus	6,753	235,085	34.92	129.3	129.3	120.4	170.5	172.6	146.8
Iron and steel	26,167	1,011,860	38.66	120.0	121.6	158.3	146.1	149.5	159.2
Construction	1,080	39,412	36.49	43.6	44.5	70.2	60.1	57.9	81.6
Trade	4,390	113,152	25.77	100.5	99.1	95.1	111.6	110.1	105.5
Hamilton - All Industries				110.5	111.0	116.0	155.5	157.0	156.3
Windsor - Manufacturing				128.7	130.5	156.4	119.1	151.6	144.5
Iron and steel	29,897	1,113,341	37.42	127.1	132.1	159.6	116.9	154.2	147.6
Construction	676	25,406	37.59	106.1	100.9	119.9	154.9	121.3	141.7
Trade	1,489	41,005	27.55	115.7	112.3	94.2	108.9	111.5	94.4
Windsor - All Industries				125.4	128.5	155.1	120.5	156.2	142.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing				156.3	159.7	150.5	164.8	167.4	147.9
Animal products - edible	5,781	172,994	29.92	156.3	147.0	113.9	179.9	175.5	156.2
Textiles	3,908	80,580	20.62	114.4	117.9	120.5	128.9	127.9	125.4
Chemicals and allied products	2,901	95,221	32.82	508.5	505.6	502.1	639.9	617.5	592.1
Iron and steel	13,578	473,527	34.37	157.9	150.6	142.0	179.9	190.2	188.6
Communications	1,190	33,188	27.99	94.6	95.1	94.1	93.2	93.3	93.5
Transportation				100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5
Construction	1,147	40,255	35.10	26.5	26.9	43.5	30.6	29.3	44.5
Services	2,468	44,790	18.16	124.1	121.8	107.3	141.9	139.2	119.8
Trade	14,749	400,824	27.18	106.1	106.7	103.1	118.3	118.3	110.5
Winnipeg - All Industries				116.5	118.2	112.4	135.0	135.3	125.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing				253.7	258.5	232.0	309.1	308.5	307.5
Lumber products	5,598	186,149	33.25	94.4	93.0	82.2	115.3	112.7	94.2
Iron and steel	38,695	1,503,350	38.87	468.6	484.8	490.1	615.3	615.8	644.0
Communications	2,516	69,454	27.60	108.2	106.9	105.7	121.7	125.5	113.3
Transportation	6,992	287,549	33.97	128.5	135.5	112.9	141.0	140.3	128.5
Construction	3,171	114,845	36.82	102.5	108.1	155.7	132.5	138.6	194.1
Services	3,701	85,464	22.55	122.5	120.1	111.7	155.6	147.7	129.5
Trade	13,467	367,416	27.28	105.6	106.2	98.9	129.2	127.9	114.2
Vancouver - All Industries				171.5	174.2	169.2	225.7	225.5	220.9

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JUNE, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in May

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
July 31, 1944

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MAY, 1944.

Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of June showed a general advance which was decidedly below-average for June 1 in the years since 1920. The number of persons taken on was practically the same as the number laid-off at May 1, restoring the general index to its Apr. 1 position, which was somewhat lower than in any earlier month since May 1, 1943. The 14,603 firms co-operating in the latest survey reported a combined working force of 1,821,490 men and women. As compared with 1,797,873 in their last return, there was a gain of 23,617 workers, or 1.3 p.c.

The increase in the number in recorded employment raised the crude index* from 178.2 at May 1, to 180.6 at the beginning of June, as compared with 181.2 at June 1, 1943. Reflecting the smaller-than-average advance at the date under review, the seasonally-corrected index showed a decline, falling from 185.0 at May 1, to 180.6 at the beginning of June.

Since the first of January, there has been a reduction of 2.8 p.c. in the unadjusted index. While this loss is not large, it is interesting because it is contrary to the usual trend from Jan. 1 to June 1, there being normally, an expansion of about four p.c. in general industrial employment between those two dates.

As already stated, the general increase at June 1 as compared with a month earlier was approximately equal to the contra-seasonal decrease which had been indicated at the beginning of May. However, the industrial distribution of the gains differed from that of the preceding decline, being influenced to a considerable extent by seasonal trends. As a result, the Apr. 1 levels in many divisions were not restored. There was a further, but small contraction in manufacturing as a whole, most of which took place in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and textiles. Mining was also seasonally quieter than at May 1, but the remaining non-manufacturing industries showed heightened activity. The greatest gain, of 17,750 persons, took place in construction; this increase, and

*Based on the 1926 average as 100 p.c.

Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together With Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1944 and June 1, 1943 Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at					Index Numbers of						
			June 1 May 1 June 1 June 1 June 1					Employment						
			1944	1944	1943	1942	\$	1944	1944	1943	1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	135,214	4,070,663	30.11	31.38	28.72	25.23	\$	114.9	115.9	115.0	109.0	161.5	152.2	130.5
Prince Edward Island	2,827	68,901	26.19	26.96	23.21	22.46	\$	124.7	114.3	101.1	99.3	152.7	144.3	110.5
Nova Scotia	81,756	2,607,333	31.99	33.41	29.91	26.33	\$	117.6	119.3	116.4	110.3	167.1	177.7	155.3
New Brunswick	50,831	1,394,529	27.43	29.53	27.05	23.79	\$	115.9	110.3	113.9	108.2	152.4	156.9	126.5
Quebec	574,758	17,307,439	30.11	30.59	28.90	26.44	\$	123.5	121.0	125.7	116.2	155.3	154.7	131.0
Ontario	741,615	24,327,111	32.79	32.97	31.98	29.42	\$	112.5	111.7	113.0	110.3	136.1	135.9	121.1
Prairie Provinces	198,514	6,282,356	31.55	31.32	30.51	28.49	\$	113.2	109.9	108.0	107.1	136.4	135.5	134.0
Manitoba	93,032	2,902,915	31.20	31.51	30.06	28.57	\$	113.5	110.3	108.2	106.7	136.4	135.5	126.2
Saskatchewan	38,931	1,191,934	30.62	30.43	29.19	27.35	\$	108.5	102.5	103.7	103.6	132.0	124.6	114.0
Alberta	66,581	2,187,607	32.97	33.05	31.95	29.04	\$	115.5	113.2	108.8	110.0	143.1	141.5	132.0
British Columbia	171,189	5,962,504	34.85	35.51	35.34	30.68	\$	136.1	135.9	139.1	120.0	168.7	171.5	136.3
CANADA	1,821,490	57,950,073	31.51	32.28	30.93	28.20	\$	118.1	116.5	118.5	112.5	146.0	146.2	125.5
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	291,045	9,109,995	31.30	31.64	30.50	27.56	\$	133.9	133.9	132.4	113.2	164.3	166.1	132.2
Quebec City	58,771	1,186,541	30.80	29.24	26.17	23.53	\$	163.6	164.2	168.6	154.2	241.7	231.7	154.6
Toronto	255,107	8,290,079	32.50	33.21	31.51	28.64	\$	123.2	123.0	126.1	117.2	155.3	159.3	127.0
Ottawa	21,740	606,979	27.92	27.78	26.60	24.65	\$	109.5	108.2	109.4	104.7	132.1	130.0	113.2
Hamilton	58,439	1,909,718	32.68	33.74	31.77	30.30	\$	110.2	110.5	113.3	114.8	130.3	135.5	126.9
Windsor	39,338	1,697,191	43.14	36.54	42.26	39.39	\$	125.7	125.4	132.4	121.4	142.3	120.3	129.2
Winnipeg	60,310	1,761,471	28.97	29.40	28.16	26.75	\$	118.1	116.5	111.8	108.7	134.9	135.0	115.5
Vancouver	87,261	2,935,375	33.62	34.35	34.41	30.08	\$	171.6	171.2	169.3	139.3	220.7	224.9	153.9
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	1,157,907	38,125,603	32.64	32.92	31.62	28.73	\$	132.8	132.9	133.5	122.6	166.7	168.1	137.2
Durable Goods 1/	646,902	25,130,297	35.78	35.98	34.74	31.97	\$	151.5	152.1	154.6	131.3	198.3	194.8	123.6
Non-Durable Goods	503,183	14,351,375	28.48	28.93	27.29	25.10	\$	116.0	115.8	114.0	114.3	139.4	141.0	123.5
Electric Light and Power	17,922	683,733	37.24	37.47	35.69	34.51	\$	95.4	90.5	93.6	96.9	107.9	105.1	103.4
Logging	52,600	1,383,791	26.51	28.97	24.68	20.65	\$	111.1	102.6	92.8	108.9	149.2	151.7	103.4
Mining	71,794	2,698,836	37.45	39.25	36.35	34.97	\$	86.5	87.7	88.1	97.7	102.5	109.1	108.7
Communications	28,900	900,853	31.27	30.97	29.57	28.01	\$	110.9	109.2	106.6	106.9	128.0	124.8	110.4
Transportation	154,737	5,712,657	36.92	37.50	36.06	34.64	\$	123.4	121.9	115.7	107.3	143.0	142.7	117.4
Construction and Maintenance	127,756	5,714,903	29.08	29.73	29.54	25.33	\$	72.6	62.5	90.5	88.4	92.5	81.5	101.5
Services	45,934	890,963	19.40	19.65	18.55	17.17	\$	118.5	117.4	112.5	105.7	140.9	141.9	113.6
Trade	171,962	4,533,117	26.56	28.42	25.31	24.05	\$	102.9	102.3	98.0	98.0	115.7	115.3	104.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,821,490	57,950,073	31.51	32.28	30.93	28.20	\$	118.1	116.5	118.5	112.5	146.0	146.2	125.3
Finance	64,748	2,116,281	32.68	32.60	31.07	30.19	\$	108.0	108.0	106.6	106.3	122.6	122.5	110.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,886,238	60,066,354	31.84	32.27	30.93	28.27	\$	117.6	116.1	117.9	112.0	145.1	145.2	124.7

1/ This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Apr. 1, 143.5; May 1, 145.6 and June 1, 145.6; at June 1, 1945, the index was 136.1.

those in transportation and services, were below-normal for June 1. The additions to the working forces in logging, communications and trade, on the other hand, were about average in extent.

The reduction in manufacturing was slight, involving a loss of 0.1 p.c.; it is particularly noteworthy, however, because it is only the second occasion in the period since 1920 in which the trend at June 1 has been unfavourable. In the class of durable manufactured goods, there was a decline of over 3,000 workers; the non-durable goods industries reported a gain of some 1,900 men and women, while central electric stations increased their personnel by almost 600. Within the light manufacturing group, the most important advances were in animal foods.

Payrolls.- The firms furnishing statistics at the beginning of June disbursed the sum of \$57,950,073 in salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding. This aggregate was less by 0.1 p.c. than that of \$57,998,385 reported in the eight leading industries at the beginning of May. The decline largely resulted from the loss of working time occasioned by the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday. The per capita average fell from \$32.26 at May 1, to \$31.81 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$30.93 at June 1, 1943, and \$28.20 at June 1, 1942. In the years for which statistics of payrolls are available, reductions in the average earnings at the beginning of June have frequently been reported, partly due to the observance of the 24th of May as a statutory holiday and partly because of seasonal increases in the employment of casual workers and others at the lower rates of pay. The June 1, 1944, average was smaller than those at the beginning of March, April and May, but was otherwise the highest in the record, commencing in 1941. Between June 1, 1943, and June 1, 1944, the index number of payrolls has risen by 1.8 p.c., while that of employment has fallen by 0.4 p.c.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total number in recorded employment in the nine leading industries at June 1, was 1,886,238, as compared with 1,862,637 at the beginning of May. The weekly payroll fell from \$60,109,897 at that date, to \$60,066,354 at the beginning of June. The per capita average in the nine industries stood at \$31.84, as compared with \$32.27 at May 1, and \$30.93 at June 1, 1943.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons with May 1, 1944, and June 1, 1943 and 1942. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that in the three-year period for which payroll data are now available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 18.1 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 46 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1944, amounted to 17.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 45.1 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1914=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Light Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of	
Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1 9 4 1				1 9 4 2			
Jan. 1	100.0	25.25	25.25	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	26.13
Feb. 1	102.9	25.49	25.49	Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65
Mar. 1	105.0	25.69	25.69	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92
Apr. 1	106.4	26.04	26.04	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41
May 1	100.0	25.25	25.25	May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59
June 1	102.9	25.49	25.49	June 1	112.3	125.3	28.70
July 1	105.0	25.69	25.69	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.43
Aug. 1	106.4	26.04	26.04	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.82
Sept. 1	108.4	26.37	26.37	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.39
Oct. 1	108.4	26.37	26.37	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51
Nov. 1	109.6	27.02	27.02	Nov. 1	119.9	140.3	29.31
Dec. 1	110.4	27.32	27.32	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06
1 9 4 3				1 9 4 4			
Jan. 1	120.1	27.32	27.32	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	29.69
Feb. 1	118.5	26.96	26.96	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76
Mar. 1	118.7	27.02	27.02	Mar. 1	118.6	149.1	32.77
Apr. 1	118.1	26.81	26.81	Apr. 1	118.1	149.6	32.87
May 1	116.5	26.37	26.37	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.28
June 1	118.5	27.02	27.02	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.81
July 1	120.1	27.32	27.32	July 1	118.1	146.0	31.81
Aug. 1	121.8	27.81	27.81	Aug. 1	118.1	146.0	31.81
Sept. 1	121.8	27.81	27.81	Sept. 1	118.1	146.0	31.81
Oct. 1	122.7	28.03	28.03	Oct. 1	118.1	146.0	31.81
Nov. 1	123.4	28.26	28.26	Nov. 1	118.1	146.0	31.81
Dec. 1	124.6	28.61	28.61	Dec. 1	118.1	146.0	31.81

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1914.

work. In an important number of cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

The influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration during the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 32.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls has advanced by 66.7 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

In spite of recently-indicated contractions in the durable goods industries, the growth in employment and payrolls in that division has been outstandingly large in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 51.5 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 93.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed between June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1944. In the non-durable goods, the index number of employment at the date under review was higher by 16 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 39.4 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

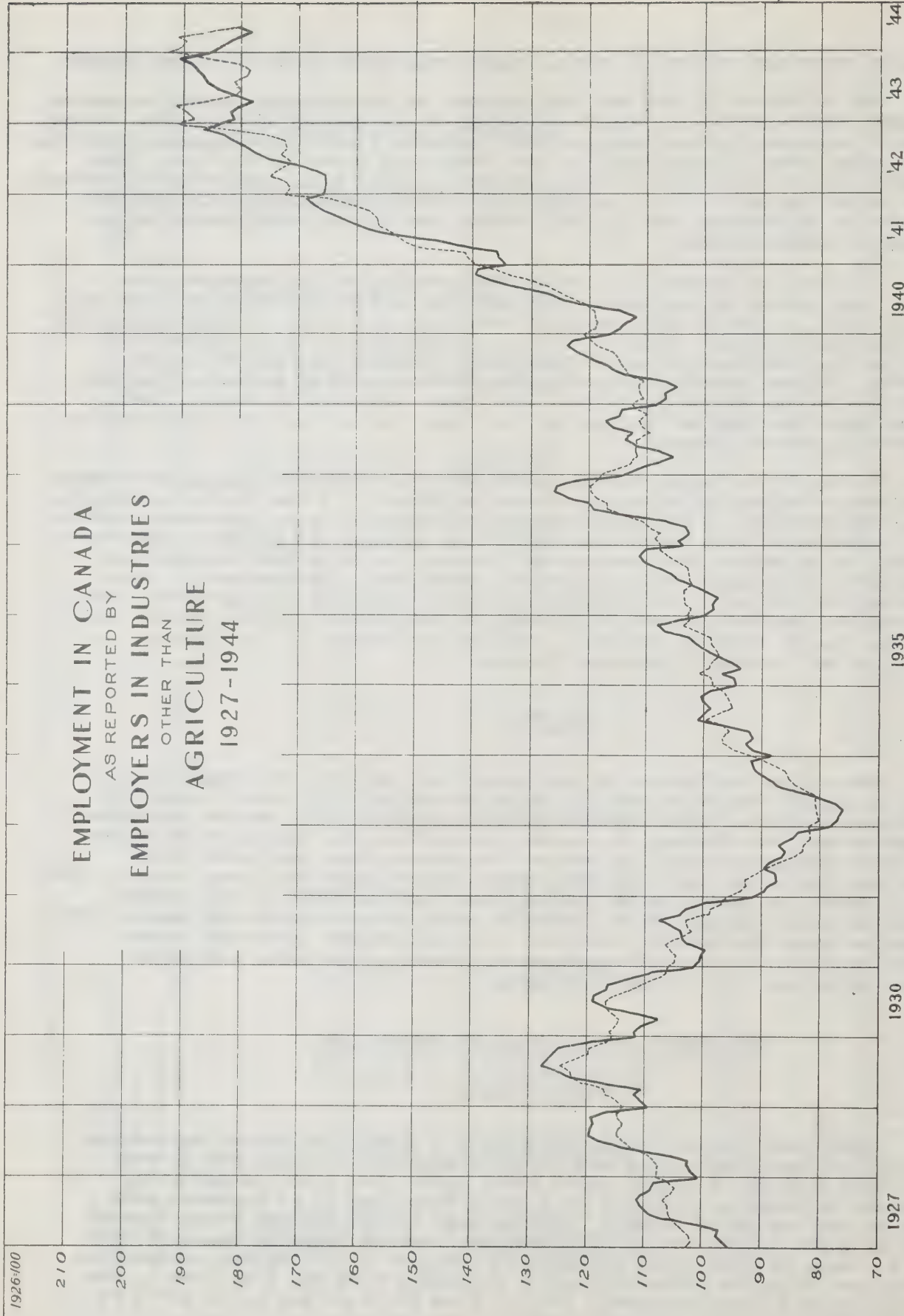
The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at May 1 and June 1, 1944, and June 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing at June 1 showed its fourth successive monthly decline; the slight loss was contra-seasonal, the trend having been upward at June 1 in 22 of the 24 years since 1920. The 8,111 co-operating manufacturers reported a personnel of 1,167,907 at June 1, as compared with 1,168,472 at the beginning of May. The decrease of 565 men and women lowered the index by a small fraction to 223.1 at the first of June, as compared with 224.2 at the same date in 1943, the maximum for June 1. Since the contraction was at variance with the movement usually indicated from May 1 to June 1, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 221.5 at May 1, to 218.9 at

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1927-1944



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

June 1; this is the fifth successive reduction in the seasonally-corrected index.

From the opening of the present year, the tendency in manufacturing has been steadily downward with one exception, the index having declined from 226.4 at Jan. 1 to 223.1 at the date under review, or by about 1½ p.c.; normally, there is an advance of approximately nine p.c. between Jan. 1 and June 1. The recently-indicated slackening in activity in manufacturing is no doubt largely due to several factors;- (1) the further absorption of the younger men into the armed forces (2) the return of agricultural workers from the factory to the far changes in production requirements for the war and (4) continued shortages of materials and labour for civilian production.

The loss in employment indicated at the date under review as compared with May 1 took place in the durable goods division, in which the reporting establishments released over 3,000 employees. Most of this decrease was in the iron and steel group, there being considerable reductions in automobile, aircraft manufacturing and repairing, shipbuilding and firearm plants. There were smaller losses in the manufacture of non-ferrous metal products, mainly of aluminum, and in electrical apparatus works. On the other hand, lumber mills showed seasonal improvement; this, however, was on a scale considerably below-average for the time of year.

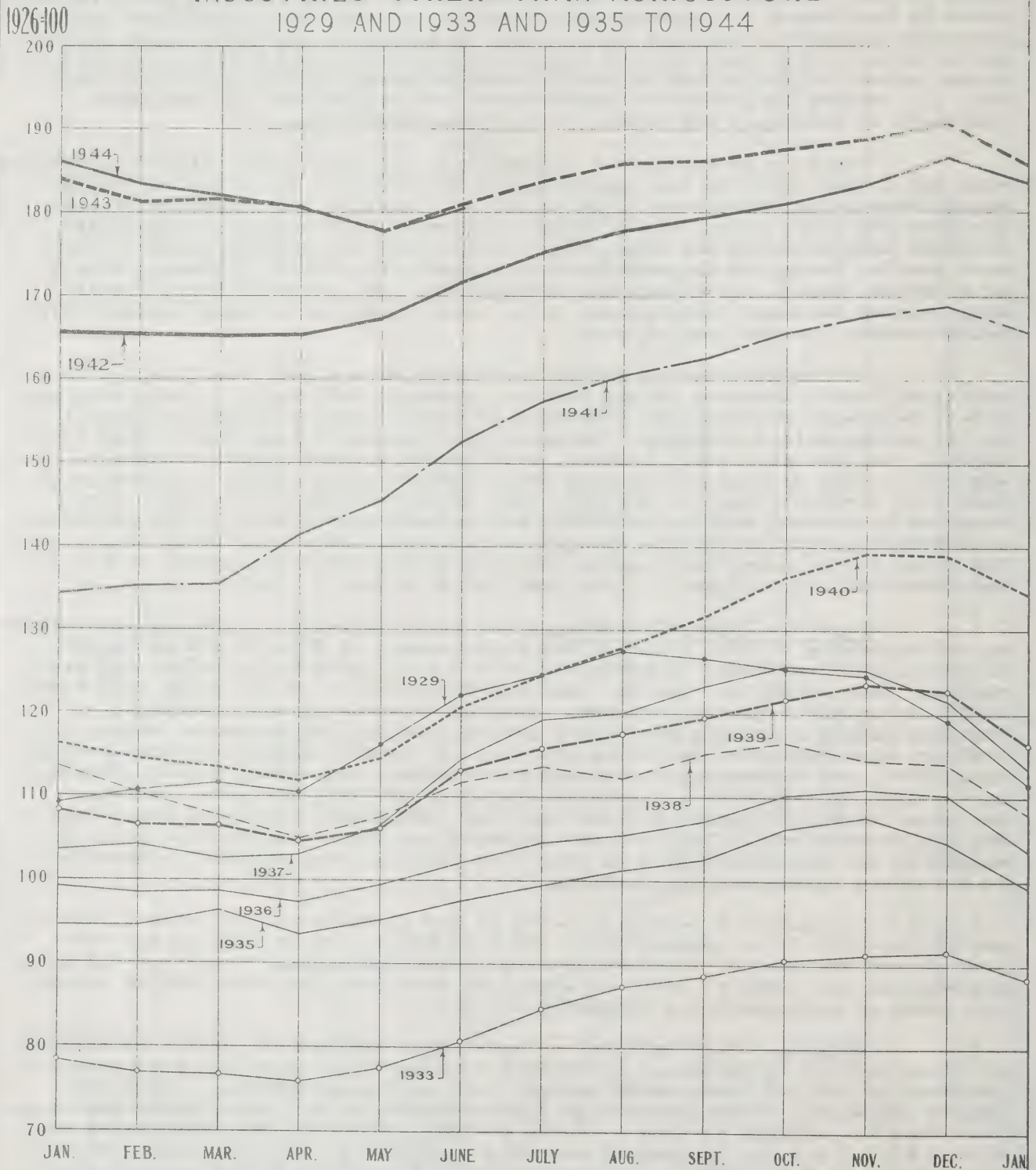
In the non-durable group, the trends were mixed, resulting in a relatively small increase on the whole as compared with May 1. Food, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical and petroleum products reported expansion; except in the edible animal division, the gains were generally less than normal for June 1. On the other hand, leather, textile and tobacco plants released employees. The decline in textiles was substantial, exceeding the average at June 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. Curtailment was reported in cotton, woollen, knitting and garment factories. In the remaining manufacturing industries, the changes in employment were relatively small. The index in the non-durable goods division as a whole stood at 181.5, as compared with 180.8 at May 1, 1944, and 178.3 at June 1, 1943.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The establishments furnishing information at the beginning of June reported the disbursement of \$38,125,603 in weekly payrolls; this was lower by \$337,905, or 0.9 p.c., than the salaries and wages they had paid at May 1. The per capita average fell from \$32.92 at that date, to \$32.64 at the beginning of June. Loss of time due to the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday was partly responsible for the decrease, which, however, also reflected declining activity in the more highly-paid metal-using industries, and increasing employment for seasonal and casual workers, taken on at rates of pay below the general average. In 1943, the June 1 average had stood at \$31.62, while in 1942 and 1941, the figures had been \$28.73 and \$25.57, respectively. The last two averages had been affected to a greater extent by the suspension of work over Victoria Day, then officially observed as a holiday throughout the Dominion.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 166.7, as compared with 168.2 at May 1; the maximum in the two-year record was that of 174.0 at Dec. 1, 1943. The latest figure was 2.2 p.c. higher than the index of 163.1 at June 1 of last year; in these twelve months, the index of employment has fallen by 0.5 p.c.

Logging.- This industry afforded more employment, mainly as a result of river-driving operations. A combined working force of 52,600 persons was reported by the 545 firms whose returns were tabulated; at May 1, they had 48,570 employees. This increase of 4,030 workers, or 8.3 p.c., which was rather less than the average at June 1 in the period, 1921-1943, was accompanied by a loss of 1.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review. These aggregated \$1,383,791, as compared with \$1,406,948 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average stood at \$26.31, as compared with \$28.97 at May 1, and \$24.58 at June 1, 1943. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere (see Table 8).

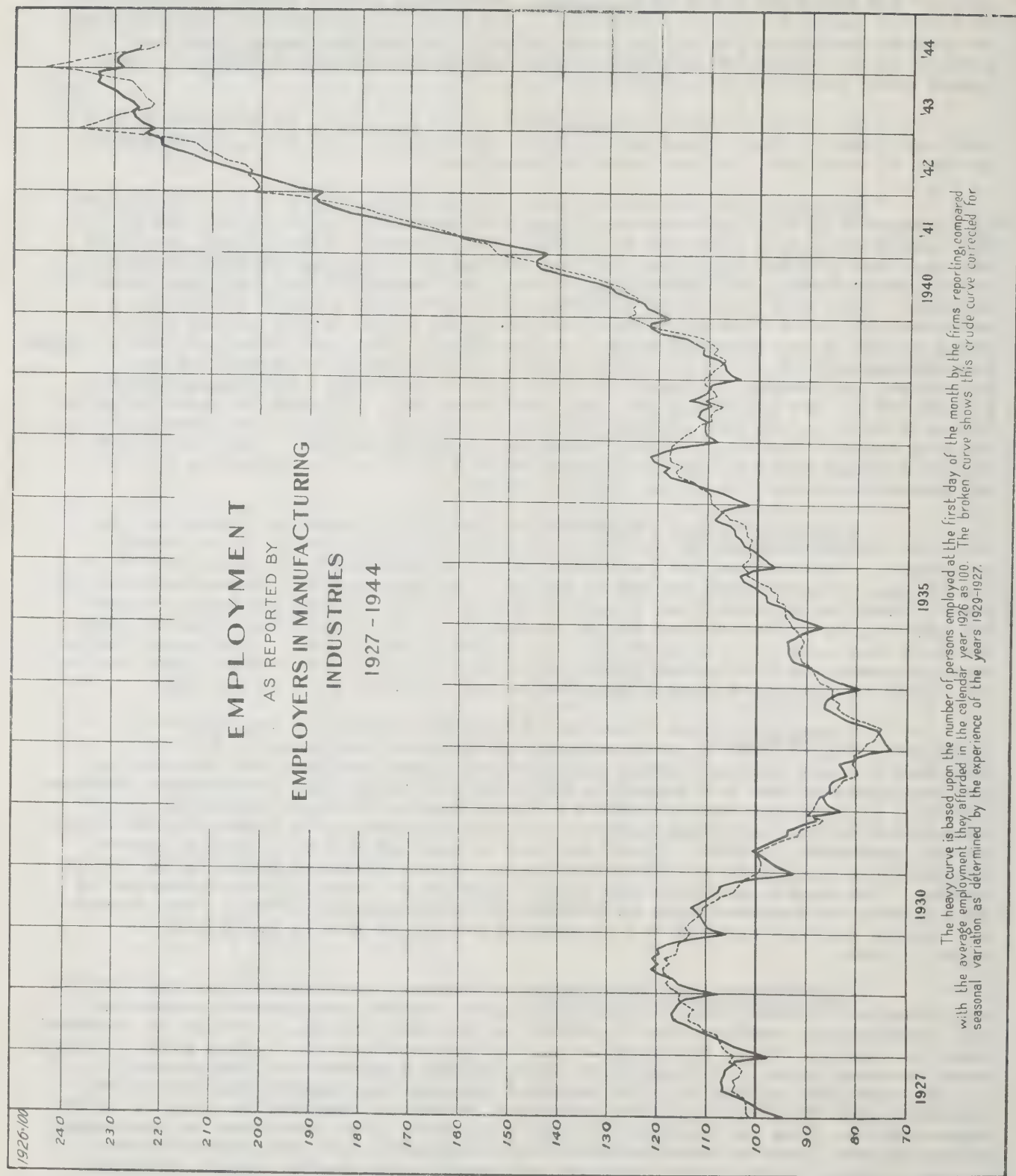
The June 1 index of employment stood at 175.9, as compared with 146.9 at June 1, 1943; there was thus an increase of 19.7 p.c., accompanied by that of 27.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Mining.- For the fourth consecutive month, there was a contraction in employment in mining. The shrinkage, unlike that at Apr. 1 and May 1, was contra-seasonal, although it repeats the movement indicated at June 1 of the last two years. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed improvement, but the mining of coal and metallic ores employed fewer workers. Data were tabulated from 488 operators with a staff of 71,794, a reduction of 1,093 from their last return. The index in the mining group stood at 152.9, as compared with 156.4 at May 1, 1944, and 156.2 at June 1, 1943. The falling-off of 2.1 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by a fractional percentage increase in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$2,688,386 at the beginning of June, when they were affected by absenteeism on Victoria Day, and by the release of mine workers to fight forest fires in certain areas. The May 1, 1944, total had been \$2,860,554. The latest per capita average was \$37.45, as compared with \$39.25 in the preceding period of observation, and \$36.35 at June 1, 1943.

Communications.- Heightened activity of a seasonal character was noted in communications at the first of June, the gain being about average in extent. Information was furnished by 59 employers with a personnel of 28,800, as compared with 28,354 at May 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at June 1 totalled \$900,653, as compared with \$878,098 in the preceding report. The per capita advanced from \$30.97 at May 1, to \$31.27 at the first of June, while at the same date of last year the average was \$29.37. The latest index of employment, at 107.8, was higher than that of 103.6 at June 1, 1943, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 10.8 p.c. in the year.

Transportation.- There was a further advance in employment in transportation at June 1, when moderate gains were indicated in all three branches - steam railway, local transportation and shipping and stevedoring. The employees of the 605 companies and branches furnishing information numbered 154,737, as compared with 152,886 at the beginning of May. The index rose from 120.9 in the preceding report, to 122.4 at June 1, as compared with 114.8 at the same date in 1943. There was thus a gain of 6.6 p.c. in the latter comparison, accompanied by that of 8.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at June 1, 1944, amounted to \$5,712,657, as compared with \$5,702,850 at the beginning of May. The latest per capita average was \$36.92, as against \$37.30 at May 1, and \$36.06 at June 1, 1943.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal improvement was recorded in all branches of this group at the date under review; the general expansion was considerably smaller than is usual in the late spring, although it exceeded that at June 1, 1943. The largest gains were reported in highway work. Returns were received from 1,564 employers whose staffs included 127,756 persons, 17,750 more than at May 1. The reported payrolls aggregated \$3,714,903, as compared with \$3,270,708 in the preceding period of observation. As is to be expected, the rise in the payrolls was relatively less than that in the number of employees, many of those added to the working forces being more or less casual workers taken on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita earnings declined from \$29.73 at May 1, to \$29.08 at the date under review. The June 1, 1943, figure was \$29.54. The latest index of employment stood at 101.3; this was 19.8 p.c. lower than at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 21.3 p.c.



Services.- There was a seasonal advance in employment in services at June 1, according to 684 firms with a working force of 45,934 men and women, as compared with 45,635 at May 1. Most of the increase took place in hotels and restaurants, but laundries and dry-cleaning plants were also busier. The weekly payrolls disbursed at June 1 totalled \$890,963, as compared with \$896,719 at May 1. The index of employment was 202.2; this exceeded by 5.3 p.c. that of 192.0 at the beginning of June, 1943. The index of payrolls showed a gain of 8.3 p.c. in the year. The latest per capita average was \$19.40, somewhat lower than the May 1 figure of \$19.66. The average at June 1, 1943, had been \$18.53. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 63 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review.

Trade.- Employment in trade showed a seasonal gain at the beginning of June; this took place largely in the retail division. The 2,547 retail and wholesale establishments whose data were compiled had a personnel of 171,962, as compared with 171,064 at May 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review aggregated \$4,533,117, exceeding the total of \$4,519,000 reported at May 1. The per capita average, however, declined from \$26.42 in the preceding survey, to \$26.36 at June 1, as compared with \$25.31 at the same date in 1943. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 7.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 8.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics furnished by 772 financial institutions indicated little general change in the number on their staffs, which included 64,748 persons at June 1, as compared with 64,764 at May 1. The salaries and wages received by those employed at June 1 aggregated \$2,116,281, while the disbursements at the beginning of May amounted to \$2,111,512. The latest average per employee was \$32.68, compared with \$32.60 in the preceding survey, and \$31.07 at June 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.4, was slightly above that of 122.6 at June 1, 1943, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 7.5 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward at June 1 in all provinces except Nova Scotia, the largest gains being in Quebec. The general increases, however, were below-normal in extent. Activity in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces was at a rather higher level than at June 1, 1943, but in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment showed a slight falling-off in this comparison.

The general expansion in activity at the date under review was accompanied in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces by gains in the payrolls disbursed; in most cases, however, these were relatively smaller than the increases in the personnel. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, on the other hand, the payrolls were lower than at May 1. Except in the last-named, the indexes of aggregate payrolls in all provinces were higher than at June 1 of last year; the average weekly earnings were also greater in all areas except British Columbia, where a reduction in overtime work in the 12 months lowered the per capita figure.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial activity in the Maritimes was accelerated at the beginning of June, but the gain was rather below-normal. Most of the improvement took place in trade and construction, there being declines in coal-mining, manufacturing and transportation. Within the manufacturing division, animal food and lumber factories showed considerable increases in personnel, but vegetable food and iron and steel plants were slacker. The trend was upward in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, but was retrogressive in Nova Scotia.

The 1,055 establishments furnishing data reported a combined working force of 135,214 men and women, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$4,070,663. At May 1, they had had 133,947 employees, and the payrolls were given as \$4,270,538. The per capita average fell from \$31.88 at May 1, to \$30.11 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.72 at June 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 178.2, was 1.7 p.c. higher than that indicated a year earlier, while the index of payrolls was 6.1 p.c. higher.

Quebec. - The increase in employment in Quebec at June 1 brought the index to a position rather higher than at Apr. 1 or May 1, but it continued lower than in any month in the first quarter of the year, and was also below its level at June 1, 1943. The 3,830 co-operating employers reported a staff of 574,758, as compared with 563,312 at May 1; the seasonal gain of 11,446 workers, or two p.c., was below normal in extent, being also smaller than the increase indicated at the beginning of June of last year.

The expansion in employment at the date under review was accompanied by a relatively slight rise in the salaries and wages disbursed for services rendered in the last week in May. These aggregated \$17,307,439, a sum higher by only 0.4 p.c. than that reported by the same firms in the preceding period of observation. Various factors were responsible for the smaller gain in the payrolls than in employment. Prominent among these are the following: - the fact that the persons added to the payrolls usually come on at the lower rates of pay; absenteeism over the formerly-observed Victoria Day holiday; strikes in some industries; reductions in the amount of overtime work, and absence on fire-fighting duty in some areas where forest fires were menacing. These and other factors resulted in a decline of 48 cents in the per capita figure, which was \$30.11 at June 1. At the same date in 1943, the average per employee had been \$28.90. In the 12 months, there has been an increase of 1.4 p.c. in the indicated payrolls, in spite of a slight easing in employment.

Mining and manufacturing showed curtailment in Quebec at the date under review; within the latter, there were substantial reductions in textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works, together with smaller losses in leather, electrical apparatus and tobacco factories. On the other hand, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and clay, glass and stone works afforded more employment than at May 1. Central electric stations also showed heightened activity. Logging, communications, transportation, construction and trade reported larger working forces, the greatest gains being in construction.

Ontario. - Reversing the trend indicated in earlier months of the present year, there was a moderately upward movement in Ontario at the beginning of June, when a combined working force of 741,813 men and women was reported by the 6,168 establishments furnishing data. At May 1, they had employed 736,563 persons. The general increase of 5,252 workers was considerably less than usual for the time of year. The index of employment rose from 180.8 at May 1, to 182.1 at June 1. This was slightly below the June 1, 1943, figure of 182.9. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review aggregated \$24,327,111, an average of \$32.79 per employee. At May 1, the sum of \$24,281,288 was reported, and the per capita earnings were \$32.37. The increase of 0.2 p.c. in the total payroll was considerably less than that of 0.7 p.c. in the personnel; this was partly due to the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday in a number of centres, or to absenteeism on the part of employees on that day, while the addition of workers at the lower rates of pay also had an effect. The average at June 1, 1943, had been \$31.98, and that at the same date in 1942, \$29.42.

Manufacturing at the beginning of June showed little change on the whole. There were further losses in iron and steel plants, and leather and textiles also showed curtailment; animal food, lumber, chemical and petroleum factories, however, reported improvement, the greatest gains being those of a seasonal character in lumber mills. Most of the non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity, mining being the exception. The gains in the remaining industries - logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services - were not particularly pronounced, that of 2,505 in construction and 1,682 in logging

being most noteworthy. The expansion in the latter was largely due to river-driving operations.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairies showed an upward movement at the beginning of June, when the improvement was somewhat less than usual for the time of year. Heightened activity was shown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the gain of 2,177 employees in Manitoba being greatest. Information was received from 1,974 firms in the Prairie Area, whose staffs aggregated 198,514 - 5,358, or 2.8 p.c. more than in their last report. The payrolls distributed amounted to \$6,282,356. As compared with \$6,147,003 at May 1, there was a rise of 2.2 p.c. The per capita average fell from \$31.82 at the beginning of May, to \$31.65 at June 1, as compared with \$30.51 at June 1, 1943. During the year, the index of employment has advanced by 4.8 p.c., and that of payrolls by 8.1 p.c.

There was continued increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance, while logging and mining showed slight curtailment, partly seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing division, the largest gains were in animal foods and chemicals, but the trend was downward in iron and steel products.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia showed a slight gain; this was on a smaller scale than at June 1 in almost any other year of the record. Data were received from 1,575 establishments having a personnel of 171,189, as compared with 170,895 at May 1. Accompanying this increase of 0.2 p.c., was a loss of 1.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which totalled \$5,962,504, as against \$6,068,558 at the beginning of May. The per capita average fell from \$35.51 at May 1, to \$34.83 at June 1, as compared with \$35.34 at the same date in 1943. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has declined by 4.3 p.c. and that of employment, by 2.1 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing moderately advanced, mainly in food and lumber factories. Non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants, however, released employees. Among the non-manufacturing classes, there were slight gains in communications, transportation, services and trade. On the other hand, logging, mining and construction were slacker, than at May 1; the most pronounced losses were in the last-named.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Improvement was recorded at June 1 in Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while curtailment was shown in Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton. In general, the gains in employment were slight, that of 826 in Winnipeg being largest. The declines also were on a rather small scale. In Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the payrolls reported were less than at May 1, partly as a result of the observance of a holiday on May 24; in Quebec, Ottawa and Windsor, on the other hand, the disbursements were higher than in the preceding return.

Employment in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver was at a higher level than at the same date in 1943. In Ottawa, there was little general change, while activity in Quebec City, Hamilton and Windsor showed a falling-off in the 12 months. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg the payrolls reported at June 1 exceeded those distributed at the same date of last year, but there was a reduction in Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver. Except in Vancouver, the average weekly earnings of the typical person in recorded employment in the larger cities were higher at the date under review than at the beginning of June of last summer.

Montreal.- Little general change as compared with May 1 was recorded in Montreal, where the 2,266 co-operating employers indicated a combined working force of 291,045 men and women, as 41 more than at May 1. This slight gain, which was greatly below-normal in extent, was accompanied by a decline in the payrolls

distributed at the beginning of June, for services rendered in the week preceding; the falling-off was largely due to absenteeism on Victoria Day. The payrolls aggregated \$9,109,995, as compared with \$9,208,784 at May 1. The latest per capita weekly average, at \$31.30, was lower than that of \$31.64 at May 1, but exceeded the June 1, 1943, figure of \$30.50. In the 12 months, employment in Montreal has risen by 1.1 p.c., and payrolls by 2.2 p.c.

There was an important contraction in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in textile and iron and steel plants. Smaller losses were noted in leather, vegetable food, tobacco, chemical and electrical apparatus factories. Animal food, beverage and some other divisions, however, afforded rather more employment. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation reported substantial seasonal gains, and there were smaller advances in construction, services, trade and communications.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec at June 1 showed its sixth successive decrease. Data were tabulated from 253 establishments employing 38,771 men and women, as compared with 38,915 at the beginning of May. This decline of 0.4 p.c. brought the index to 268.1 at the date under review, when it was three p.c. lower than at June 1, 1943; the index of payrolls in the 12 months, however, has risen by 12.5 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review totalled \$1,186,541, as compared with \$1,137,726 at the beginning of May. The increase took place largely in manufacturing, representing a return to normal hours of work or overtime in several industries. The per capita weekly earnings advanced from \$29.24 at May 1, to \$30.60 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.17 at June 1, 1943.

Iron and steel, chemical and leather factories reported lowered activity at June 1. On the other hand, there were moderate gains in employment in transportation and trade. Other industries showed little general change.

Toronto.- There was a further falling-off in employment in Toronto at the beginning of June, most of which took place in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products. Textiles and printing and paper goods were also quieter, while greater activity was indicated in chemical and some other factories. Transportation, construction and trade were also somewhat brisker.

The 2,187 firms co-operating at the date under review had a personnel of 255,107, as compared with 255,358 at May 1. The decrease of 251 workers, or 0.1 p.c., was contra-seasonal. The index stood at 197.5, fractionally lower than that at May 1, but 2.2 p.c. above the June 1, 1943, figure of 193.3. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 4.5 p.c. The latest aggregate of salaries and wages was \$8,290,079, or 2.2 p.c. lower than that of \$8,479,605 in the preceding period of observation; the falling-off was largely due to absenteeism, or to the cessation of work on May 24. The average per employee was \$32.50, as compared with \$33.21 at May 1, and \$31.51 at June 1, 1943.

Ottawa.- Improvement was indicated in Ottawa at June 1, when the 262 employers co-operating in the current survey of employment and payrolls reported a staff of 21,740, as against 21,497 at the beginning of May. A relatively larger gain was shown in the weekly payrolls, which rose by 1.6 p.c. to \$606,979 at the date under review. The average per employee was \$27.92; that in the last survey was \$27.78, while the June 1, 1943, figure was \$26.60. During the year, the index of employment has shown practically no general change, while that of payrolls has risen by 4.5 p.c.

Manufacturing and construction were rather busier at the beginning of June than in the preceding month; the changes in the remaining industries were slight. Within the manufacturing division, the gain took place largely in iron and steel plants.

Hamilton.- The trend in industrial activity in Hamilton continued moderately downward. The largest losses in employment and payrolls took place in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile manufacturing, there being slight

increases in many other industries. The persons employed by the 375 co-operating establishments numbered 58,439, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,909,718; at May 1, the 58,614 men and women in recorded employment had been paid the sum of \$1,997,849. The loss in employment at the date under review was 0.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, 3.5 p.c. The observance of a holiday on Victoria Day in many plants in Hamilton was partly responsible for the greater falling-off in the salaries and wages. The per capita average fell from \$33.74 at May 1, to \$32.68 at June 1, as compared with \$31.77 at June 1 of last year, when the celebration of the holiday had also lowered the earnings. In the period since then, there has been a reduction of 3.1 p.c. in employment, and of 0.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a small advance at June 1. Manufacturing continued to slacken, mainly in iron and steel, but the trend was favourable in transportation, construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 229 establishments employing 39,338 workers, as compared with 39,270 in their last return. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$1,697,191, a sum 18.3 p.c. greater than that of \$1,434,863 indicated at May 1, when the total had been lowered by loss of time during an industrial dispute. The per capita average rose from \$36.54 in the last report, to \$43.14 at the beginning of June. The figure at June 1, 1943, had been \$42.26. In the 12 months since then, employment has fallen by 5.1 p.c., and payrolls by 3.4 p.c.

Winnipeg.- There was an increase in employment in manufacturing in this city, mainly in animal food, pulp and paper and chemical works; transportation and services were also rather busier. Data were received from 599 employers, with a staff of 60,810, as compared with 59,984 at May 1. This gain of 1.4 p.c. in employment was accompanied by a loss of 0.1 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$1,761,471 disbursed on or about June 1, as compared with \$1,763,422 at May 1. The unofficial observance of Victoria Day as a holiday was largely responsible for the falling-off. The average per employee was \$28.97, as compared with \$29.40 at May 1, 1944, and \$28.16 at June 1, 1943. Since then, the reported payrolls have risen by 8.4 p.c., while employment has increased by 5.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- Industrial activity in Vancouver showed slight expansion, chiefly in the non-manufacturing divisions. Curtailment was indicated in iron and steel works, while employment in food and lumber factories was brisker. Improvement was also noted in transportation, services and trade, the gains in the last two being small. The 679 co-operating establishments employed 87,261 men and women, as compared with 87,064 at May 1. The payrolls distributed aggregated \$2,933,375; this was 1.8 p.c. lower than the sum of \$2,988,606 reported in the preceding period of observation. The latest total was lowered by absenteeism on Victoria Day. The June 1 average per employee, at \$33.62, was smaller than that of \$34.33 at May 1, being also less than the June 1, 1943, figure of \$34.41. The gain in employment in the last 12 months was 1.4 p.c., while there was a loss of two p.c. in the aggregate payrolls; this was caused largely by reduced overtime work.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 9 show the number of employees reported at June 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	-	-	-	110.7	115.5	121.5	-	-	-	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	115.8	-	-	-	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	96.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.6	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
June 1, 1939	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	166.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1941.
100.0 7.4 .1 4.5 2.8 31.6 40.7 10.9 5.1 2.1 3.7 9.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	116.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
June 1, 1938	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
June 1, 1939	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
June 1, 1940	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
June 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.5	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	132.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	166.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	186.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	139.3	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	164.9	178.4	288.9	144.3	243.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1944.

16.0 2.1 14.0 1.2 3.2 2.2 3.3 4.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight" as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
June 1, 1939	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.6	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	189.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	166.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.6
Aug. 1	160.6	176.6	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.6	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	161.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	162.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1944.

100.0 64.1 2.9 3.9 1.6 8.5 7.0 2.5 9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939
MANUFACTURING	64.1	223.1	223.2	224.2	205.9	168.0	129.2	111.4
Animal products - edible	2.5	226.1	215.0	184.9	174.9	172.9	148.0	139.0
Fur and products	.2	125.8	127.8	127.1	123.2	123.6	120.7	102.5
Leather and products	1.6	137.1	139.3	140.6	138.7	137.0	116.8	110.1
Boots and shoes	1.0	126.3	127.2	126.4	128.6	131.0	113.0	112.1
Lumber and products	3.6	120.9	115.7	117.3	120.2	120.9	97.5	88.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	99.2	92.2	98.4	109.9	115.7	91.6	80.4
Furniture	.6	125.3	123.3	106.6	111.6	111.9	91.6	83.8
Other lumber products	1.1	198.3	196.7	198.2	166.9	148.5	122.9	117.2
Musical instruments	0.3	28.8	29.3	51.2	38.7	39.2	62.1	42.1
Plant products - edible	2.7	152.8	151.3	138.1	137.2	133.8	121.1	112.2
Pulp and paper products	4.6	134.6	133.3	129.2	133.4	128.3	117.6	108.2
Pulp and paper	2.0	122.5	118.9	120.2	125.6	120.5	110.7	96.4
Paper products	.9	204.7	206.8	189.2	189.0	167.3	141.6	128.0
Printing and publishing	1.7	126.9	127.3	120.5	124.5	125.2	118.2	116.5
Rubber products	1.1	164.4	163.7	126.7	126.1	134.6	107.5	107.2
Textile products	7.5	157.5	159.7	161.5	168.9	159.4	144.6	119.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	156.5	159.0	161.5	176.8	169.9	157.6	123.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	110.1	112.2	119.8	128.9	125.8	121.6	94.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	167.0	170.2	171.7	203.3	186.3	171.0	126.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	595.5	600.7	552.5	581.0	585.6	511.0	427.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	148.7	150.0	143.5	144.4	143.0	139.4	121.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	159.3	160.7	167.9	172.7	155.6	138.0	116.0
Other textile products	.9	169.1	173.9	169.5	172.8	166.0	133.8	113.5
Tobacco	.6	125.5	130.8	131.6	128.2	107.0	100.3	96.0
Beverages	.7	241.4	236.3	211.8	235.5	205.6	172.9	171.8
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	593.8	586.5	676.1	680.7	346.7	191.4	161.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	136.6	136.6	131.5	133.6	133.3	106.0	94.0
Electric light and power	1.0	140.0	135.6	140.3	145.3	149.9	137.5	126.9
Electrical apparatus	2.7	329.9	329.9	296.2	254.4	213.1	147.3	129.1
Iron and steel products	24.8	330.7	334.2	341.2	281.8	199.0	126.4	98.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	247.9	249.3	262.3	245.4	211.2	158.3	129.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	220.6	222.6	247.6	253.4	225.2	134.0	115.7
Agricultural implements	.5	122.1	121.7	134.2	138.5	107.9	91.4	56.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.5	302.4	305.5	285.3	236.2	179.8	115.3	91.9
Automobiles and parts	2.3	282.7	286.5	306.7	284.3	256.5	168.0	143.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.9	1625.3	1653.0	1517.9	973.8	420.6	206.2	71.3
Heating appliances	.3	164.1	164.3	167.4	155.6	158.4	132.7	126.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.3	329.1	328.3	318.9	291.4	226.2	142.5	106.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	260.1	267.6	262.1	281.3	232.3	124.8	102.4
Other iron and steel products	4.4	379.5	383.4	449.2	379.2	214.8	132.0	101.6
Non-ferrous metal products	3.6	453.9	454.3	483.1	390.8	293.0	180.5	155.5
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	211.4	207.5	205.1	196.9	179.7	172.7	157.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	372.4	371.6	363.9	341.4	205.5	154.2	144.5
LOGGING	2.9	175.9	162.4	146.9	169.0	158.3	105.2	97.1
MINING	3.9	152.9	155.4	156.2	173.1	177.2	166.7	160.5
Coal	1.4	94.8	97.0	89.0	92.2	91.5	86.4	82.4
Metallic ores	1.9	273.3	283.3	303.2	357.3	372.1	354.9	342.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	162.2	156.7	158.0	161.6	161.0	145.9	139.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	107.8	106.1	103.6	103.9	97.2	87.1	83.8
Telegraphs	.4	128.8	128.2	131.5	120.4	115.5	98.2	94.8
Telephones	1.2	102.1	100.1	96.0	99.3	92.2	84.0	80.8
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	122.4	120.9	114.8	106.4	99.2	90.3	86.5
Street railways and cartage	2.5	185.4	182.0	166.5	152.9	146.5	133.7	125.1
Steam railways	4.6	106.0	105.1	102.3	94.7	86.2	77.5	74.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	111.7	110.3	102.8	98.3	94.9	91.1	91.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.0	101.3	87.2	126.3	123.3	139.5	90.5	115.3
Building	2.0	86.2	83.9	157.0	138.9	141.1	68.4	53.8
Highway	2.9	132.1	99.8	131.3	135.3	180.3	128.1	227.6
Railway	2.1	88.1	78.9	90.7	96.7	100.9	79.9	73.1
SERVICES	2.5	202.2	200.7	192.0	180.6	170.9	142.5	141.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	199.7	197.8	188.2	173.2	163.6	135.8	136.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	206.6	205.6	198.4	193.6	183.6	154.3	150.9
TRADE	9.5	161.3	160.4	150.6	153.7	156.8	140.7	136.6
Retail	7.1	168.6	167.7	157.9	160.9	164.6	146.2	143.1
Wholesale	2.4	142.7	142.1	131.8	134.3	136.2	126.7	119.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	180.5	178.2	181.2	171.7	152.9	120.9	113.1
FINANCE	-	125.4	125.4	122.6	122.8	116.1	113.4	108.5
Banks and trust companies	-	129.8	129.9	126.7	125.7	111.3	106.6	103.1
Brokerage and stock markets	-	136.3	136.1	111.9	108.6	123.3	189.4	218.7
Insurance	-	118.7	118.7	117.8	119.6	122.3	117.6	-
Total - Nine Leading Industries	-	177.8	175.6	178.3	169.3	155.4	120.6	112.9

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	43.9	212.3	214.6	207.7	177.9	152.2	129.9	109.3
	Lumber products	4.5	134.5	127.0	119.1	117.2	112.0	104.7	83.0
	Pulp and paper	4.0	192.8	195.1	199.9	168.0	167.1	166.8	159.9
	Textile products	3.0	109.9	111.5	115.3	120.4	118.5	110.1	86.1
	Iron and steel	23.3	349.1	360.2	344.4	263.1	183.1	144.7	114.1
	Other manufactures	9.1	155.6	153.7	146.7	144.6	145.3	124.7	112.2
	Logging	3.2	197.4	197.1	199.5	215.3	259.8	130.7	140.6
	Mining	11.9	106.2	107.3	97.9	110.2	118.9	113.4	111.5
	Communications	2.0	122.4	122.4	120.2	115.0	104.7	91.8	89.4
	Transportation	13.3	155.7	176.5	163.1	127.4	85.2	75.0	61.7
	Construction	15.3	216.2	171.3	218.5	253.8	252.9	116.2	132.6
	Services	1.9	300.8	304.7	296.9	281.6	258.7	195.3	177.4
	Trade	8.5	178.4	175.7	166.2	171.5	168.7	142.7	134.1
	- All Industries	100.0	178.2	176.6	175.3	166.1	152.4	117.0	108.4
Quebec	Manufacturing	69.8	240.2	240.7	244.8	217.8	173.9	133.9	113.3
	Lumber products	2.6	135.2	128.3	128.7	130.3	143.9	101.5	93.7
	Pulp and paper	5.5	131.7	129.2	123.7	128.6	124.4	115.9	102.8
	Textile products	12.8	183.7	186.4	187.7	194.1	179.6	161.6	133.7
	Iron and steel	21.9	370.7	373.1	374.4	279.3	185.7	118.1	85.6
	Other manufactures	27.0	267.7	268.4	280.1	222.3	177.0	137.4	123.3
	Logging	4.0	246.0	219.1	208.4	247.3	228.0	119.6	118.9
	Mining	2.4	298.9	309.1	314.0	304.8	294.7	291.8	272.9
	Communications	1.2	102.8	101.3	98.4	102.5	91.5	79.3	75.6
	Transportation	6.9	110.2	105.4	102.5	102.9	96.0	87.9	89.9
	Construction	6.2	86.0	66.2	115.2	109.8	121.1	92.0	158.9
	Services	2.3	187.0	186.2	179.1	168.8	148.5	124.5	123.8
	Trade	7.2	175.9	174.6	162.1	161.7	165.1	150.3	143.1
	- All Industries	100.0	194.3	190.4	197.8	182.8	157.3	123.0	121.0
Ontario	Manufacturing	72.1	211.5	211.6	213.0	203.3	171.6	128.8	111.7
	Lumber products	3.1	104.4	99.5	106.5	98.4	100.0	85.4	78.9
	Pulp and paper	4.8	131.2	131.0	127.3	131.7	125.7	114.6	108.5
	Textile products	7.2	131.4	133.6	135.5	144.0	140.9	130.4	107.6
	Iron and steel	29.5	306.9	309.4	320.0	290.7	223.5	137.3	108.2
	Other manufactures	27.5	221.7	220.3	214.2	207.7	175.9	136.4	125.4
	Logging	1.6	131.8	113.3	93.1	127.1	110.8	103.1	68.1
	Mining	2.9	218.3	219.5	238.5	292.9	313.9	294.6	285.2
	Communications	1.4	97.3	95.8	90.1	93.8	89.9	82.3	78.2
	Transportation	5.8	115.6	113.1	107.7	102.5	95.3	88.4	82.7
	Construction	4.8	93.4	86.8	118.1	111.4	148.2	97.2	94.2
	Services	2.4	226.0	223.5	219.4	205.7	195.7	165.2	162.8
	Trade	9.0	161.0	160.7	152.1	158.7	165.1	146.9	143.5
	- All Industries	100.0	182.1	180.8	182.9	178.5	161.9	126.6	113.6
Prairie	Manufacturing	38.8	193.0	190.2	183.2	171.3	139.2	115.3	105.8
	Lumber products	1.9	153.7	127.3	130.2	140.2	141.0	106.7	110.2
	Pulp and paper	2.1	104.7	101.0	99.7	107.5	106.1	102.2	104.5
	Textile products	2.5	228.4	221.5	228.8	234.6	196.9	155.8	133.3
	Iron and steel	13.7	156.4	158.8	167.5	142.6	110.7	86.4	74.6
	Other manufactures	18.6	294.6	265.2	232.8	224.4	176.3	149.5	139.0
	Logging	.8	90.1	97.3	59.2	110.2	78.3	36.6	33.6
	Mining	6.4	142.8	144.8	135.9	138.9	121.6	106.6	100.0
	Communications	2.4	120.9	118.4	117.8	113.8	110.5	94.8	88.1
	Transportation	18.7	132.5	128.7	122.2	112.3	110.5	101.5	94.4
	Construction	11.7	91.8	78.3	101.3	119.4	130.8	89.5	84.4
	Services	3.6	183.2	180.2	162.4	157.8	162.7	127.6	129.9
	Trade	17.6	139.6	139.4	129.7	131.6	131.8	123.5	120.3
	- All Industries	100.0	145.2	141.0	138.5	137.4	128.3	107.4	101.0
British Columbia	Manufacturing	55.9	267.9	266.1	265.6	227.5	158.5	124.4	107.8
	Lumber products	10.2	127.9	124.7	121.6	143.2	134.4	109.4	96.2
	Pulp and paper	4.2	162.0	159.8	152.0	158.0	148.6	127.5	107.0
	Textile products	.8	209.6	216.1	191.0	198.0	172.4	137.8	119.8
	Iron and steel	28.1	991.8	1004.8	1040.8	709.0	245.7	123.2	85.4
	Other manufactures	12.5	178.7	174.4	168.2	162.4	155.0	140.0	127.7
	Logging	6.9	155.7	156.3	145.6	127.0	121.4	98.4	109.8
	Mining	4.6	92.4	93.3	98.0	108.3	117.7	111.0	106.3
	Communications	2.2	132.4	129.4	137.5	124.6	116.5	111.2	115.6
	Transportation	9.6	124.5	120.1	110.6	96.3	101.5	92.0	94.6
	Construction	7.5	107.2	112.3	170.2	112.3	104.9	79.3	81.5
	Services	3.1	171.5	170.8	158.3	142.4	143.0	128.5	133.8
	Trade	10.2	170.4	168.5	159.5	158.9	158.8	138.0	137.4
	- All Industries	100.0	183.6	183.3	187.6	161.9	134.9	112.0	106.6
B.C.									

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940	June 1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	76.7	233.4	235.1	233.3	199.0	159.5	124.7	107.9
Plant products - edible	2.8	140.8	144.0	136.9	145.2	144.0	135.3	128.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	143.1	144.6	131.5	132.1	123.6	115.0	116.0
Textiles	11.7	166.2	170.0	170.2	178.0	158.9	143.2	121.2
Tobacco and beverages	3.8	172.2	172.7	172.2	175.9	141.6	126.6	117.7
Iron and steel	31.2	363.8	365.7	366.3	266.7	184.0	114.1	85.5
Other manufactures	23.9	222.1	222.4	221.2	174.7	151.8	120.8	109.7
Communications	1.2	72.6	71.2	68.2	71.4	65.0	67.5	64.5
Transportation	4.4	104.4	94.5	91.7	102.2	101.1	92.4	99.5
Construction	2.9	52.8	51.8	63.1	73.1	67.2	45.2	104.3
Trade	11.4	167.8	167.0	155.3	152.7	156.3	145.5	137.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	188.9	188.9	186.8	166.8	141.1	113.5	108.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	78.2	358.7	361.4	375.4	282.9	188.1	129.9	104.7
Leather products	7.5	110.3	112.7	109.8	109.5	107.4	89.4	92.2
Other manufactures	70.7	470.4	473.2	491.7	359.2	224.1	147.5	110.3
Transportation	2.9	84.4	80.5	78.2	74.5	69.0	126.0	97.2
Construction	5.4	142.3	142.8	163.3	136.9	158.9	101.7	314.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	268.1	269.1	276.3	220.0	163.9	125.6	124.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.0	229.4	230.1	226.6	207.1	162.7	121.8	107.2
Plant products - edible	4.8	166.2	165.3	147.3	156.6	149.0	120.0	116.7
Printing and publishing	6.2	156.5	157.6	146.0	151.9	149.5	132.8	125.4
Textiles	7.5	116.1	117.5	123.9	125.8	120.0	107.4	90.4
Iron and steel	25.2	435.8	440.8	437.4	366.1	232.6	130.2	96.4
Other manufactures	31.3	230.2	228.9	225.1	204.3	159.3	122.0	112.3
Communications	1.3	77.1	75.7	72.1	75.4	70.9	69.3	67.4
Transportation	3.6	131.5	128.8	119.5	111.3	103.9	102.3	99.4
Construction	2.2	92.3	91.9	101.3	79.5	135.5	65.2	56.0
Trade	14.2	148.4	148.2	139.9	145.3	147.3	135.7	132.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	197.5	197.7	193.3	179.7	153.3	119.9	109.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.2	170.5	169.2	169.5	157.9	149.9	109.3	101.4
Lumber products	1.9	38.6	41.1	44.8	47.8	60.5	54.3	71.4
Pulp and paper	14.1	127.3	129.1	129.2	125.2	116.4	102.6	98.1
Other manufactures	36.2	247.6	242.7	241.6	219.7	210.7	134.8	114.2
Construction	8.0	113.8	104.7	145.7	165.7	161.4	143.1	118.4
Trade	21.6	190.9	191.1	178.9	172.7	172.4	147.5	143.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.9	163.0	164.7	157.7	150.6	117.9	109.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.9	188.9	189.7	195.3	198.2	165.6	124.7	104.5
Textiles	11.2	101.6	103.6	97.8	108.6	107.5	103.2	82.5
Electrical apparatus	11.3	206.3	209.4	194.5	190.2	161.9	123.5	104.7
Iron and steel	44.2	262.4	255.8	284.8	285.5	213.2	133.6	109.7
Other manufactures	19.2	167.6	162.2	154.8	155.0	151.4	131.9	117.4
Construction	1.9	67.6	66.6	111.0	101.4	152.9	76.7	56.1
Trade	7.5	152.2	152.3	142.6	145.0	151.8	136.4	131.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	178.4	178.9	184.2	185.9	161.9	122.3	104.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	89.9	327.0	327.6	349.9	320.4	258.6	177.5	149.2
Iron and steel	75.3	355.6	358.8	389.3	354.6	282.3	179.5	144.4
Other manufactures	14.6	231.3	222.7	217.4	205.3	181.3	170.6	165.4
Construction	1.8	76.6	72.5	81.1	74.9	68.3	44.9	40.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	288.9	288.4	304.5	279.2	229.9	160.0	136.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	61.8	185.9	183.2	176.4	167.2	134.4	107.1	97.5
Animal products - edible	10.0	316.3	302.4	233.6	187.4	193.5	139.7	134.3
Printing and publishing	4.0	106.8	102.0	98.6	110.4	106.9	108.3	107.8
Textiles	6.7	237.0	229.9	243.4	240.9	201.0	159.6	136.0
Iron and steel	22.2	152.5	153.3	156.9	127.5	111.2	82.3	69.7
Other manufactures	18.9	211.5	209.6	199.0	225.1	140.6	121.2	116.9
Transportation	5.7	88.6	86.6	78.2	75.7	72.5	80.7	76.2
Construction	2.1	45.0	40.7	66.1	65.7	154.7	47.8	32.6
Trade	24.2	118.3	118.4	110.5	113.1	111.6	104.2	102.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	144.3	142.4	136.6	132.8	122.2	99.4	92.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	65.3	431.0	433.2	434.1	332.5	185.4	137.7	116.0
Lumber products	6.7	128.7	123.9	111.9	125.5	131.2	108.0	86.0
Other manufactures	58.6	587.8	584.2	603.8	432.8	211.8	151.9	129.8
Communications	3.0	120.1	117.6	116.5	116.5	108.7	111.0	114.7
Transportation	8.4	112.1	107.4	93.3	79.6	83.7	92.5	97.6
Construction	3.5	79.8	81.0	104.9	99.8	79.2	52.7	42.8
Services	4.3	170.6	169.2	157.5	137.6	137.0	130.0	133.9
Trade	15.6	172.6	171.0	160.1	160.1	160.4	142.4	139.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	243.5	242.9	240.2	197.7	141.9	118.6	109.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Est.
Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of
June 1, 1944

in various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita
Payrolls as at June 1, and May 1, 1944, and

(The latest figures.)

Industries	Employees Reported at June 1, 1944	Aggregate Payrolls at June 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,187,907	38,185,803	32.04	132.8	132.9	133.5	166.7	168.1	163.1
Animal products - edible	48,396	1,350,931	28.1	130.8	124.3	106.9	153.1	150.3	124.6
Fur and products	2,961	88,371	30.01	101.9	103.4	102.9	116.4	114.3	113.4
Leather and products	23,428	657,988	28.14	100.1	101.7	102.6	123.7	127.9	120.9
Boots and shoes	17,355	385,360	22.23	96.4	97.1	96.5	122.1	125.9	119.5
Lumber and its products	65,332	1,775,143	27.17	100.0	98.7	97.0	128.2	125.4	119.0
Rough and dressed lumber	35,036	983,798	28.03	85.7	79.7	85.0	114.1	108.2	107.4
Furniture	11,550	301,334	26.09	112.0	110.2	95.3	122.5	122.9	108.4
Other lumber products	18,606	490,011	26.22	133.6	132.5	133.5	177.5	181.4	161.7
Plant products - edible	49,732	1,301,325	26.14	114.2	113.1	103.2	130.7	131.4	117.0
Pulp and paper products	84,218	2,792,521	33.16	104.9	103.9	100.7	118.6	118.0	109.7
Pulp and paper	37,136	1,367,766	36.93	101.7	98.7	99.9	120.0	116.9	112.5
Paper products	16,278	421,576	25.90	129.4	123.6	113.1	130.5	134.0	119.3
Printing and publishing	30,804	1,003,179	32.57	101.4	101.7	96.2	112.5	113.7	102.3
Rubber products	20,734	671,472	32.39	122.1	121.6	94.1	164.9	167.3	116.1
Textile products	136,391	3,120,031	22.79	98.9	100.2	101.3	118.0	123.7	117.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,313	1,154,235	23.24	92.1	93.6	95.1	114.3	121.7	115.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,267	495,232	22.24	87.5	89.2	95.2	104.1	112.6	112.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,077	282,625	23.40	89.6	91.4	92.2	116.9	124.4	114.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,237	275,742	24.54	101.7	102.6	94.3	133.4	137.2	122.2
Hosiery and knit goods	22,514	471,478	20.94	104.0	104.9	100.3	115.3	119.6	108.1
Garments and personal furnishings	49,359	1,121,795	22.73	102.4	103.5	107.9	121.9	126.3	123.7
Other textile products	16,205	392,523	24.22	101.9	104.3	102.1	119.2	125.7	118.0
Tobacco	10,354	241,405	23.32	117.3	122.2	123.0	151.6	157.2	138.5
Beverages	13,113	456,435	34.31	117.4	114.9	103.0	138.2	134.6	118.9
Chemicals and allied products	74,185	2,564,959	31.98	169.3	167.8	192.7	201.3	202.6	223.9
Clay, glass and stone products	15,837	481,328	30.78	102.5	102.5	98.6	128.9	129.7	120.8
Electric light and power	17,822	663,733	37.24	93.4	90.5	93.6	107.9	105.1	103.6
Electrical apparatus	49,294	1,554,198	32.12	154.3	154.8	139.0	182.1	189.1	165.8
Iron and steel products	451,551	17,024,448	37.70	166.2	167.9	171.5	209.0	210.3	209.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,988	1,255,408	36.94	117.4	118.0	124.2	136.9	138.0	137.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,612	822,660	34.83	98.0	98.8	109.9	115.4	121.4	128.1
Agricultural implements	10,016	350,728	35.02	113.2	115.8	124.4	154.2	157.9	148.2
Land vehicles & aircraft	191,076	7,406,037	38.76	168.2	169.9	158.7	208.8	203.4	189.9
Automobiles and parts	41,429	1,783,469	43.05	110.2	111.7	119.6	129.0	112.3	156.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	71,060	2,794,085	39.32	386.4	393.0	360.9	484.0	501.9	509.6
Heating appliances	5,248	163,160	31.09	103.6	103.7	105.7	121.8	127.7	117.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	23,485	927,921	39.51	145.5	145.1	140.1	186.5	183.1	176.0
Foundry and machine shop products	12,303	454,649	36.95	112.0	115.2	112.8	155.8	164.7	144.6
Other iron and steel products	80,757	2,849,800	35.29	176.7	178.5	209.1	229.3	239.3	269.1
Non-ferrous metal products	65,403	2,277,806	34.83	154.9	155.0	164.8	190.4	194.5	199.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,252	618,980	38.09	117.6	115.5	114.1	134.9	133.9	127.9
Miscellaneous	21,844	684,129	31.61	169.5	169.3	167.4	243.9	245.5	222.3
LOGGING	52,600	1,383,791	26.31	111.1	102.6	92.8	149.2	151.7	117.2
MINING	71,794	2,688,386	37.45	86.3	87.7	88.1	102.5	109.1	101.9
Coal	28,066	922,405	35.39	103.6	106.0	97.3	144.1	160.5	127.6
Metallic ores	34,892	1,411,166	40.44	73.4	76.1	81.5	82.3	86.6	89.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,836	354,815	32.74	100.7	97.3	98.1	132.8	129.8	118.9
COMMUNICATIONS	28,800	900,653	31.27	110.9	109.2	106.6	128.0	124.8	115.5
Telegraphs	7,391	214,468	29.02	111.5	111.0	113.9	128.3	127.2	129.8
Telephones	21,409	686,185	32.05	110.7	108.6	104.1	127.9	124.0	111.0
TRANSPORTATION	154,737	5,712,657	36.92	123.4	121.9	115.7	145.0	142.7	131.6
Street railways and cartage	45,538	1,516,392	33.30	126.6	124.2	113.7	145.8	145.4	129.6
Steam railways	84,434	3,405,749	40.54	123.0	121.9	118.7	141.1	141.0	131.4
Shipping and stevedoring	24,765	790,516	31.92	117.7	116.2	108.3	145.7	145.2	136.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	127,756	3,714,903	29.02	72.6	62.5	90.5	92.5	81.5	117.5
Building	37,645	1,270,707	33.76	61.1	59.5	111.3	71.5	71.4	134.7
Highway	52,229	1,379,905	26.42	73.3	55.4	72.8	98.8	76.8	91.8
Railway	37,882	1,064,291	28.09	87.3	78.2	89.9	126.8	110.5	124.3
SERVICES	45,934	890,963	19.40	118.5	117.4	112.5	140.9	141.9	130.1
Hotels and restaurants	28,947	540,087	18.66	122.1	120.9	115.0	151.7	153.3	140.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,987	350,896	20.66	112.5	112.0	108.1	127.1	127.1	117.7
TRADE	171,962	4,533,117	26.36	102.9	102.3	96.0	115.7	115.3	106.4
Retail	128,712	3,109,794	24.16	102.4	101.9	95.9	114.9	114.2	105.8
Wholesale	43,250	1,423,323	32.91	104.8	104.3	96.8	117.4	117.6	107.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,821,490	57,950,073	31.81	118.1	116.5	118.5	146.0	146.2	143.4
FINANCE	64,748	2,116,281	32.68	108.0	108.0	105.6	122.6	122.3	114.0
Banks and trust companies	37,665	1,069,726	28.40	116.6	116.7	113.8	126.9	126.9	119.5
Brokerage and stock market operations	1,687	85,083	37.39	110.5	110.4	90.8	135.4	126.9	104.6
Insurance	25,398	983,472	38.72	97.1	97.1	96.3	117.5	117.3	108.9
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,886,238	60,066,354	31.84	117.6	116.1	117.9	145.1	145.2	142.1

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments, in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1944, and June 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	59,385	1,905,390	32.09	139.5	140.9	136.5	194.8	200.9	181.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	6,162	145,180	23.56	120.1	113.4	106.3	164.9	160.8	123.6
	Pulp and paper	5,359	177,386	33.10	103.0	104.3	106.8	130.0	131.0	128.2
	Iron and steel	31,509	1,174,440	37.27	190.7	196.7	188.1	261.8	274.5	247.7
	Logging	4,366	99,119	22.70	76.0	75.9	76.8	111.3	128.3	109.2
	Mining	16,029	525,194	32.77	89.3	90.2	82.3	127.9	150.7	109.3
	Transportation	18,018	610,036	35.86	182.7	207.2	191.4	215.7	251.8	251.0
	Construction	20,657	542,685	26.27	85.5	67.7	86.4	118.3	101.4	112.0
	Trade	11,488	275,289	23.96	105.7	104.1	98.5	124.4	124.3	107.9
	Maritimes - All Industries	135,214	4,070,663	30.11	114.6	115.9	115.0	161.5	169.5	152.2
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	401,076	12,565,826	30.83	138.1	138.4	140.8	178.0	180.1	175.5
	Lumber products	15,235	373,207	24.50	94.0	89.2	89.4	139.6	134.8	123.0
	Pulp and paper	31,514	1,041,205	33.04	105.9	103.9	99.4	121.7	119.2	107.8
	Textile products	73,291	1,611,768	21.99	102.3	103.8	104.5	121.0	127.6	120.9
	Chemicals	41,983	1,312,119	31.25	147.2	192.8	214.9	229.3	251.7	249.2
	Iron and steel	125,999	4,707,862	37.56	192.8	194.0	194.7	243.6	243.4	239.1
	Logging	22,944	469,251	20.45	107.9	96.1	91.4	160.5	164.0	105.6
	Mining	13,775	478,182	34.71	101.4	104.9	106.5	114.1	120.6	116.1
	Communications	7,229	246,640	34.12	112.3	110.7	107.5	122.8	119.7	109.4
	Transportation	59,583	1,452,271	56.18	114.8	109.8	106.8	132.9	128.5	121.5
	Construction	35,481	950,207	26.78	71.0	54.7	95.1	86.6	69.0	114.9
	Services	13,089	258,105	19.72	125.9	125.4	120.6	152.7	154.3	144.2
	Trade	41,581	1,106,957	26.62	118.5	105.8	98.2	117.4	116.7	107.9
	Quebec - All Industries	574,758	17,507,439	30.11	123.5	121.0	125.7	155.3	154.7	153.1
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	534,664	18,062,042	33.78	123.3	127.3	124.1	151.9	152.2	148.3
	Lumber products	22,552	585,497	25.96	102.1	99.5	106.5	128.3	123.9	126.7
	Plant products - edible	26,600	678,456	25.51	116.0	113.2	103.7	126.6	126.8	116.0
	Pulp and paper	35,881	1,180,148	32.89	104.4	104.2	101.3	114.9	115.6	109.8
	Textile products	55,232	1,293,947	24.31	93.3	94.8	96.2	113.2	118.2	112.2
	Chemicals	26,493	873,069	32.95	132.9	131.6	161.7	159.7	160.3	188.1
	Electrical apparatus	31,034	994,805	32.06	142.4	142.2	127.9	165.9	167.2	147.3
	Iron and steel	218,827	8,589,627	38.25	137.9	139.0	143.8	171.1	170.2	171.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	35,255	1,172,698	35.26	135.5	135.4	137.0	177.0	178.9	174.5
	Logging	11,947	259,107	21.69	119.0	102.3	94.9	144.9	132.6	108.9
	Mining	21,553	859,247	40.24	69.5	69.9	76.0	79.5	81.7	87.0
	Communications	10,612	345,479	32.56	108.2	106.6	100.2	129.0	126.0	111.5
	Transportation	43,467	1,614,145	37.13	121.3	118.7	113.6	136.6	134.6	124.2
	Construction	35,451	1,090,566	30.78	63.0	58.8	79.7	77.3	71.2	101.3
	Services	17,821	343,775	19.29	115.5	114.2	112.1	136.3	136.3	127.5
	Trade	66,520	1,752,750	26.35	97.5	97.3	92.1	109.3	109.1	103.0
	Ontario - All Industries	741,815	24,327,111	32.79	112.5	111.7	115.0	136.1	135.2	134.0
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	77,034	2,391,241	31.04	138.6	136.6	131.6	164.8	164.9	152.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	15,681	447,687	28.55	178.1	168.4	130.3	195.7	191.4	142.7
	Lumber products	5,835	105,198	26.92	94.8	90.3	92.3	119.2	111.8	113.7
	Plant products - edible	5,729	157,453	27.49	132.7	134.4	118.5	142.9	143.6	124.7
	Textile products	4,939	99,827	20.21	116.0	112.5	116.2	128.3	135.7	122.7
	Iron and steel	27,152	948,512	34.93	141.3	143.5	151.3	182.2	185.6	185.4
	Mining	12,722	517,257	40.66	117.4	119.1	111.8	142.6	144.9	133.5
	Communications	4,642	129,572	27.91	109.4	107.1	105.6	118.4	117.6	111.2
	Transportation	37,189	1,454,098	39.10	119.9	116.5	110.6	139.4	136.2	122.6
	Construction	23,284	692,568	29.74	70.2	59.2	77.4	95.3	79.1	99.1
	Services	7,195	132,903	18.47	112.8	110.8	99.8	127.4	129.2	114.7
	Trade	34,884	951,766	26.71	105.9	105.8	99.4	117.9	118.1	107.5
	Prairies - All Industries	198,514	6,282,556	31.65	113.2	109.9	106.0	136.4	133.5	126.2
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	95,750	3,401,104	35.52	169.0	167.9	167.6	212.0	217.6	217.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	4,844	160,240	33.06	102.2	97.3	108.3	128.6	124.4	115.5
	Lumber products	17,550	568,061	32.37	95.2	92.8	90.5	116.8	117.7	109.6
	Plant products - edible	4,626	128,225	27.72	125.2	116.6	168.2	156.0	149.0	128.7
	Pulp and paper	7,287	258,898	35.53	109.0	107.5	102.3	121.4	121.5	107.9
	Iron and steel	48,064	1,824,012	37.95	403.7	408.0	423.6	514.9	538.7	579.2
	Non-ferrous metal products	4,540	167,938	38.99	102.8	105.8	104.7	112.7	116.4	116.2
	Logging	11,779	525,563	44.43	128.3	128.7	119.9	150.8	154.4	133.5
	Mining	7,915	308,506	38.98	78.5	79.3	83.3	88.2	93.9	90.3
	Transportation	16,480	602,057	36.53	122.7	118.3	109.0	150.9	144.4	153.5
	Construction	12,905	458,877	34.01	102.2	107.1	162.2	136.9	143.4	247.5
	Services	5,194	115,957	21.94	119.9	119.4	110.7	148.5	149.0	128.8
	Trade	17,489	466,555	26.67	107.3	106.1	100.4	129.2	127.9	114.7
	B.C. - All Industries	171,189	5,962,504	34.85	136.1	135.9	139.1	166.7	171.5	176.2

Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1944, and June 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at June 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1944	May 1 1944	June 1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	223,115	7,157,515	32.09	146.5	147.4	146.5	135.7	137.5	130.6
Plant products - edible	8,224	228,701	27.81	97.8	100.0	95.1	125.0	126.1	110.4
Pulp and paper	9,558	289,824	30.32	115.8	117.0	106.4	125.4	127.7	108.8
Textiles	33,862	781,827	25.09	104.6	107.0	107.1	122.6	123.0	120.2
Tobacco	6,672	162,192	24.31	114.9	117.8	125.8	160.7	163.5	145.4
Iron and steel	90,825	3,397,049	37.55	197.7	198.8	189.1	245.2	245.8	243.6
Communications	3,559	145,705	40.94	111.7	109.5	104.9	123.5	120.2	110.6
Transportation	12,713	429,279	35.39	103.5	93.5	90.7	124.1	114.4	107.1
Construction	8,550	266,350	31.29	78.6	77.1	95.9	94.8	94.7	103.5
Services	9,988	206,208	20.65	127.8	127.2	115.5	156.1	157.1	159.0
Trade	33,083	902,851	27.31	107.4	106.8	99.4	117.7	116.8	109.9
Montreal - All Industries	291,045	9,109,995	31.30	133.8	133.9	132.4	164.5	166.1	160.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	50,322	977,523	32.24	190.7	192.1	199.6	286.4	274.4	255.5
Chemicals	9,958	291,587	29.34	229.0	251.2	292.7	378.1	393.5	459.5
Iron and steel	10,034	459,542	45.81	400.2	408.7	345.1	595.0	522.5	595.5
Transportation	1,124	53,802	30.07	122.5	116.7	113.5	140.9	141.5	125.4
Construction	2,081	58,109	27.92	90.1	90.4	105.4	140.7	137.7	144.1
Services	1,370	22,494	16.42	125.0	124.5	114.6	148.5	152.1	151.8
Trade	5,565	84,844	25.80	112.9	111.8	100.6	134.1	132.9	108.8
Quebec - All Industries	58,771	1,186,541	30.30	168.6	164.2	169.8	241.7	231.7	214.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	191,355	6,450,146	33.71	141.0	141.4	139.3	174.6	179.8	167.2
Plant products - edible	12,249	293,507	25.98	111.5	110.9	98.9	112.0	116.2	105.0
Pulp and paper	15,860	515,555	32.49	104.7	105.4	97.7	115.5	117.0	104.4
Textiles	19,069	499,495	26.19	96.8	97.9	103.3	119.5	125.5	121.6
Chemicals	12,997	409,497	31.51	166.8	165.6	190.5	200.9	199.2	220.8
Electrical apparatus	14,808	470,358	31.76	158.0	157.5	145.4	180.5	182.8	161.1
Iron and steel	64,243	2,444,535	38.05	187.4	189.4	189.0	245.8	256.2	254.9
Communications	3,228	127,534	39.51	108.7	106.2	101.7	124.7	122.5	112.2
Transportation	9,215	305,811	33.19	126.6	124.0	115.0	139.4	140.5	129.8
Construction	5,623	201,788	35.89	68.1	67.8	73.1	73.9	78.4	82.0
Services	9,369	191,313	20.42	119.9	108.8	114.3	140.8	141.5	127.7
Trade	36,219	1,008,961	27.86	100.7	100.6	95.0	110.8	110.1	105.5
Toronto - All Industries	255,107	8,290,079	32.50	128.2	129.0	126.1	155.3	159.3	149.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,545	355,408	31.55	113.7	112.9	113.1	145.0	141.0	144.1
Pulp and paper	3,074	97,675	31.77	109.4	110.9	111.0	121.5	120.1	117.0
Iron and steel	3,701	127,178	34.58	110.6	108.0	102.2	168.9	164.5	154.8
Construction	1,737	48,575	27.96	70.5	64.9	90.5	84.4	78.1	107.4
Services	2,210	56,763	16.63	123.6	125.2	117.6	149.9	149.9	144.1
Trade	4,693	108,616	23.14	110.7	110.8	105.9	122.6	121.9	112.5
Ottawa - All Industries	21,740	606,979	27.92	109.5	108.2	109.4	152.1	150.0	126.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,211	1,681,564	33.49	114.1	114.6	118.2	155.8	141.2	156.1
Textiles	6,548	149,608	22.85	94.5	96.4	91.0	108.0	113.5	105.0
Electrical apparatus	6,636	222,076	33.47	127.4	129.3	120.1	161.1	170.5	145.8
Iron and steel	25,816	968,437	37.51	118.4	120.0	133.8	159.9	146.1	148.9
Construction	1,096	39,515	35.87	44.2	45.6	72.6	60.0	60.1	95.0
Trade	4,398	113,240	25.81	100.5	100.5	95.9	111.7	111.6	101.4
Hamilton - All Industries	58,439	1,909,718	32.83	110.2	110.8	113.8	150.3	155.5	151.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	35,353	1,570,206	44.42	126.5	126.7	138.3	147.2	119.1	148.7
Iron and steel	29,618	1,374,709	46.41	125.9	127.1	137.9	145.8	116.3	152.2
Construction	714	26,808	37.55	112.2	106.1	118.7	142.5	134.9	146.3
Trade	1,554	42,134	27.47	118.4	115.7	98.0	111.9	108.9	100.9
Windsor - All Industries	39,338	1,637,191	41.14	125.7	126.4	138.4	147.3	120.3	147.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37,572	1,124,654	29.93	138.3	138.3	151.8	164.0	164.8	160.4
Animal products - edible	6,047	179,443	29.67	185.5	156.3	120.7	186.6	179.9	137.3
Textiles	4,079	79,692	19.54	117.9	114.4	121.1	123.2	128.9	121.3
Chemicals	3,223	100,093	31.06	565.0	508.5	480.8	671.6	659.9	618.4
Iron and steel	15,512	460,847	34.11	137.1	137.9	141.1	174.2	179.0	170.9
Communications	1,243	34,052	27.40	98.8	94.6	95.9	98.5	96.0	96.2
Transportation	3,482	113,119	32.49	122.2	119.4	107.9	155.4	155.7	120.8
Construction	1,267	43,356	34.20	29.1	26.5	42.7	32.9	30.6	44.0
Services	2,492	44,435	17.93	125.4	124.1	109.2	140.8	141.9	120.6
Trade	14,729	401,249	27.24	106.0	106.1	99.0	119.0	118.3	108.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	60,810	1,751,471	28.97	118.1	116.5	111.3	154.9	155.0	124.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	58,986	2,037,530	35.75	252.5	253.7	254.1	297.5	308.9	318.7
Lumber products	5,816	185,724	31.93	98.1	94.4	85.3	115.1	115.3	99.5
Iron and steel	58,097	1,451,754	37.58	461.3	468.6	494.2	583.5	615.3	669.1
Communications	2,570	76,280	29.68	110.5	108.2	107.2	155.7	121.7	118.5
Transportation	7,297	252,842	34.65	153.9	128.3	111.5	150.1	141.0	150.0
Construction	3,085	111,546	36.16	100.8	102.3	132.4	129.0	132.5	160.4
Services	3,728	83,205	22.32	124.5	123.5	115.0	153.1	155.6	152.6
Trade	15,589	371,751	27.36	107.5	106.6	99.8	150.3	129.2	115.4
Vancouver - All Industries	87,261	2,935,575	33.62	171.6	171.2	169.5	220.7	224.9	225.2

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72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in June

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Sept. 8, 1944

72-002

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1944.

Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.E. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In conformity with the movement almost invariably indicated at July 1 in the years since 1920, there was a considerable expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of July, 1944, when the 14,668 co-operating employers showed an increase of 31,205 men and women, bringing their staffs to 1,853,618.1/ This gain of 1.7 p.c. exceeds that reported at the same date last summer, but is otherwise the smallest advance at July 1 in the period of the war; although the number added to the working forces was above the average for the beginning of July in pre-war years, the percentage gain was below-normal.

The latest increase raised the index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, from 180.5 at June 1, to 183.5 at July 1; it was then fractionally less than that of 183.7 reported at the same date of last year, the maximum for July 1. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the index showed a slight decline, falling from 180.5 at June 1, to 180.0 at the date under review.

1/ The geographical distribution of employment and payrolls is a matter of very considerable interest during the war, and will be equally important in the post-war period. In order that additional information may be available to those studying labour and industrial problems, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been instructed to segregate monthly statistics for the cities having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 at the date of the 1941 Census; these will supplement the provincial data, and those prepared monthly for many years for the eight largest industrial centres in the Dominion, whose populations exceed 100,000.

The present bulletin contains the first published material for the following cities; Halifax, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, London, Kitchener, (including Waterloo), Fort William and Port Arthur (taken as a unit), Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria. Preliminary data for these centres as at July 1 are contained in Table 10, which also gives index numbers of employment and payrolls as at May 1 and June 1, 1944.

Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1944 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together With Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1944, with Comparative Figures for July 1, 1943, Where Available, (June 1, 1943=100)
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at July 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of									
			Weekly Earnings at		Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls							
			July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1944			
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	142,776	4,800,180	30.12	30.10	28.53	24.50	123.2	114.6	121.2	116.3	170.3	161.5	159.4	135.0
Prince Edward Island	2,819	74,429	26.40	24.14	21.65	127.6	124.7	104.9	109.2	159.8	155.0	119.5	111.4	
Nova Scotia	85,215	2,727,329	32.01	30.10	24.94	122.4	117.6	121.0	118.9	174.5	167.1	163.0	135.4	
New Brunswick	54,742	1,498,392	27.37	26.26	23.92	124.9	115.9	122.9	113.4	163.7	152.4	155.2	135.4	
Quebec	577,823	17,282,357	29.91	28.81	26.62	124.2	123.5	126.3	118.9	155.2	155.3	153.1	125.1	
Ontario	754,939	24,672,855	32.62	32.77	30.12	114.3	116.5	114.2	111.9	137.9	136.1	136.1	125.1	
Prairie Provinces	202,073	6,408,958	31.56	30.80	23.56	115.7	113.2	110.4	108.7	139.1	136.4	129.5	119.5	
Manitoba	94,662	2,928,985	30.94	30.25	28.47	115.5	113.6	110.9	108.5	134.8	132.3	126.8	117.5	
Saskatchewan	40,400	1,230,205	30.45	30.34	27.52	112.4	108.6	106.4	103.3	136.0	132.0	126.8	114.4	
Alberta	68,011	2,249,768	33.08	31.67	29.34	117.8	115.5	112.1	112.2	146.9	143.1	134.7	125.6	
British Columbia	175,007	6,119,561	34.97	34.80	35.48	139.1	136.1	142.5	124.5	172.9	168.7	160.7	144.4	
CANADA	1,853,618	58,783,879	31.71	31.80	30.97	120.0	118.1	120.1	114.9	148.1	146.0	145.5	129.5	
(b) Cities														
Halifax	24,037	741,463	30.85	30.67	-	153.9	154.3	-	-	215.9	215.2	-	-	
St. John	12,705	352,072	27.71	28.10	-	126.5	129.6	-	-	167.6	174.7	-	-	
Montreal	289,973	9,001,656	31.04	31.29	27.84	133.3	133.9	133.1	119.2	162.3	164.3	159.3	134.5	
Quebec City	39,150	1,148,456	29.53	30.60	22.20	105.0	103.6	169.6	185.0	233.7	241.7	216.8	147.1	
Sherbrooke	8,494	206,756	24.34	24.78	-	105.4	104.4	-	-	122.6	123.6	-	-	
Trois Rivières	8,659	237,556	27.45	27.96	-	112.5	106.7	-	-	133.5	129.0	-	-	
Toronto	258,079	9,371,455	32.44	32.50	29.64	130.3	128.2	127.1	118.5	157.2	155.8	151.8	133.2	
Ottawa	22,171	619,458	27.94	27.86	25.48	111.6	109.7	111.7	106.4	134.8	132.1	130.6	116.9	
Hamilton	60,278	1,966,135	32.62	32.61	31.54	113.5	110.4	115.1	116.6	154.7	130.9	135.7	134.2	
Windsor	39,356	1,714,127	43.55	42.01	39.64	125.5	125.7	132.1	124.9	143.9	142.6	146.0	130.6	
Kitchener-Waterloo	14,247	405,933	28.49	29.10	-	107.1	106.9	-	-	135.0	137.6	-	-	
London	20,060	592,899	29.56	29.14	-	123.3	121.8	-	-	146.3	142.4	-	-	
Port William-Port Arthur	15,597	582,127	37.32	38.60	-	115.3	113.7	-	-	158.8	161.9	-	-	
Winnipeg	60,608	1,739,360	28.70	28.97	26.86	101.4	118.1	114.3	108.8	136.2	134.9	127.8	116.2	
Regina	9,864	266,105	26.98	26.97	-	113.6	113.5	-	-	130.1	130.0	-	-	
Saskatoon	5,568	144,777	26.00	25.72	-	124.6	123.6	-	-	142.5	139.7	-	-	
Saskatoon	16,364	499,208	30.51	30.29	-	117.2	115.4	-	-	139.8	136.7	-	-	
Calgary	16,781	495,715	29.52	29.48	-	134.0	133.1	-	-	162.7	161.5	-	-	
Edmonton	88,532	3,000,361	33.89	34.28	30.89	174.2	171.6	172.8	147.8	224.6	219.2	228.7	178.3	
Vancouver	13,700	455,945	33.28	32.67	-	168.8	166.0	-	-	226.2	218.3	-	-	
Victoria														
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,182,364	38,354,728	32.44	31.62	29.16	134.4	132.8	134.8	124.7	167.7	166.7	164.7	141.7	
Durable Goods 1/	651,586	23,132,597	35.50	34.75	32.50	152.5	151.5	156.7	135.2	193.2	193.3	157.7	128.2	
Non-Durable Goods	512,231	14,533,147	28.37	27.24	25.34	118.1	116.0	114.8	115.3	141.3	139.4	132.6	105.3	
Electric Light and Power	18,547	688,984	37.15	37.24	35.86	97.2	93.4	96.0	99.9	112.0	107.9	106.0	124.4	
Logging	52,437	1,402,657	26.75	26.31	26.09	110.8	111.1	93.6	107.3	151.2	149.2	125.5	105.1	
Mining	71,892	2,708,225	37.67	36.51	33.20	86.4	86.3	86.3	98.3	103.3	102.5	102.5	105.1	
Communications	29,486	896,772	30.41	28.89	27.82	113.2	110.9	107.8	108.7	127.2	127.3	114.9	111.6	
Transportation	157,294	5,748,150	36.54	35.66	34.40	125.4	123.4	118.1	109.0	143.8	142.8	118.4	116.2	
Construction and Maintenance	139,820	4,162,680	29.77	29.71	25.99	79.4	72.6	95.8	98.7	103.6	92.5	125.1	116.2	
Services	47,546	912,689	19.28	19.59	18.64	17.27	118.3	112.9	108.1	143.9	140.7	117.0	104.6	
Trade	172,979	4,597,778	26.58	25.56	24.32	102.8	102.9	96.6	97.4	117.2	115.7	107.7	104.6	
Other	1,853,618	58,783,879	31.71	31.80	30.97	120.0	118.1	120.1	114.9	148.1	146.0	145.5	129.5	
FINANCE	64,962	2,126,517	32.73	31.47	30.11	108.3	108.0	105.6	105.4	123.1	122.6	115.4	110.2	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,918,580	60,910,396	31.75	30.99	28.55	119.5	117.6	119.5	114.5	147.0	145.1	144.3	128.7	

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.
At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- May 1, 143.6; June 1, 143.6 and July 1, 144.0; at July 1, 1943, the index was 136.4.

The manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries shared in the expansion indicated at July 1, as compared with June 1. The increase of 13,939 persons, or 1.2 p.c. in manufacturing was above-normal for the beginning of July in the experience of the years since 1920. There were also considerable additions to the staffs in construction and transportation, together with smaller gains in mining, communications, services and trade. Except in communications, the percentage advances in the non-manufacturing industries were somewhat smaller than usual for July 1.

A comparison with the figures for the beginning of July of last year shows little general change in manufacturing. Mining was somewhat quieter, and there was a considerable decline in construction. On the other hand, greater activity was indicated in the remaining non-manufacturing industries - logging, communications, transportation, services and trade. In the last two, it is probable that the increase is partly due to the employment of larger numbers of part-time workers.

Payrolls.- The expansion in industrial employment at the first of July was accompanied by a rise in the weekly salaries and wages distributed in the eight leading industries; these advanced from \$57,960,556 in the last report, to \$58,783,879 at the date under review, or by 1.4 p.c. Various circumstances combined to produce the relatively smaller gain in the payrolls than in employment, notably the general observance of the Dominion Day holiday, which fell on Saturday, thus coming within the pay period reported by many employers; in Quebec, the widespread observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day as a holiday was likewise an important factor, as was also the fact that the reported increases in employment in many cases took place in the industries in which earnings are usually below the general average. The occurrence of Dominion Day and St. Jean Baptiste Day at the week-end probably resulted in their more general observance, and in less overtime work, than has been the case in the other years for which statistics of payrolls are available. The weekly average per employee was \$31.71, nine cents lower than at the beginning of June, but 74 cents higher than at July 1, 1943. The July 1, 1942, figure had been \$28.49, and that at July 1, 1941, \$25.49. The latest average is the lowest since that for Jan. 1, 1944, but is otherwise the highest in the record of just over three years.

The table on page 2 summarises the July 1 statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading cities; comparisons with June 1, 1944, and July 1, 1943, and 1942, are also given where these are available. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which payroll data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 20 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of those workers are higher by 48.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, amounted to 19.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 47 p.c. The explanation previously given for the greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In an important number of cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

As has previously been pointed out, the influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories,

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of	
Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
	1	9	4	1	9	4	2
Jan. 1	100.0	25.25	25.25	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	26.13
Feb. 1	102.9	25.49	25.49	Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65
Mar. 1	105.0	25.69	25.69	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92
Apr. 1	106.4	26.04	26.04	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41
May 1	108.4	26.37	26.37	May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59
June 1	109.6	27.02	27.02	June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20
July 1	110.4	27.32	27.32	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49
Aug. 1	106.9	25.69	25.69	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62
Sept. 1	108.4	26.04	26.04	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	28.29
Oct. 1	113.3	26.37	26.37	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51
Nov. 1	109.6	27.02	27.02	Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.31
Dec. 1	110.4	27.32	27.32	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06
	1	9	4	1	9	4	4
Jan. 1	120.1	27.32	27.32	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	29.69
Feb. 1	118.5	26.95	26.95	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76
Mar. 1	113.7	30.72	30.72	Mar. 1	118.2	149.1	32.27
Apr. 1	118.1	31.14	31.14	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.37
May 1	116.5	30.59	30.59	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26
June 1	118.5	30.93	30.93	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80
July 1	120.1	30.97	30.97	July 1	120.0	148.1	31.71
Aug. 1	121.6	31.06	31.06	Aug. 1			
Sept. 1	121.8	31.30	31.30	Sept. 1			
Oct. 1	122.7	31.53	31.53	Oct. 1			
Nov. 1	123.4	31.80	31.80	Nov. 1			
Dec. 1	124.6	31.61	31.61	Dec. 1			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

in which the rate of acceleration during the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 34.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls has advanced by 87.7 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

The growth in employment and payrolls in the durable manufactured goods division has been outstandingly large in the months for which data are available; in this class, the index of employment shows a gain of 52.5 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 93.2 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed between June 1, 1941, and July 1, 1944. In the non-durable goods, the index number of employment at the date under review was higher by 18.1 p.c. than that indicated at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 41.3 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at June 1 and July 1, 1944, and July 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

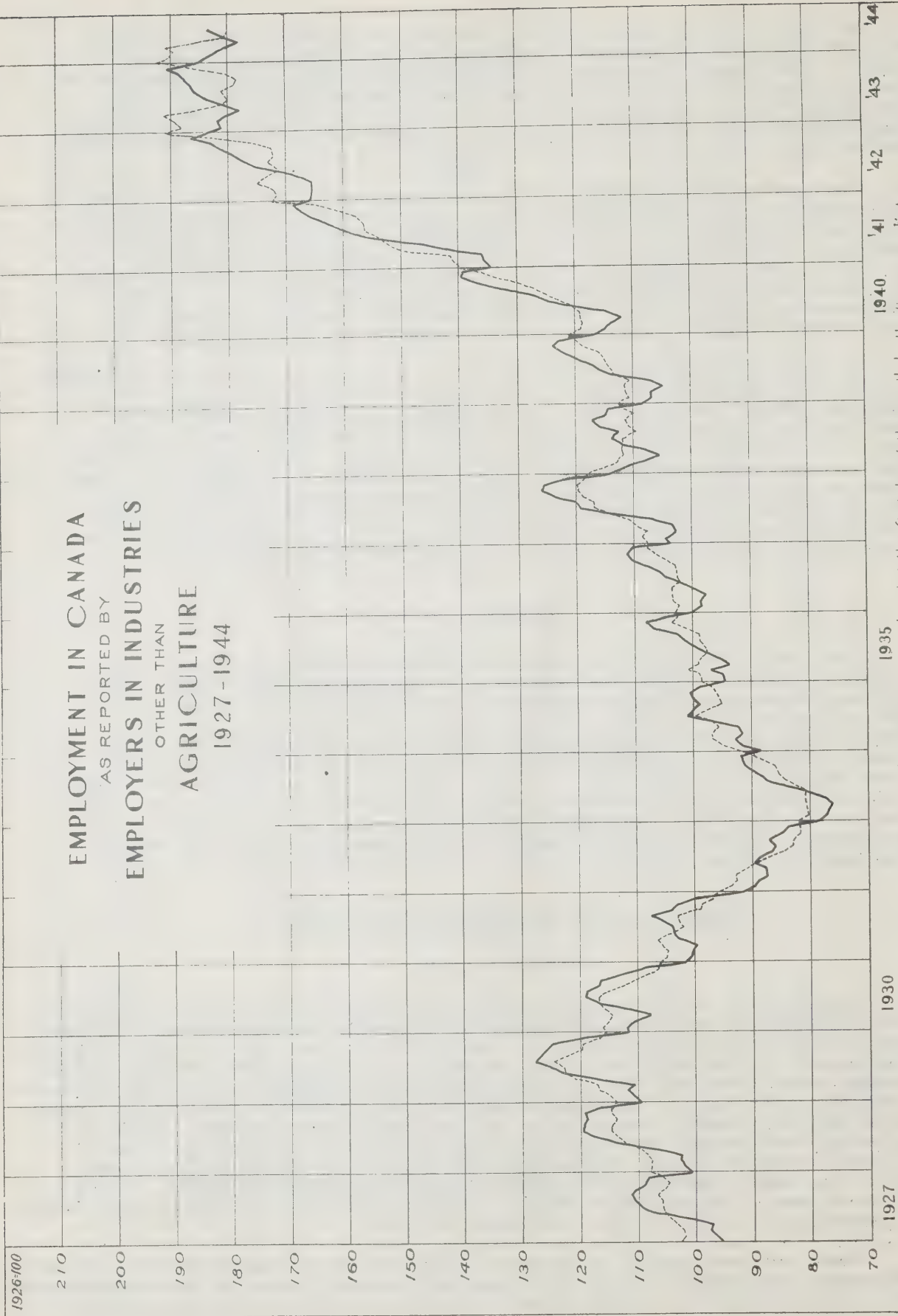
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.— Reversing the movement indicated in the last four monthly surveys of employment, there was an important expansion in manufacturing at the beginning of July, when the gain was decidedly above-normal for the time of year; it also exceeded the increase indicated at July 1, 1943, although it was smaller than at that date in either 1942 or 1941. Data were compiled from 8,143 factories with 1,182,364 employees, as compared with 1,168,425 in their last report. This increase of 13,939 persons, or 1.2 p.c., raised the index from 223.1 at June 1, to 225.8 at the date under review, when it was fractionally lower than the July 1, 1943, index of 226.5. Reflecting the greater-than-average improvement recorded in the latest survey, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 218.9 at June 1, to 221.2 at July 1. This is the first increase since Jan. 1 in the seasonally-corrected index for manufacturing.

Continued and greater gains were indicated at the beginning of July in the non-durable manufactured goods divisions; the general trend in the durable goods group was also favourable. In the former, the co-operating firms reported the

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1927-1944



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

addition of 8,674 men and women, while in the latter, the number taken on was 4,540. The most noteworthy advances were those of a seasonal character in the food and lumber industries. Smaller but nevertheless important increases were also recorded in the pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel, petroleum, electrical apparatus, and some other branches of manufacturing, and in central electric stations. Within the iron and steel division, the agricultural implement, crude, rolled and forged and shipbuilding groups showed improvement, but aircraft and firearm plants were slacker. Activity in non-ferrous metal and textile factories also showed considerable curtailment, that in the latter being seasonal in character.

Payrolls.- The sum of \$38,354,728 was expended at July 1 by the co-operating manufacturers, in payment of services rendered in the week preceding; this figure exceeded by 0.6 p.c. that of \$38,137,105 indicated at June 1. The average per employee fell from \$32.84 at June 1, to \$32.44 at July 1, as compared with \$31.62 at the beginning of July, 1943, and \$29.16 at the same date in 1942. The latest figure was affected by the widespread observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day as a holiday in Quebec, together with general losses in working time at the Dominion Day week-end. As already stated, the fact that the latter holiday fell on a Saturday, resulted in a greater loss of working time, and less overtime work, than had been the case at July 1 in earlier years of the payroll record.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 167.7; this was slightly higher than the June 1 figure of 166.7, also exceeding that of 164.7 at July 1 of last year. The increase in the latter comparison was accompanied by a fractional decline in the index of employment.

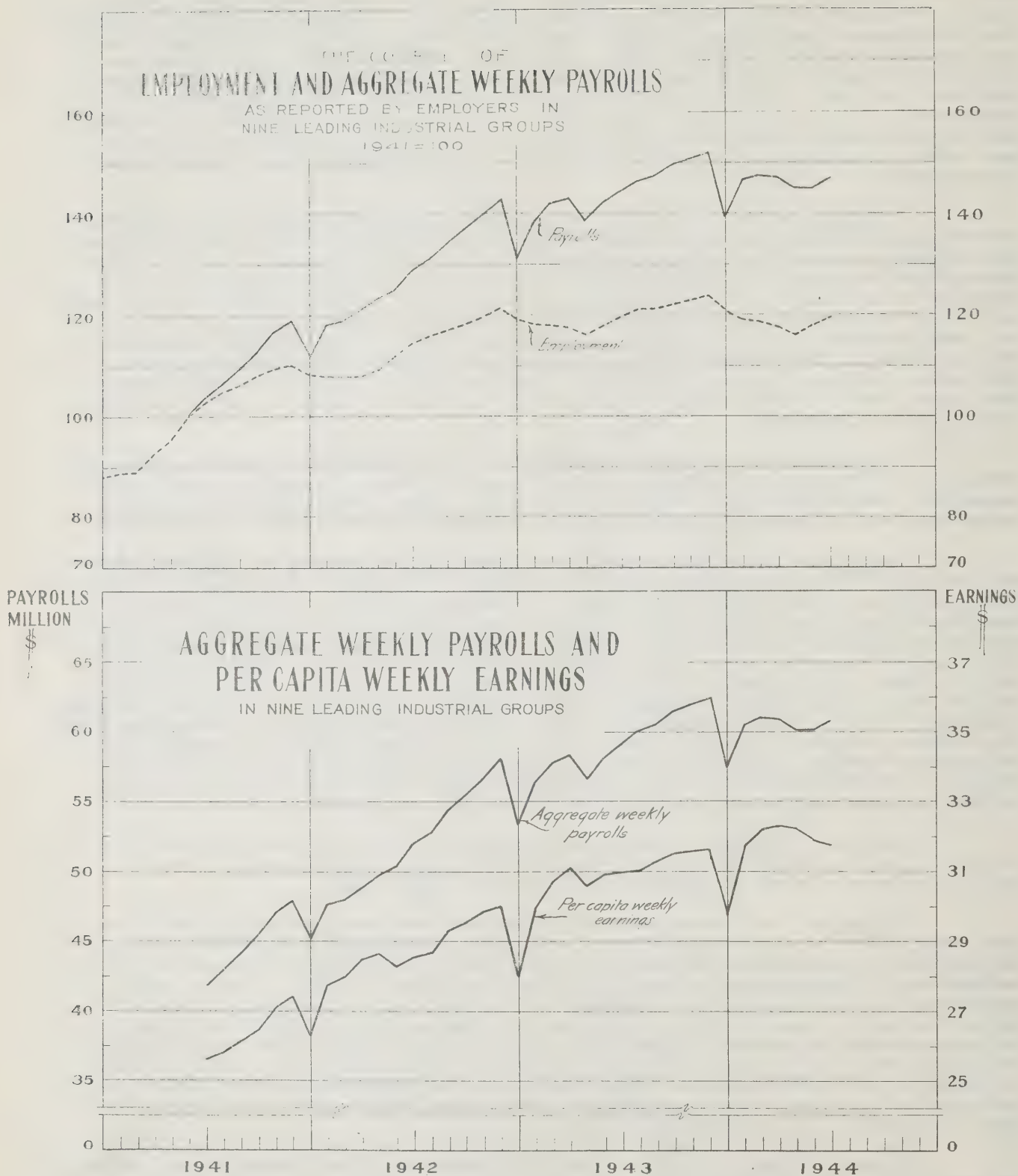
Logging.- There was a small reduction in employment in logging; this was seasonal in character, but was below-normal in extent. Returns were received from 536 firms having 52,437 employees, as compared with 52,600 at June 1. The amount paid in weekly earnings at July 1, was \$1,402,657, considerably higher than the sum of \$1,383,791 reported at June 1. The average per employee at the date under review was \$26.75, as compared with \$26.31 at June 1, and \$26.09 at July 1, 1943. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

The July 1 index of employment stood at 175.4; as compared with 146.2 at July 1, 1943, there was an increase of 18.4 p.c., accompanied by that of 20.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- A slight seasonal advance was indicated in mining at July 1. This took place in the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals, while the metallic ore division showed a further loss. The general increase of 98 workers was below-average, being also less than that at July 1, 1943, when employment in mining was rather brisker. Information was tabulated from 487 operators, with a staff of 71,892 at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$2,708,225, exceeding by 0.7 p.c. the June 1 total of \$2,688,386. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$37.67, as compared with \$37.45 in the preceding period of observation, and \$36.51 at July 1, 1943. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 2.2 p.c., while that of payrolls has fractionally risen.

Communications.- Further moderate improvement was noted in the telegraph and telephone division at July 1, when there was, however, a slight decrease in the salaries and wages distributed; 60 companies reported 29,486 employees, and a weekly payroll of \$896,772, as compared with 28,325 workers, and the sum of \$898,129 paid in salaries and wages at June 1. The per capita average was reduced

Chart 2



from \$31.05 at that date, to \$30.41 at the first of July, as compared with \$28.89 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 110.0, was several points higher than that of 104.8 at July 1, 1943, since when the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 10.7 p.c.

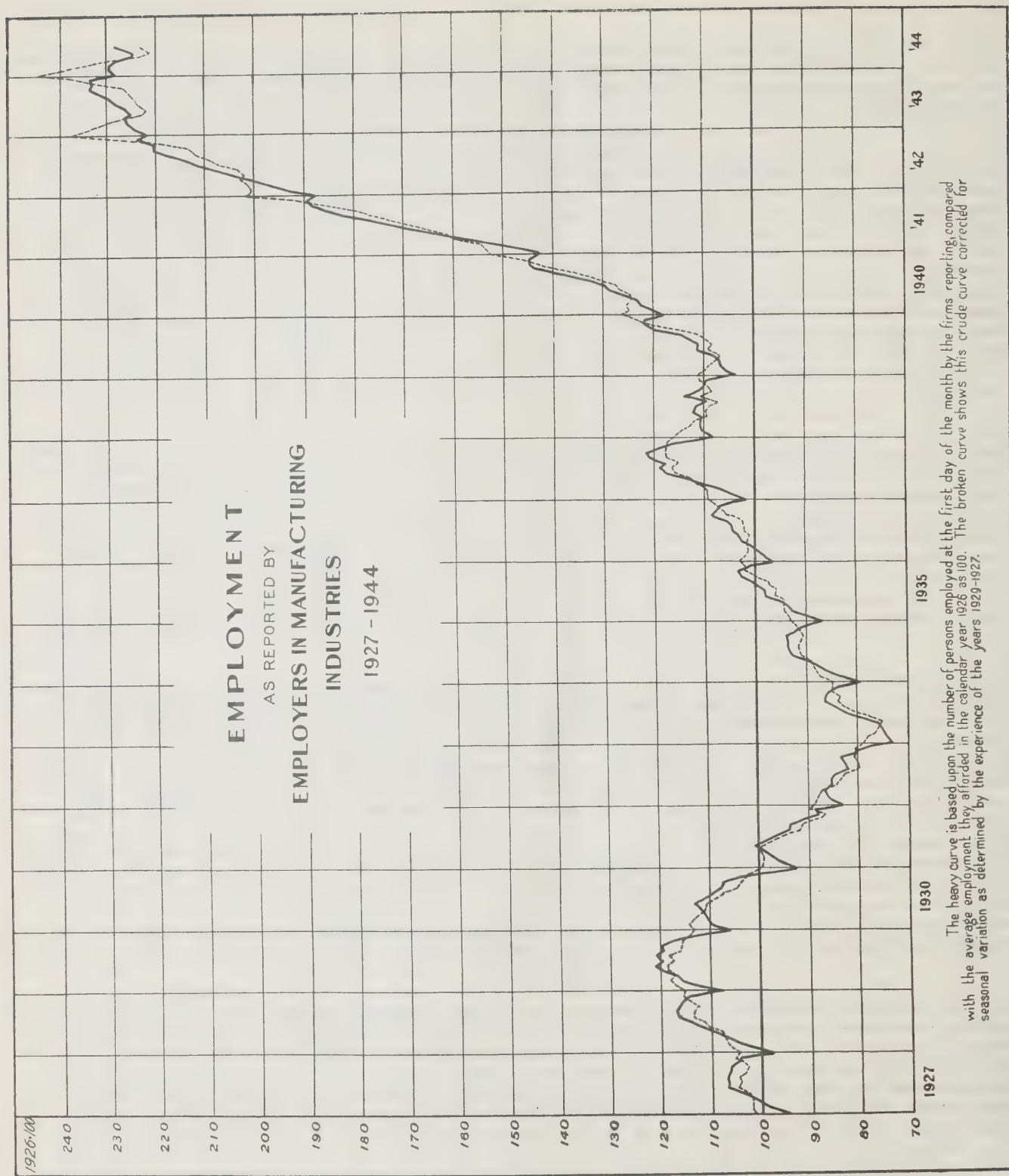
Transportation.- Continued expansion was indicated in transportation at July 1, there being greater employment on steam railways, in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. The general improvement approximated the average for the time of year. Data were received from 606 companies and branches with a staff of 157,284, as compared with 154,540 at the beginning of June. This advance of 2,754 persons, or 1.8 p.c., raised the index to 124.4, as compared with 122.4 at June 1, and 117.2 at July 1, 1943; in the latter comparison, there was an increase of 6.1 p.c., accompanied by that of 8.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the date under review aggregated \$5,748,150, exceeding by \$41,480 the total of \$5,706,680 distributed at June 1. The average per employee, however, fell from \$36.93 at that date, to \$36.54 at July 1, as compared with \$35.91 at the beginning of July in 1943.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in construction and maintenance was brisker, but the additions to the working forces were smaller than usual for the time of year. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work showed moderate improvement. Information was furnished by 1,665 employers, with a working force of 139,820 persons, as compared with 127,842 at June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed totalled \$4,162,680, as compared with \$3,718,410 in the preceding report. The per capita average advanced from \$29.09 at June 1, to \$29.77 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$29.71 at July 1, 1943. The index of employment, at 110.8, was 17.1 p.c. lower than at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 17.2 p.c. in the twelve months.

Services.- The trend of employment in the service division continued upward at July 1, when the 689 co-operating establishments indicated a staff of 47,346 persons, 1,315 more than at June 1. The advance took place largely in hotels and restaurants, although laundries and dry-cleaning plants were also busier. An aggregate of \$912,889 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of July, as compared with \$892,573 at June 1. The index of employment, at 207.7, was 7.6 p.c. higher than that of 193.0 at the first of July of last year; in this period, the index of payrolls has shown a rise of 4.4 p.c. The per capita earnings fell from \$19.39 in the preceding report, to \$19.28 at the date under review, as compared with \$18.64 at July 1, 1943. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted over sixty p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under wartime conditions.

Trade.- There was a seasonal increase of slightly less than normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July, when the 2,566 establishments making returns increased their staffs by 723 men and women, to 172,979. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$4,597,778, an average of \$26.58 per employee; at June 1, the reported payrolls aggregated \$4,535,502, a per capita of \$26.33. The July 1, 1943 figure had been \$25.56. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 5.6 p.c., while the payrolls have gained by 8.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- A combined working force of 54,262 men and women was employed by the 773 co-operating financial institutions, this was an increase of 189 from the staffs reported at June 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,126,517, as compared with \$2,117,101 paid on or about June 1. The per capita average rose from \$32.68 at June 1, to \$32.73 at July 1, as compared with \$31.47 at July 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 125.7, was a little higher than that of 122.6 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by 6.7 p.c.



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity advanced in all provinces; in the Maritime Area, Ontario and British Columbia, the numbers added to the working forces were rather greater than usual for July 1, while the gains in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces were not equal to the average at that date in the years since 1920. There were general advances in the salaries and wages disbursed in all provinces except Quebec, where the widespread observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day and losses in working time at the July 1 week-end, together with other factors, resulted in a small decrease in the payrolls. The Dominion Day holiday also greatly affected the situation in the other provinces. The average earnings per employee in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia were rather higher than at June 1, but those in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were lower. In all provinces except British Columbia the per capita figures were higher than at July 1, 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Substantial increases in employment were recorded in the three Maritime Provinces at July 1, when the 1,065 co-operating establishments reported a working force of 142,776 men and women, as compared with 135,435 at June 1. The gain of 7,341 persons was somewhat larger than that at the same date in 1943, which was also above the average for July 1, although in each case the percentage advance was smaller than usual. All three provinces in the area shared in the upward movement, the greatest gain being in New Brunswick.

Heightened activity was shown in manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, mainly in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants. Logging and construction and maintenance also afforded considerably more employment, while there were increases on a small scale in mining, communications and trade. Transportation was slacker.

The salaries and wages reported at July 1 aggregated \$4,300,150; as compared with \$4,076,269 at June 1, there was an increase of 5.5 p.c. The average earnings per employee rose slightly, from \$30.10 at June 1, to \$30.12 at the first of July, as compared with \$28.53 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 187.8 was slightly higher than that of 184.7 at the same date in 1943, while the index of payrolls has risen by 6.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec.- The seasonal advance in employment in Quebec was relatively small; although it exceeded the July 1, 1943, gain, it was not equal to that normally indicated at that date in the period since 1920. Data were received from 3,842 establishments with a combined working force of 577,823 men and women, as compared with 574,048 at June 1; this gain of 3,775 persons, or 0.7 p.c. raised the index to 195.3, as compared with 194.3 in the last report, and 198.6 at July 1 of last summer.

The payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms amounted to \$17,282,357, a sum which was very slightly lower than their disbursements of \$17,269,679 at June 1. The latest total was affected by the widespread observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day, June 24th. The per capita weekly earnings of \$29.91 were 21 cents lower than the average of \$30.12 in the preceding report; however, the latest figure was \$1.10 above that of \$28.81 at July 1, 1943. In the period since then, there has been a small falling-off in recorded employment, accompanied by a slight rise in the payrolls.

The trend was upward at the date under review in all the main industrial groups except logging, trade and mining; in logging, there was a substantial reduction, while the losses in mining and trade were not large. The greatest gains took place in transportation and construction, but these also were not particularly pronounced. Within the manufacturing division, a relatively small general increase resulted from considerable changes in the various groups. Leather, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants released employees, while heightened activity was shown in food, lumber, pulp and paper and

chemical factories, and in central electric stations.

Ontario. - There was further and greater improvement in employment in Ontario, according to information furnished by 5,187 employers with a personnel of 754,939, as compared with 742,721 at June 1. This increase of 1.6 p.c. approximated the average at July 1 in the period, 1921-1943, but was larger than that reported a year earlier. The index, at 185.1, differed little from the July 1, 1943, figure of 184.3; the latest index of payrolls was also slightly above that indicated 12 months ago.

The payrolls disbursed at the date under review aggregated \$24,672,855, as compared with \$24,342,633 at June 1. The average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$32.68; this was nine cents below the average in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1943, figure had been \$32.13, and that at July 1, 1942, \$29.96.

Most of the expansion at the date under review took place in manufacturing, in which 9,216 additional employees were reported at the date under review. Food, lumber, chemical and iron and steel plants showed the largest gains, but improvement was also noted in the leather, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Among the non-manufacturing groups, trade and mining showed contractions in employment, while there were additions to the working forces in communications, transportation, construction and services.

Prairie Provinces. - Industrial activity continued to expand in the Prairie Provinces, where the gain approximated that at July 1, 1943, but was not equal to the advance usually indicated at the beginning of July. All three provinces in the area showed considerable improvement, the most noteworthy gain being in Manitoba. The 1,986 employers furnishing data had a combined working force of 203,073, as compared with 198,705 in their last return. This increase of 2.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of two p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$6,408,956, as compared with \$6,283,018 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The latest per capita average stood at \$31.56, a few cents lower than the June 1 figure of \$31.62; that at July 1, 1943, was \$30.60. During the 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 4.9 p.c., while the index of payrolls has gained by 7.6 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed heightened activity at the date under review as compared with June 1, 1944. The improvement in construction was greatest. Within the manufacturing group, the food, lumber, chemical and clay, glass, and stone divisions reported most of the gains.

British Columbia. - For the second month in succession, employment in British Columbia showed an increase; the number of workers added to the reported staff was above the average at July 1 in earlier years of the record, although the percentage gain was not equal to that usually indicated. A combined working force of 175,007 persons was employed by the 1,506 firms making returns, whose employees at June 1 had aggregated 171,504. This advance, which amounted to two p.c., was accompanied by that of 2.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers; these totalled \$6,119,561, as against \$5,968,957 at the first of June. The per capita average advanced from \$34.80 at June 1, to \$34.97 at July 1, as compared with \$35.48 at the same date in 1943, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 4.3 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.2 p.c.

Moderate but fairly general improvement was shown at July 1. The largest gains were in manufacturing, mainly in food, lumber and non-ferrous metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade reported rather greater activity, while little change, on the whole, took place in logging and mining.

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

To meet the increasing demand for detailed information respecting the current industrial situation, the Government has instructed the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to segregate monthly statistics of employment and payrolls for the centres with populations of 35,000 and over, supplementing the list of eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, for which data have been published for many years. The following are the additional cities for which monthly information is available commencing with the present report:- Halifax, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Trois Rivières, Fort William and Port Arthur taken as a unit, London, Kitchener, (including Waterloo), Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria.

In 1941, these centres together had a population of 695,275, of whom 238,284^{1/} reported themselves as wage-earners at work at the Census date. The latter figure includes persons employed in certain industries excluded from the monthly surveys, such as educational, governmental, health, recreational and personal services; they also include those employed by firms ordinarily having under 15 employees, likewise excluded from the current statistics of employment. The samples on which the monthly indexes for these cities are based range from approximately 36 p.c. of the Census figure of wage-earners in Saskatoon, to 78.7 p.c. in Kitchener, the variation depending upon the type and the scale of industry usual in the city. The general proportion for the above-named cities was 55 p.c. The eight centres for which monthly returns on employment have been segregated for a great many years had a total of 1,123,544^{1/} wage-earners at work at June 1, 1941, according to the Census; of these, 60.1 p.c.^{2/} were on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the current survey for June 1, 1941. The sample of 55.0 p.c.^{1/} in the medium-sized cities is thus not much smaller than that in the eight leading cities, despite the existence of many large-scale establishments in the latter.

Employment in the medium-sized cities for which statistics are now being segregated appears, on the whole, to have shown rather greater expansion than has taken place in the eight largest industrial centres. Thus at July 1, 1944, a composite index for the latter cities, on the 1926 base, stood at 193.6, while a similar figure for the newly-tabulated group at the same date was 204.6. As in the case of the larger cities, (for which monthly indexes are given in Table 3), there has been considerable variation in the rates of increase in the different centres; the indexes at July 1 ranged from 145.5 in Trois Rivières, and 148.3 in Saint John, to 310.1 in Halifax and 333.3 in Fort William and Port Arthur. In certain instances, notably Halifax and Saint John, the indexes were lowered by seasonal influences. It should be noted that in some of the cities, the relatively small size of the totals tends to exaggerate the effect of the current fluctuations.

It has not been possible to prepare the statistics for the newly-segregated cities for any lengthy period. However, a special tabulation of the data for June 1, 1941, was made to permit measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls during the period for which the latter statistics are available. For the present, it is the intention to publish the indexes of employment only on the June 1, 1941, base, enabling ready comparison to be made with the payroll figures. Since statistics for the finance group are available from the beginning of the record for the cities with populations exceeding 35,000, the totals here given for these places include the returns from financial institutions.

The following notes deal briefly with the situation in the cities for which information is available.

Halifax.- Data were received from 185 establishments in Halifax with a staff of 24,037 persons at July 1, as compared with 24,101 at the beginning of June.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The sample of wage-earners in the cities in the industries covered by the monthly surveys would be considerably higher than is indicated by these percentages which are based upon wage-earners in all industries. Thus, in the Dominion as a whole, 59 p.c. of the total wage-earners enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, were employed by the firms co-operating at that date; these belonged in the following industries:- manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance. Of the wage-earners in these nine industries, however, 79.4 p.c. were on the staffs of the employers furnishing data at the Census date.

There was an increase in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel plants. Construction and maintenance also afforded slightly more employment, but transportation and trade showed some curtailment, that in the former being largely seasonal in character. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the first of July aggregated \$741,463, as compared with \$739,189 paid at the first of June. From June 1, 1941, to July 1 of the present year, the payrolls of the co-operating employers have risen by 115.9 p.c., while employment has advanced by 53.9 p.c., proportions which exceed those recorded in the province of Nova Scotia, being also relatively greater than the gains in Canada as a whole. The average weekly earnings per employee in Halifax were \$30.85 at July 1, as compared with \$30.67 at June 1.

Saint John.- The trend of employment in Saint John was downward at the beginning of July, due mainly to seasonal curtailment in transportation. Manufacturing and construction, on the other hand, showed rather greater activity. The 141 co-operating employers reported 12,705 workers at the date under review, as compared with 13,024 a month earlier. The reduction in the personnel was accompanied by a relatively larger falling-off in the weekly payrolls distributed; these aggregated \$352,072, as compared with \$365,919 paid on or about June 1. The average per employee declined from \$28.10 at that date, to \$27.71 at the beginning of July. In the period since June 1, 1941, employment in Saint John has advanced by 26.5 p.c. while the gain in the reported salaries and wages has amounted to 67.6 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal showed a contra-seasonal decline at July 1, when statistics were furnished by 2,272 firms employing 289,973 men and women, as compared with 291,179 in their last return. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$9,001,656, were lower by 1.2 p.c. than those disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The decline was largely due to loss of working time on St. Jean Baptiste Day (widely observed as a holiday in the pay period for which statistics were given) and also on Dominion Day; shut-downs for vacations likewise reduced the total. The per capita average fell from \$31.29 paid on or about June 1, to \$31.04 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.10 at the first of July in 1943. Since that date, payrolls have risen by 1.9 p.c., while the index of employment has shown a fractional gain.

Curtailment was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in textile, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. There were smaller decreases in the rubber, tobacco and electrical apparatus divisions, while moderate improvement was shown in printing and publishing and chemical factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, construction and trade released some employees, but there was a large gain in transportation. Services also showed rather more activity.

Quebec City.- Moderate expansion in employment was reported in Quebec. Information was supplied by 254 employers with a combined working force of 39,150 persons, 355 more than at June 1. This increase of 0.9 p.c. was accompanied by a decrease of 3.3 p.c. in the total disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the same establishments. These aggregated \$1,148,456, as against \$1,187,075 paid on or about June 1. The average earnings fell from \$30.60 at that date, to \$29.33 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$26.25 at July 1, 1943. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has advanced by 7.8 p.c., but employment had declined by 2.7 p.c.

Manufacturing operations increased at the date under review, the advance taking place largely in iron and steel and pulp and paper. Construction and services also afforded rather more employment.

Sherbrooke.- Statistics were tabulated from 64 establishments in Sherbrooke whose employees aggregated 8,494, as compared with 8,411 at June 1. There was thus an increase of 83 in the number of employees reported, which,

however, was accompanied by a slight decline in the weekly payrolls. These aggregated \$206,736 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$208,387 in the preceding report. The loss was due in the main to the observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day in many industries. The weekly average per employee in Sherbrooke was \$24.34, as compared with \$24.78 at the beginning of June. In connection with these figures, attention is drawn to the fact that an unusually large proportion of these on the payrolls of the co-operating employers in this city belonged in the textile industries, in which the number of female employees is considerably above the average. From June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, the index of employment rose by 5.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 22.6 p.c.

Trois Rivières.- In this city, 52 establishments reported a combined working force of 8,659 persons, whose earnings in the last week in June were stated as \$237,556; at June 1, the same employers had 8,208 workers, while the weekly payroll was then \$229,518. The increase of 5.5 p.c. in the employees took place largely in non-ferrous metal plants, and in transportation, construction and trade. The payrolls in this city, as elsewhere in Quebec, were affected to some extent by the loss in working time over the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. As a result of this and other factors, the average per employee fell from \$27.96 at June 1 to \$27.43 at the beginning of July. The increase in employment from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, was 12.5 p.c., while the gain in payrolls amounted to 33.5 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend of employment in Toronto was moderately upward at July 1, when the index, at 139.8, was five points higher than at the same date of 1943. Most of the improvement took place in manufacturing, in which gains were general, only the non-ferrous metal division showing curtailment. The largest advances took place in food, chemical, iron and steel, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus factories. Moderate increases were also noted in the non-manufacturing industries.

Data were furnished by 2,193 establishments employing 258,079 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$8,371,455; at June 1, their staffs had included 255,125 persons, and the reported salaries and wages had amounted to \$8,292,216. The increase in the month in employment was 1.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, one p.c. The latest per capita average was \$32.44, as compared with \$32.50 at June 1, and \$31.86 at July 1, 1943. In the 12 months, aggregate payrolls have risen by 3.6 p.c., a proportion which exceeds the gain of 2.6 p.c. in the number in recorded employment during the same period.

Ottawa.- Seasonal improvement was indicated in Ottawa at July 1, according to returns from 263 employers with a combined working force of 22,171, as compared with 21,788 at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, construction, services and transportation generally afforded more employment. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were given as \$619,458; this was greater by 2.1 p.c. than the weekly total reported at June 1. The latest per capita average, at \$27.94, was eight cents higher than in the preceding return, also exceeding the July 1, 1943, average of \$26.91. In the 12 months, there has been practically no general change in the index of employment, but that of aggregate payrolls has risen by 3.2 p.c.

Hamilton.- There was an upward movement in Hamilton at the beginning of July, reversing the trend at June 1. The advance raised the index to 183.8 at the date under review, when it was 1.3 p.c. lower than at July 1, 1943. Accompanying this less was a fractional decline in the index of payrolls in the year. An aggregate staff of 60,278 was employed by the 376 co-operating establishments; the weekly earnings of these persons totalled \$1,966,135; at June 1, 58,601 workers were employed by these firms, and the payrolls were given as \$1,911,000. There was thus a gain of 2.9 p.c. in recorded employment, and a similar rise in the salaries and wages as compared with June 1. The per capita average was practically unchanged, being \$32.61 at June 1, and \$32.62 at July 1, as compared with \$32.39 at the same date of last year. Most of the improvement in employment at the date under review took place in manufacturing, mainly in food, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile plants. Transportation, construction and other non-manufacturing industries also reported moderately heightened activity.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed little general change, the 230 employers furnishing information having a staff of 39,356 men and women, 58 more than in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls showed a relatively larger advance, standing at \$1,734,127, as compared with \$1,698,404 at June 1. The average weekly wage at the date under review was \$43.55 per week, as compared with \$43.22 at June 1, 1944, and \$42.07 at July 1 of last year. In the 12 months since then, employment has fallen by five p.c., and aggregate weekly payrolls by 1.4 p.c.

Food factories reported some improvement, and there were also minor gains at the date under review as compared with the preceding month, in construction and services. Textile plants, however, were slacker.

Fort William and Port Arthur.- In these two cities taken as a unit, the number of co-operating employers was 74, their employees aggregated 15,597 at July 1, when the weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$668,157, as compared with \$5,377 workers earning \$582,541 at June 1. The decline in the payrolls, accompanying the increase in employment, was largely due to loss of working time on Dominion Day, which fell within the pay period reported by many establishments. As a result, the average earnings per employee were lowered from \$38.60 in the preceding return, to \$37.72 at the date under review. From June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, the increase in employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was 15.3 p.c., while the payrolls mounted by 58.6 p.c. in the same period. Most of the advance in employment at the date under review as compared with June 1 took place in manufacturing, there being an increase in iron and steel and certain other divisions. Transportation and construction also showed some improvement.

London.- The 223 firms whose returns were tabulated in London had a personnel of 20,060 at the beginning of July, as compared with 19,810 at June 1, when the weekly salaries and wages at \$577,184, were less than the latest aggregate of \$592,899. This increase of 2.7 p.c. sufficed to raise the average per employee from \$29.14 at June 1, to \$29.56 at July 1. Greater activity was indicated at the latter date in manufacturing, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper and electrical apparatus production, while the iron and steel group showed curtailment. There were rather slight increases in the non-manufacturing industries with the exception of trade, in which the falling-off was likewise on a small scale. From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, there was a rise of 23.3 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, while the gain in the payrolls amounted to 46.3 p.c.

Kitchener.- Employment in Kitchener showed a minor advance at the beginning of July, the working forces of the 147 co-operating firms being increased by 25 persons to 14,247 at the date under review. However, the payrolls were lower, falling from \$413,884 at June 1, to \$405,933 at the beginning of July, largely as a result of loss in working time on Dominion Day; the average per employee, standing at \$28.49, was less by 61 cents than at the beginning of June. The increase in recorded employment in the period from June 1, 1941, to the latest date was 7.1 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 35 p.c.

The animal food, wood-using and iron and steel industries were considerably more active at the beginning of July, but there was a falling-off as compared with June 1 in vegetable food and electrical apparatus works. Trade also showed a small decline.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity was curtailed in Winnipeg at the beginning of July; 600 employers reported the release of 202 workers since June 1, reducing their staffs to 60,608. The payrolls were also lower, declining from \$1,761,471 in the last return, to \$1,739,360 at the date under review. The per capita average

was \$28.97 at June 1, and \$28.70 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$28.24 at the same date in 1943. During the year, recorded employment has advanced by three p.c., and payrolls 4.2 p.c. The greatest loss at the date under review as compared with the preceding month was in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants. Transportation, trade and construction, on the other hand, afforded more employment. Within the manufacturing division, vegetable food and chemical factories showed improvement.

Regina.- Little general change in the situation as compared with June 1 was noted in Regina at July 1, according to information received from 131 firms, whose working forces included 9,864 persons, three fewer than in the preceding month. The salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 were very slightly higher, standing at \$266,105, as compared with \$265,999 at the first of June. The average per employee was \$26.98, as compared with \$26.97 at June 1. Manufacturing was quieter at the date under review, there being a falling-off in the animal food and iron and steel industries, while the non-manufacturing industries showed moderate increases. The index number of employment between June 1, 1941, and July 1, 1944, rose by 13.6 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 30.1 p.c. in the payrolls.

Saskatoon.- The tendency in Saskatoon was upward, there being heightened activity in food and lumber manufacturing. Trade, on the other hand, released some workers, while the changes in other industries were slight. Statements were received from 116 establishments in Saskatoon, whose employees numbered 5,568, - 46 more than at June 1. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages were given as \$144,777, an average of \$26.00 per person; the payroll of \$142,024 reported at June 1 had represented \$25.72 per worker. The increase in the number on the staffs of the co-operating employers between June 1, 1941 and July 1, 1944, was 24.6 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 42.5 p.c.

Calgary.- The employees of the 215 firms furnishing information in Calgary numbered 16,364 at the beginning of July, exceeding by 247 the staffs indicated at June 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed rose from \$488,244 at that date, to \$499,208 at the beginning of July, when the average earnings per worker were \$30.51, as compared with \$30.29 in the last report. The increase in employment from the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, was 17.2 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 39.3 p.c. Most of the gain at the date under review as compared with June 1 took place in trade, construction, manufacturing and transportation.

Edmonton.- Data were furnished by 193 establishments in Edmonton, with a combined working force of 16,791, as compared with 16,691 a month earlier. There was also an advance in the salaries and wages disbursed at July 1; these amounted to \$495,715, as compared with \$492,077 at the beginning of June, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.48, rising to \$29.52 at the date under review. Manufacturing then showed a minor recession, mainly in the iron and steel division, while lumber mills were slightly more active. Construction also afforded more employment. The increase in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941 and July 1, 1944, was 34 p.c., while that in the reported payrolls was 62.7 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was important expansion in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade shared in the gain. Within the first-named, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and beverage factories showed moderate improvement. Returns were received from 659 firms whose staffs aggregated 88,522, an increase of 1,261 from June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, at \$3,000,361, as compared with \$2,928,398 in their last report. This advance of 2.5 p.c. exceeded that of 1.4 p.c. in the number of employees, with the result that the average weekly earnings, which had been \$33.56 at June 1, rose to \$33.89 at the date under review; the July 1, 1943, figure was \$34.28. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has slightly risen, but that of payrolls has fallen by 1.8 p.c., largely as a result of curtailment in overtime work.

Victoria.- The 143 firms whose statistics were tabulated at the beginning of July reported 13,700 employees, who received the sum of \$455,945 in weekly salaries and wages; this was an average of \$33.28 per person. At June 1, 13,470 workers had been employed, and their payrolls were given as \$440,018, an average of \$32.67 per employee. The trend was upward at the beginning of July in manufacturing, the largest gain being in iron and steel factories. Transportation and construction also showed improvement. From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, employment has advanced by 68.8 p.c., while the payrolls disbursed have shown a rise of 126.2 p.c. up to July 1, 1944.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at July 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941 as 100.

26/8/44.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

The Latest Figures Are Subject To Revision .

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	-	-	-	113.6	117.7	128.8	-	-	-	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	-	-	-	119.4	127.2	136.7	-	-	-	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	-	-	-	116.8	116.9	120.4	-	-	-	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	-	-	-	103.2	102.7	108.9	-	-	-	97.9
July 1, 1932	86.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	85.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	86.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	115.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	106.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
July 1, 1940	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	145.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	145.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	126.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	106.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	168.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	161.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	161.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 11	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	186.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.6	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	185.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	167.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	185.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1944.

100.0 7.7 .2 4.6 2.9 31.2 40.7 11.0 5.1 2.2 3.7 9.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	108.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.3	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	98.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.6	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
July 1, 1940	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.6
Feb. 1	126.3	144.1	130.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	146.8	139.5	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.5	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	180.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	139.3	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.6
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.3	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	143.9	247.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1944.

15.6 2.1 13.9 1.2 3.3 2.1 3.3 4.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1928=100.)

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	113.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.3	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
July 1, 1940	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
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Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.6	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
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Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
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Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
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Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	111.8	207.7	161.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1944.
100.0 63.8 2.8 3.9 1.6 8.5 7.5 2.6 9.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939
MANUFACTURING	63.8	225.8	223.1	226.5	209.5	172.4	130.3	111.3
Animal products - edible	2.6	235.7	226.1	194.4	179.9	175.1	151.6	143.2
Fur and products	.2	126.8	125.9	127.3	125.2	124.4	119.8	108.0
Leather and products	1.5	137.5	137.1	140.5	136.9	137.4	110.3	108.5
Boots and shoes	.9	126.3	126.3	126.6	127.1	131.6	107.7	110.9
Lumber and products	3.7	128.0	120.9	122.6	125.3	124.1	102.6	93.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	107.4	99.2	103.9	116.1	118.3	98.3	88.7
Furniture	.8	129.8	125.3	106.2	112.9	113.9	91.8	81.7
Other lumber products	1.0	203.4	198.3	208.2	171.3	155.2	127.0	116.6
Musical instruments	.03	30.1	28.8	52.1	40.5	40.7	63.9	51.2
Plant products - edible	2.9	163.1	152.8	147.3	145.7	147.8	126.8	119.1
Pulp and paper products	4.6	137.2	134.6	132.2	134.5	131.3	118.7	113.4
Pulp and paper	2.0	125.2	122.5	122.3	127.7	124.7	113.5	100.1
Paper products	.9	208.6	204.7	196.7	188.9	172.2	143.2	130.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	128.9	126.9	123.0	124.8	126.0	117.0	116.8
Rubber products	1.1	164.2	164.4	126.3	127.0	133.4	108.2	108.5
Textile products	7.3	156.5	157.5	158.7	166.3	159.2	139.7	115.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	155.7	156.5	159.9	176.6	171.0	154.4	121.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	109.3	110.1	117.0	128.4	127.0	121.7	94.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	167.5	167.0	173.3	203.0	188.2	167.6	126.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	591.1	595.5	554.0	583.3	582.9	474.7	386.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	148.5	148.7	143.6	139.0	142.8	136.7	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	157.8	159.3	162.2	169.6	154.9	131.8	109.5
Other textile products	.9	167.4	169.1	167.9	169.2	163.2	123.7	105.8
Tobacco	.6	123.6	125.5	126.7	123.6	107.8	100.0	96.8
Beverages	.7	246.7	241.4	218.1	238.8	216.9	179.7	175.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	607.9	593.8	658.5	675.0	368.9	198.5	159.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	139.0	136.6	132.6	135.2	135.2	107.3	97.4
Electrical light and power	1.0	145.7	140.0	143.9	149.8	152.3	139.7	134.0
Electrical apparatus	2.6	332.1	329.6	302.7	252.7	217.1	151.6	131.0
Iron and steel products	24.5	331.6	330.7	342.1	290.3	204.3	128.1	93.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	252.7	247.9	265.5	250.6	219.6	158.6	126.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	223.0	220.6	244.3	254.9	205.6	139.0	112.5
Agricultural implements	.6	126.9	122.1	135.6	139.0	107.8	80.9	53.0
Land vehicles & aircraft	10.3	301.0	302.4	285.7	240.3	183.3	111.1	83.8
Automobiles and parts	2.2	283.9	282.7	305.2	288.4	258.2	144.2	108.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.9	1643.0	1625.3	1570.6	1074.2	446.8	253.8	62.8
Heating appliances	.3	167.2	164.1	170.3	155.2	161.9	122.6	127.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	328.4	329.1	316.8	294.9	231.7	150.6	109.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	265.4	260.1	259.6	290.3	236.8	131.1	103.9
Other iron and steel products	4.3	377.9	379.5	439.8	392.5	233.8	140.9	102.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.5	446.1	453.9	502.5	406.7	310.3	185.6	156.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	220.6	211.4	212.2	199.7	184.5	173.7	160.5
Miscellaneous	1.1	376.3	372.4	376.1	350.6	212.2	150.6	144.2
LOGGING	2.8	175.4	175.9	148.2	169.8	152.7	121.4	95.3
MINING	3.9	153.1	152.9	156.5	174.1	176.8	167.2	164.1
Coal	1.4	95.9	94.8	88.8	93.4	89.3	85.8	82.5
Metallic ores	1.9	269.9	273.3	302.0	358.1	372.3	352.8	349.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	165.4	162.2	162.9	162.3	160.7	155.9	151.2
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	110.0	107.8	104.8	105.7	99.7	89.4	86.0
Telegraphs	.4	131.3	128.8	133.2	123.9	122.0	103.3	98.7
Telephones	1.2	104.2	102.1	97.0	100.7	93.6	85.6	82.6
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	124.4	122.4	117.2	108.1	103.7	93.7	87.6
Street railways and cartage	2.5	186.8	185.4	168.2	155.8	148.6	134.5	125.9
Steam railways	4.6	106.7	106.0	103.2	95.6	89.3	81.8	75.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	119.2	111.7	111.3	101.0	106.6	93.2	93.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.5	110.8	101.3	133.6	137.7	149.9	105.0	133.1
Building	2.1	90.7	86.2	159.5	148.0	148.1	79.9	62.5
Highway	3.2	151.3	132.1	149.9	165.6	200.0	152.7	270.7
Railway	2.2	93.9	88.1	92.3	101.6	105.7	86.2	76.2
SERVICES	2.5	207.7	202.2	193.0	184.8	179.8	149.2	147.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	206.6	199.7	187.3	178.8	176.0	145.7	146.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	209.6	206.6	202.7	195.2	186.4	155.3	150.5
TRADE	9.3	161.2	161.3	151.4	152.8	158.5	142.8	137.4
Retail	6.9	167.5	168.6	158.3	159.7	166.3	148.6	143.4
Wholesale	2.4	145.3	142.7	133.8	134.5	137.6	127.8	121.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	183.5	180.5	183.7	175.7	157.4	124.7	115.8
Finance	-	125.7	125.4	122.6	122.4	115.6	114.4	108.5
Banks and trust companies	-	130.0	129.8	126.8	126.0	111.6	108.4	103.8
Brokerage and stock markets	-	139.8	136.3	115.0	107.3	121.8	180.2	218.5
Insurance	-	119.1	118.7	117.4	118.4	120.6	118.2	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	180.7	177.8	180.7	173.1	155.4	124.1	115.6

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revisions.)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	42.7	217.7	212.3	212.6	181.6	154.5	129.8	112.6
	Lumber products	4.6	142.9	134.5	126.0	112.3	106.9	97.1	
	Pulp and paper	3.7	188.5	192.8	199.0	196.0	188.8	172.9	160.5
	Textile products	2.8	110.0	109.9	115.8	119.6	118.2	109.1	86.2
	Iron and steel	22.9	361.7	349.1	352.9	270.6	189.6	142.2	117.3
	Other manufactures	8.7	157.4	155.6	150.1	143.7	145.8	124.0	111.9
	Logging	4.5	293.0	197.4	271.5	326.9	311.4	185.6	111.7
	Mining	11.4	107.6	105.2	94.6	109.1	115.5	113.8	113.1
	Communications	2.0	126.6	122.4	121.4	121.2	108.2	94.8	90.4
	Transportation	11.7	144.5	155.7	163.1	112.0	87.8	71.3	61.6
	Construction	17.7	264.6	216.2	265.9	322.1	320.9	157.4	182.3
	Services	1.9	301.5	300.8	294.2	291.2	295.5	225.8	215.5
	Trade	8.1	179.7	178.4	187.3	170.7	170.1	146.7	136.9
	- All Industries	100.0	187.8	178.2	184.7	177.2	163.9	124.0	115.9
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	69.5	240.4	240.2	245.2	220.5	180.2	134.6	112.6
	Lumber products	2.9	146.7	135.2	139.5	146.7	111.6	99.5	
	Pulp and paper	5.6	135.6	131.7	126.4	131.1	128.0	118.3	105.5
	Textile products	12.5	180.8	183.7	181.8	189.3	179.8	154.8	129.1
	Iron and steel	21.6	366.9	370.7	376.5	288.1	203.0	122.7	81.2
	Other manufactures	26.9	268.2	267.7	281.0	225.3	185.6	138.7	124.8
	Logging	3.6	221.7	246.0	197.4	228.2	205.6	170.0	100.0
	Mining	2.4	297.5	298.9	312.8	309.0	299.7	294.7	287.4
	Communications	1.2	103.1	102.8	99.2	102.4	93.4	81.2	76.9
	Transportation	7.2	116.3	110.2	106.4	105.5	105.5	91.4	87.8
	Construction	6.7	93.5	86.0	118.1	130.6	121.7	89.4	186.0
	Services	2.4	195.8	187.0	179.1	171.3	154.0	128.9	128.0
	Trade	7.0	171.4	175.9	163.5	162.4	166.1	151.0	143.8
	- All Industries	100.0	196.3	194.3	198.6	187.1	161.8	126.6	124.0
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	72.1	215.1	211.5	215.3	206.6	175.0	129.5	110.9
	Lumber products	3.2	111.1	104.4	112.2	102.6	103.2	89.5	81.0
	Pulp and paper	4.9	134.1	131.2	131.2	131.3	128.7	114.7	110.3
	Textile products	7.1	131.9	131.4	135.4	143.7	140.5	126.7	104.0
	Iron and steel	29.2	309.0	306.9	317.5	296.3	225.0	137.8	101.8
	Other manufactures	27.7	227.5	221.7	219.9	211.5	182.3	138.7	128.6
	Logging	1.6	133.9	131.8	89.9	129.1	110.1	104.7	81.2
	Mining	2.8	216.5	218.3	237.3	296.3	312.6	292.0	288.6
	Communications	1.4	99.5	97.3	91.4	94.2	91.3	84.1	79.4
	Transportation	5.8	116.9	115.6	110.3	105.2	99.0	92.6	84.2
	Construction	4.9	97.4	93.4	121.9	116.0	155.2	116.2	104.5
	Services	2.5	231.8	226.0	220.6	210.5	202.7	168.9	165.3
	Trade	8.9	161.2	161.0	162.1	166.4	166.3	149.3	144.4
	- All Industries	100.0	185.1	182.1	184.9	181.1	165.3	129.6	114.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	38.2	194.4	193.0	186.1	172.7	141.4	116.4	105.5
	Lumber products	2.0	139.4	133.7	129.0	146.5	143.7	111.0	105.5
	Pulp and paper	2.0	102.4	104.7	101.3	106.2	107.6	101.3	102.8
	Textile products	2.4	225.8	228.4	225.5	232.1	194.3	152.0	127.1
	Iron and steel	13.2	155.2	156.4	169.3	144.3	115.2	86.6	74.5
	Other manufactures	18.6	278.4	272.9	239.4	225.7	179.3	152.6	140.9
	Logging	.7	79.2	90.1	41.5	78.4	64.0	41.2	33.0
	Mining	6.3	144.4	142.8	144.3	143.5	123.7	108.8	98.9
	Communications	2.3	123.8	120.9	116.5	116.9	115.9	98.5	97.0
	Transportation	18.7	135.2	132.5	124.1	115.3	114.4	105.5	96.6
	Construction	12.7	101.9	91.8	107.5	123.9	139.1	104.5	95.8
	Services	3.6	183.9	183.2	166.2	166.5	179.3	142.9	141.8
	Trade	17.5	141.3	139.6	131.3	131.1	135.2	125.3	120.7
	- All Industries	100.0	148.4	145.2	141.6	139.4	132.5	112.4	104.0
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	56.1	274.9	267.9	273.6	240.5	165.3	130.6	114.0
	Lumber products	10.2	130.1	127.9	122.5	145.7	139.0	113.4	103.5
	Pulp and paper	4.2	164.1	106.0	154.6	159.0	150.1	126.1	112.9
	Textile products	.8	224.0	209.6	195.6	183.1	171.0	142.1	111.8
	Iron and steel	27.5	991.7	991.8	1068.0	784.2	263.1	137.5	82.5
	Other manufactures	13.4	195.5	178.7	178.9	169.3	163.0	146.9	136.8
	Logging	6.7	155.5	155.7	149.9	122.9	113.7	85.2	117.5
	Mining	4.5	92.2	92.4	98.9	104.6	118.5	112.0	113.0
	Communications	2.2	136.3	132.4	140.0	131.2	120.1	114.5	116.7
	Transportation	9.6	127.4	124.5	111.2	104.2	103.7	98.1	101.8
	Construction	7.5	109.0	107.2	173.7	114.3	116.3	81.3	78.0
	Services	3.1	175.6	171.5	158.5	141.7	147.5	130.8	134.6
	Trade	10.3	174.5	170.4	160.9	159.6	160.4	141.4	137.0
	- All Industries	100.0	187.6	183.6	191.9	187.9	139.2	114.8	111.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940	July 1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	76.0	230.4	233.4	233.6	198.8	166.0	124.3	105.3
Plant products - edible	2.8	140.8	140.8	137.9	141.6	147.6	135.3	128.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.4	146.0	143.1	133.9	133.4	125.8	116.2	115.2
Textiles	11.4	161.8	166.2	161.0	168.7	167.6	153.0	113.1
Tobacco and beverages	3.7	168.0	172.2	167.3	175.5	147.3	128.4	119.5
Iron and steel	30.9	358.8	363.8	367.5	271.1	193.5	119.8	81.5
Other manufactures	23.8	220.1	222.1	227.4	175.9	158.3	121.1	110.3
Communications	1.2	72.7	72.6	68.4	70.6	65.2	68.0	64.9
Transportation	5.0	119.4	104.4	102.1	112.5	117.1	96.2	96.1
Construction	2.9	52.2	52.8	63.4	80.0	70.4	51.2	117.8
Trade	11.3	166.7	167.8	165.9	153.0	156.8	145.7	137.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	188.1	186.9	187.8	168.2	146.2	114.3	108.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	77.9	360.7	358.7	378.1	287.4	197.6	131.1	107.2
Leather products	7.3	106.7	110.3	108.1	105.7	109.2	79.1	95.1
Other manufactures	70.6	473.9	470.4	496.3	367.3	236.7	153.6	112.7
Transportation	2.9	85.8	84.4	78.1	76.3	70.9	124.5	97.6
Construction	5.7	151.5	142.3	157.3	138.0	170.2	110.7	329.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	270.5	268.1	278.0	221.2	171.1	127.3	127.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	77.9	360.7	358.7	378.1	287.4	197.6	131.1	107.2
Plant products - edible	4.9	172.0	166.2	156.6	157.4	152.5	122.5	116.2
Printing and publishing	6.3	180.1	156.5	152.1	152.4	150.8	131.2	129.9
Textiles	7.5	116.9	116.1	121.8	124.8	119.5	102.5	86.6
Iron and steel	25.0	438.1	435.8	431.6	375.3	231.1	139.6	98.2
Other manufactures	31.5	234.1	230.2	230.3	207.1	163.5	123.1	113.8
Communications	1.3	77.4	77.1	72.8	75.4	70.8	70.3	68.2
Transportation	3.6	132.7	131.5	120.7	113.7	107.7	105.7	100.1
Construction	2.2	94.4	92.3	108.5	89.0	132.0	69.3	60.2
Trade	14.0	146.7	148.4	139.0	142.8	149.9	137.8	131.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	199.8	197.5	194.8	181.7	155.1	121.4	109.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.1	173.5	171.2	176.0	161.6	156.3	116.2	100.7
Lumber products	1.8	38.3	38.6	46.1	48.5	76.3	80.0	71.3
Pulp and paper	13.9	127.3	127.3	130.7	126.0	124.4	102.7	94.6
Other manufactures	36.4	254.2	249.1	253.5	226.6	212.3	140.1	116.2
Construction	8.5	123.5	113.8	146.9	175.7	159.0	161.4	142.6
Trade	21.1	190.2	190.9	178.8	170.6	171.2	149.4	140.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	168.1	165.2	168.2	160.3	153.8	124.0	111.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.8	194.6	189.3	197.6	200.4	169.9	127.2	105.6
Textiles	11.1	103.8	101.6	99.9	109.8	109.9	70.5	85.3
Electrical apparatus	11.4	214.2	209.5	203.0	185.2	164.1	126.9	105.7
Iron and steel	43.4	255.9	252.4	279.8	287.2	221.6	135.2	100.8
Other manufactures	19.9	179.1	167.6	163.3	162.5	162.1	134.5	117.9
Construction	2.0	73.3	67.6	112.3	123.0	115.9	63.7	58.0
Trade	7.5	164.0	162.2	142.9	147.1	155.8	140.3	134.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	183.8	178.7	186.3	188.8	164.0	124.2	105.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	50.5	326.2	328.1	348.0	300.3	263.3	155.9	121.2
Iron and steel	75.2	355.3	355.5	384.5	351.1	286.3	150.0	110.0
Other manufactures	14.4	228.4	231.3	225.2	226.9	203.6	173.1	158.6
Construction	1.9	79.0	76.6	80.7	77.0	85.5	45.6	40.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	288.5	288.0	303.7	287.2	235.6	143.4	114.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	60.8	182.1	185.9	178.7	166.3	158.4	108.7	98.6
Animal products - edible	9.8	311.5	316.3	240.5	191.9	175.3	142.6	136.5
Printing and publishing	3.9	102.2	106.8	100.0	108.3	110.0	106.4	106.3
Textiles	6.7	234.8	237.0	238.8	238.8	198.4	166.2	128.9
Iron and steel	20.5	140.6	152.5	159.0	128.4	114.3	84.0	71.8
Other manufactures	19.9	221.4	211.5	203.3	220.2	149.1	125.5	119.5
Transportation	5.9	81.0	88.6	80.9	76.8	75.4	86.3	79.0
Construction	2.2	48.3	46.0	73.8	66.7	154.2	54.7	39.0
Trade	24.9	121.0	118.3	111.6	114.0	115.9	104.9	102.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	143.9	144.3	139.7	132.9	124.9	101.3	94.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	64.7	434.0	431.9	448.8	292.5	193.0	143.1	119.0
Lumber products	6.7	131.9	128.7	111.1	124.1	133.5	105.5	90.7
Other manufactures	58.0	561.4	587.8	619.0	471.9	222.0	151.2	132.2
Communications	3.0	123.3	120.1	118.5	122.2	111.6	111.8	115.3
Transportation	8.5	114.8	112.1	91.8	88.1	84.4	97.1	106.0
Construction	3.9	89.9	79.8	116.2	103.0	98.3	58.3	43.1
Services	4.8	176.1	170.5	159.8	131.0	139.3	133.8	135.8
Trade	15.6	175.7	172.5	161.2	160.5	161.7	145.0	140.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	247.2	243.5	246.2	209.7	147.4	122.9	112.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.-Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1, and June 1, 1944, and July 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,182,364	38,554,728	32.44	154.4	152.8	154.8	167.7	166.7	164.7
Animal products - edible	47,273	1,402,194	29.66	156.3	150.8	112.4	158.7	153.7	132.3
Fur and products	2,981	88,233	29.60	102.6	101.9	103.0	115.5	116.4	112.6
Leather and products	28,509	671,264	23.55	100.4	100.1	102.6	126.2	123.7	118.6
Boots and shoes	17,362	392,995	22.64	96.4	96.4	96.6	124.4	122.1	116.6
Lumber and its products	69,194	4,913,367	27.65	105.9	100.0	101.4	137.9	128.2	127.3
Rough and dressed lumber	38,066	1,083,803	28.47	92.8	85.7	89.8	125.5	114.1	118.7
Furniture	11,969	320,967	26.82	116.0	112.0	94.9	129.6	122.5	110.9
Other lumber products	19,159	508,607	26.56	137.0	133.5	140.2	184.3	177.5	171.5
Plant products - edible	53,126	1,377,428	25.93	121.9	114.2	110.1	138.4	130.7	123.7
Pulp and paper products	65,853	2,848,123	33.19	106.9	104.3	105.0	121.0	118.6	112.3
Pulp and paper	37,958	1,339,868	36.69	103.9	101.7	101.6	121.9	120.0	113.8
Paper products	16,565	431,828	26.03	124.7	122.4	117.6	133.6	130.5	124.5
Printing and publishing	31,292	1,028,627	32.87	103.0	101.4	98.2	115.4	112.5	105.9
Rubber products	20,714	666,793	31.80	122.0	122.1	93.8	161.8	164.9	115.0
Textile products	156,046	3,086,930	22.89	98.2	98.8	99.6	116.7	118.0	113.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,666	1,114,411	22.95	108.9	92.1	94.1	112.8	114.8	112.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,100	494,474	22.37	86.9	87.5	93.0	103.9	104.1	105.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,109	289,153	23.88	89.9	89.6	93.0	119.6	116.9	119.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,154	261,781	22.57	100.9	101.7	94.6	121.8	135.4	117.0
Hosiery and knit goods	22,483	466,489	20.75	103.8	104.0	100.4	114.8	116.8	109.1
Garments and personal furnishings	48,931	1,112,406	22.73	101.4	102.4	104.2	120.8	121.9	117.2
Other textile products	16,067	393,654	24.50	100.8	101.9	101.1	119.4	119.2	116.2
Tobacco	10,201	232,379	22.78	115.5	117.3	116.4	146.0	151.6	129.5
Beverages	13,438	468,839	34.89	120.0	117.4	106.1	141.6	138.2	121.3
Chemicals	76,976	2,386,861	31.40	173.3	169.3	187.7	202.9	201.3	217.8
Clay, glass and stone products	15,913	480,632	30.20	104.3	102.5	99.5	128.7	126.9	120.7
Electric light and power	18,547	688,984	37.15	97.2	93.4	96.0	112.0	107.9	106.8
Electrical apparatus	48,764	1,576,215	32.32	165.8	154.6	142.0	184.7	168.1	168.8
Iron and steel products	452,726	16,912,324	37.36	166.6	166.2	171.9	207.6	209.0	211.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	54,644	1,274,766	36.60	119.6	117.4	125.7	139.0	136.4	138.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,876	842,124	35.27	99.0	98.0	108.5	118.1	115.4	127.7
Agricultural implements	10,410	362,667	33.87	117.6	113.2	126.7	155.0	144.2	156.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	190,201	7,278,904	38.27	167.4	168.2	158.9	205.2	203.8	190.1
Automobiles and parts	41,608	1,806,734	43.42	110.7	110.2	119.4	130.7	129.0	135.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	71,834	2,842,673	39.57	390.6	386.4	373.4	492.0	484.0	525.2
Heating appliances	5,550	173,331	32.40	105.6	103.6	107.6	129.4	121.8	122.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	23,436	898,548	38.33	145.2	145.5	140.1	180.3	166.3	174.3
Foundry and machine shop products	12,667	452,945	36.07	114.2	112.0	111.8	155.1	155.5	151.5
Other iron and steel products	80,418	2,796,686	34.78	175.9	176.7	204.7	225.1	221.3	265.0
Non-ferrous metal products	64,271	2,232,066	34.73	162.2	154.9	171.4	186.6	190.4	202.3
Non-metallic mineral products	18,954	835,253	37.47	122.8	117.8	116.1	136.4	134.9	132.7
Miscellaneous	21,898	695,423	31.76	171.6	169.5	173.0	247.9	243.9	232.1
LOGGING	52,437	1,402,657	26.75	110.8	111.1	93.6	151.2	149.2	125.3
MINING	71,892	2,708,225	37.67	86.4	86.3	86.3	103.3	102.5	102.5
Coal	28,377	956,220	36.25	104.8	103.6	97.0	149.3	144.1	130.9
Metallic ores	34,463	1,391,919	40.39	72.5	73.4	81.2	81.1	82.5	88.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,052	360,086	32.68	102.7	100.7	101.2	134.8	132.8	120.5
COMMUNICATIONS	29,486	896,772	30.41	113.2	110.9	107.8	127.2	127.3	114.9
Telegraphs	7,532	216,744	28.78	113.7	111.5	115.3	129.7	128.3	130.2
Telephones	21,954	680,028	30.98	113.0	110.7	105.2	126.4	127.0	110.1
TRANSPORTATION	157,294	5,748,150	36.54	125.4	123.4	118.1	145.8	142.8	132.8
Street railways and cartage	45,685	1,541,447	33.59	127.5	126.6	114.8	148.1	145.8	130.9
Steam railways	84,985	3,391,496	39.91	123.8	123.0	119.7	140.5	140.8	131.8
Shipping and stevedoring	26,424	815,207	30.85	125.6	117.7	117.3	150.3	145.7	140.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	139,820	4,162,660	29.77	79.4	72.6	95.8	103.6	92.5	126.1
Building	39,639	1,334,322	33.66	64.3	61.1	113.0	74.9	71.5	138.1
Highway	69,802	1,687,027	26.21	83.9	73.3	83.1	120.7	98.8	107.0
Railway	40,379	1,141,331	28.27	93.1	87.3	91.6	135.9	126.8	127.8
SERVICES	47,346	912,899	19.28	121.5	118.3	112.9	143.9	140.7	131.5
Hotels and restaurants	30,032	532,300	18.74	126.3	122.1	114.5	157.8	151.7	141.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,314	350,089	20.22	114.2	112.5	110.4	125.0	126.6	119.2
TRADE	172,979	4,597,778	26.58	102.8	102.9	96.6	117.2	115.7	107.7
Retail	128,714	3,138,001	24.38	101.8	102.4	96.2	115.0	114.9	107.3
Wholesale	44,265	1,459,777	32.98	106.7	104.8	98.2	120.0	117.4	108.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,855,618	58,782,879	31.71	120.0	118.1	120.1	148.1	145.0	145.5
FINANCE	64,962	2,126,517	32.73	108.3	108.0	105.6	123.1	122.6	116.4
Banks and Trust Companies	37,708	1,069,497	28.36	116.8	116.8	113.9	126.8	126.9	120.0
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	1,731	86,218	38.25	113.4	110.5	93.3	142.1	135.4	108.4
Insurance	25,523	990,802	38.82	97.4	97.1	96.0	118.3	117.5	111.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,920,580	60,909,386	31.75	119.5	117.6	115.5	147.0	145.1	144.3

Table 8.-Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1944, by the Companies and Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees. Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1944, and July 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest data are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943
Maritime Provinces									
Manufacturing	60,961	1,955,085	32.07	143.0	139.5	139.7	199.6	194.6	186.3
Lumber products	6,554	160,551	24.51	127.6	120.1	112.5	181.8	164.9	142.6
Pulp and paper	5,241	171,980	32.81	100.7	103.0	106.4	126.0	130.0	126.8
Iron and steel	32,645	1,213,446	37.17	197.5	190.7	192.7	269.8	261.1	251.9
Logging	6,481	149,095	23.00	112.8	76.0	104.5	167.4	111.3	151.6
Mining	16,236	561,650	34.59	90.5	89.3	79.6	136.8	127.9	112.1
Transportation	16,722	553,631	33.11	169.6	182.7	191.4	193.7	213.7	222.9
Construction	25,273	685,524	27.14	104.6	85.5	105.1	145.5	118.3	134.2
Trade	11,618	279,374	24.05	106.5	105.7	99.2	125.7	124.4	108.0
- All Industries	142,776	4,300,150	30.12	123.2	114.6	121.2	170.3	161.5	159.4
Quebec									
Manufacturing	401,532	12,215,907	30.42	138.2	138.1	141.0	175.9	178.0	173.9
Lumber products	16,762	410,264	24.48	103.3	94.0	96.9	153.4	139.6	135.7
Pulp and paper	32,456	1,066,460	32.86	109.0	105.9	101.6	124.6	121.7	109.9
Textile products	72,199	1,575,522	21.82	100.7	102.3	101.2	118.2	121.0	112.2
Chemicals	42,655	1,310,411	30.72	196.1	147.2	209.0	228.8	229.3	241.9
Iron and steel	124,713	4,539,574	36.40	190.8	192.8	195.8	234.9	243.6	239.8
Logging	20,678	429,488	20.77	97.2	107.9	86.6	146.9	160.5	117.9
Mining	13,711	472,101	34.43	101.0	101.4	106.1	112.6	114.1	114.3
Communications	7,253	247,624	34.14	112.7	112.3	108.4	123.3	122.8	109.5
Transportation	41,777	1,475,780	35.33	121.1	114.8	110.8	136.9	132.9	123.1
Construction	38,681	1,081,280	27.96	77.2	71.0	97.5	98.3	86.6	120.4
Services	13,708	266,013	19.55	131.9	125.9	120.6	158.6	152.7	143.4
Trade	40,583	1,092,164	26.91	103.8	118.5	98.9	117.3	116.7	109.1
- All Industries	577,823	17,282,357	29.91	124.2	123.5	126.3	155.2	155.3	153.1
Ontario									
Manufacturing	544,000	18,283,748	33.61	125.3	125.3	125.5	153.8	151.9	150.6
Lumber products	24,030	632,876	26.34	111.1	102.1	112.2	138.0	128.3	136.7
Plant products - edible	28,968	751,658	25.26	126.4	116.0	113.0	136.6	126.6	124.1
Pulp and paper	36,669	1,215,769	33.10	106.7	104.4	104.4	118.2	114.9	114.2
Textile products	53,439	1,298,863	24.31	93.6	93.3	96.1	113.6	113.2	114.2
Chemicals	27,643	895,609	32.52	138.2	132.9	158.2	163.8	159.7	184.3
Electrical apparatus	31,650	1,018,411	32.18	145.2	142.4	132.1	167.7	163.9	161.6
Iron and steel	220,375	8,597,901	38.11	138.8	137.9	142.6	171.7	171.1	171.7
Non-ferrous metal products	32,633	1,140,724	34.96	132.9	135.5	140.1	172.2	177.0	175.1
Logging	12,141	283,066	23.31	120.8	119.0	81.1	156.1	142.9	105.7
Mining	21,175	842,916	39.81	69.0	69.5	75.6	78.0	79.5	85.7
Communications	10,852	337,534	31.10	110.7	108.2	101.7	126.0	129.0	109.6
Transportation	43,987	1,629,085	37.04	122.7	121.3	115.7	136.8	134.9	126.2
Construction	36,978	1,150,013	31.10	65.7	63.0	82.3	81.4	77.3	106.5
Services	18,432	351,887	19.09	118.4	115.5	112.7	138.4	135.6	129.7
Trade	67,374	1,794,606	26.64	97.6	97.5	92.1	111.2	109.7	104.0
- All Industries	754,939	24,672,855	32.68	114.3	112.5	114.2	137.9	136.1	136.1
Prairie Provinces									
Manufacturing	77,616	2,388,643	30.78	159.7	158.6	153.7	164.5	164.5	155.6
Animal products - edible	15,658	447,041	28.55	177.9	178.1	153.8	195.4	195.7	147.9
Lumber products	3,965	109,317	27.36	103.7	94.8	91.5	126.3	119.2	115.9
Plant products - edible	6,057	165,006	27.24	140.2	132.7	126.8	149.8	142.9	130.5
Textile products	4,882	98,996	20.28	114.7	116.0	114.5	127.3	128.3	122.9
Iron and steel	26,935	920,776	34.19	140.2	141.3	162.9	176.8	161.4	188.0
Mining	12,865	510,938	39.72	118.8	117.4	118.7	140.9	142.6	136.8
Communications	4,750	133,189	28.04	112.0	109.4	107.2	121.7	118.4	113.2
Transportation	37,949	1,469,039	38.71	122.4	119.9	112.3	140.9	139.4	125.4
Construction	26,848	793,426	30.70	77.9	70.2	82.2	109.1	95.3	106.5
Services	7,223	134,360	18.60	113.0	112.6	102.2	128.8	127.4	117.1
Trade	35,448	951,063	26.83	107.2	105.9	99.6	120.0	117.9	108.5
- All Industries	203,073	6,408,956	31.56	115.7	113.2	110.4	139.1	136.4	129.3
British Columbia									
Manufacturing	98,255	3,511,345	35.74	173.4	169.0	172.6	218.8	212.4	224.1
Animal products - edible	5,735	184,290	32.13	121.0	102.2	112.0	147.9	133.3	132.1
Lumber products	17,853	600,259	33.62	96.8	95.2	91.1	123.4	116.8	113.3
Plant products - edible	5,176	142,587	27.55	137.8	123.2	114.8	173.5	156.0	135.3
Pulp and paper	7,381	261,868	35.48	110.4	109.0	104.0	122.8	121.4	107.5
Iron and steel	48,058	1,840,627	38.30	403.6	403.7	434.7	519.0	514.9	589.7
Non-ferrous metal products	4,524	169,424	37.45	102.5	102.8	106.5	113.7	112.7	123.2
Logging	11,783	512,710	43.59	126.1	128.3	123.5	147.7	150.8	136.8
Mining	7,905	320,720	40.57	78.3	78.5	84.0	91.7	88.2	94.1
Transportation	16,859	620,615	36.81	125.5	122.7	109.6	155.4	150.9	133.6
Construction	13,140	452,137	34.41	103.9	102.2	165.6	140.6	136.9	251.7
Services	5,342	115,697	21.66	122.8	119.9	110.8	150.0	148.5	151.1
Trade	17,956	480,571	26.76	109.9	107.3	101.3	132.8	129.2	118.1
- All Industries	175,007	6,119,561	34.97	139.1	136.1	142.3	172.9	168.7	180.7

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1944, and July 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at July 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	July 1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	220,329	7,022,089	31.87	144.5	146.3	146.5	180.1	183.7	178.2
Plant products - edible	8,225	228,114	27.75	97.8	97.3	98.3	102.6	103.0	114.3
Pulp and paper	9,752	295,198	30.27	118.1	115.9	108.3	127.7	128.4	111.9
Textiles	33,016	758,436	22.97	101.8	104.6	101.2	115.8	127.6	109.5
Tobacco	6,413	152,876	23.82	110.6	114.3	116.9	151.4	160.7	132.8
Iron and steel	89,618	3,297,726	36.80	195.0	197.7	198.7	234.1	241.2	241.6
Communications	5,560	145,709	40.93	111.8	111.7	105.2	122.3	123.3	109.3
Transportation	14,582	460,208	31.56	113.1	103.3	101.0	135.0	124.3	113.5
Construction	8,436	259,345	30.74	77.7	78.6	94.3	92.1	94.9	107.4
Services	10,111	206,101	20.28	129.4	127.9	114.1	155.2	156.1	138.6
Trade	32,845	905,579	27.57	106.7	107.4	99.7	118.6	117.2	110.7
Montreal - All Industries	289,973	9,001,656	31.04	133.3	133.9	133.1	162.3	164.3	159.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	30,487	934,457	30.65	191.8	190.7	201.0	275.6	288.4	258.6
Chemicals	9,940	288,184	28.99	229.0	229.0	292.5	373.7	378.1	439.4
Iron and steel	10,120	401,439	39.67	403.7	400.2	351.0	541.8	593.0	407.0
Transportation	1,143	34,903	30.54	124.3	122.3	113.2	145.5	140.9	124.2
Construction	2,215	63,417	28.63	95.9	90.1	99.6	153.5	140.7	135.8
Services	1,403	22,978	16.38	128.0	125.0	117.5	151.7	148.5	133.9
Trade	3,593	82,932	23.08	113.1	112.9	103.1	130.3	134.1	112.2
Quebec - All Industries	39,150	1,148,456	29.33	165.0	163.6	169.6	233.7	241.7	216.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	193,964	6,509,334	33.56	143.0	141.0	140.5	176.1	174.6	170.6
Plant products - edible	12,879	308,671	24.35	115.4	111.5	102.4	117.9	112.0	111.2
Pulp and paper	16,225	532,207	32.80	107.1	104.7	101.7	119.3	115.5	110.3
Textiles	19,207	516,107	26.87	97.4	96.8	101.6	123.4	119.5	122.2
Chemicals	13,453	413,090	30.71	172.7	166.9	192.1	202.7	200.9	225.5
Electrical apparatus	15,107	478,592	31.68	161.2	158.0	147.9	193.7	180.5	164.4
Iron and steel	64,578	2,433,651	37.69	188.3	187.4	185.6	242.7	243.3	235.0
Communications	3,241	125,794	38.20	109.2	108.7	102.7	121.1	124.7	108.2
Transportation	9,503	514,351	33.79	127.7	126.6	116.2	143.3	139.4	132.0
Construction	5,748	205,746	35.79	69.7	68.1	80.1	80.0	78.9	85.7
Services	9,455	195,021	20.41	120.3	119.9	113.9	140.8	139.6	129.3
Trade	56,267	1,019,879	28.12	101.0	100.7	94.4	112.0	110.6	105.7
Toronto - All Industries	259,079	8,371,455	32.44	130.3	128.2	127.1	157.2	155.3	151.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,547	561,868	51.34	115.7	114.2	117.4	145.6	143.0	139.6
Pulp and paper	3,072	98,724	32.14	109.4	109.4	112.3	122.6	121.3	118.1
Iron and steel	3,729	128,940	34.55	111.4	110.6	107.8	171.1	168.9	162.7
Construction	1,884	54,451	28.90	76.5	70.5	91.0	94.6	84.4	114.4
Services	2,259	37,509	16.60	126.5	123.6	120.0	152.9	149.9	147.4
Trade	4,675	110,011	23.53	110.3	110.7	103.7	124.2	122.6	113.2
Ottawa - All Industries	22,171	619,458	27.94	111.6	109.7	111.7	134.8	132.1	130.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	51,723	1,727,266	33.39	117.5	114.3	119.3	139.5	135.3	140.2
Textiles	6,885	152,496	22.91	96.6	94.5	92.9	110.1	108.0	104.4
Electrical apparatus	6,888	240,543	34.92	132.3	129.4	125.4	174.5	161.1	153.9
Iron and steel	26,175	977,616	37.35	120.0	118.4	131.2	141.2	139.9	151.7
Construction	1,189	41,891	35.23	47.9	44.2	73.4	63.9	60.0	98.7
Trade	4,491	118,895	26.47	101.4	100.3	94.1	116.3	112.0	103.3
Hamilton - All Industries	60,278	1,966,135	32.62	118.5	110.4	115.1	134.7	130.9	135.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	35,269	1,583,311	44.91	126.1	126.1	134.6	143.8	142.6	147.1
Iron and steel	29,606	1,384,812	46.77	125.9	125.9	136.2	144.6	143.6	150.1
Construction	736	27,520	37.39	115.7	112.2	118.2	146.1	142.3	151.9
Trade	1,599	44,073	27.56	119.5	118.4	102.8	114.4	112.6	106.2
Windsor - All Industries	39,356	1,714,127	43.55	125.5	125.3	132.1	143.9	142.6	146.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	36,815	1,086,064	29.50	135.5	138.3	133.0	158.4	164.0	154.3
Animal products - edible	5,955	178,052	29.90	161.0	165.5	124.3	185.2	186.6	141.7
Textiles	4,041	78,571	19.44	116.8	117.9	118.8	121.5	123.2	123.3
Chemicals	3,364	101,955	30.31	593.8	555.0	469.7	680.1	671.6	596.2
Iron and steel	12,453	413,947	33.24	126.4	137.1	143.0	156.5	174.2	175.8
Communications	1,265	56,039	28.49	100.5	98.8	96.3	104.3	98.5	94.7
Transportation	3,579	115,455	32.26	125.5	122.2	111.6	138.2	135.4	127.9
Construction	1,361	48,142	35.37	31.2	29.1	47.7	36.6	32.9	49.5
Services	2,501	45,012	18.00	125.8	125.4	110.4	142.6	140.8	122.4
Trade	15,062	408,009	27.09	108.4	106.0	100.0	121.0	119.0	109.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	60,608	1,739,560	28.70	101.4	118.1	114.3	133.2	134.9	127.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	57,258	2,072,640	36.20	234.1	232.5	239.4	302.6	297.5	322.7
Lumber products	5,957	196,773	33.07	100.5	99.1	84.7	123.1	115.1	103.1
Iron and steel	37,322	1,437,296	38.00	458.0	461.3	502.7	585.6	583.3	668.4
Communications	2,637	73,545	27.89	113.4	110.5	109.0	128.9	124.9	117.2
Transportation	7,476	267,563	35.79	137.2	133.9	109.7	158.8	150.1	125.7
Construction	3,475	122,777	35.33	113.5	100.8	146.7	141.9	139.0	181.2
Services	3,830	84,545	22.07	109.2	124.5	116.6	155.6	153.1	156.3
Trade	13,840	379,070	27.39	109.5	107.5	100.5	133.3	130.8	118.7
Vancouver - All Industries	88,522	3,000,361	33.89	174.2	171.6	172.8	224.6	219.2	228.7

Table 10.- Number of Persons employed at July 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at June 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1, June 1 and May 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

CITIES AND INDUSTRIES	No. of Employees Employed at July 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- roll at July 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			July 1, 1944	June 1, 1944	Employment			Payrolls		
					July 1, 1944	June 1, 1944	May 1, 1944	July 1, 1944	June 1, 1944	May 1, 1944
Halifax										
- Manufacturing	10,799	400,068	37.05	36.21	170.9	167.1	167.1	273.7	261.5	269.5
Plant Products - edible	1,003	20,667	20.61	20.90	75.5	73.5	73.1	94.5	93.4	93.5
Iron and Steel	7,496	317,341	42.33	41.25	262.6	256.3	256.8	407.7	387.8	399.1
Transportation	4,480	120,610	26.92	27.71	410.0	445.5	424.3	438.9	490.9	602.2
Construction	2,067	64,939	31.42	33.14	94.3	90.8	87.7	136.4	136.6	141.4
Services	1,085	18,355	16.92	16.83	99.6	98.9	101.8	111.1	109.7	112.8
Trade	4,091	96,566	23.60	23.56	114.3	115.6	114.5	126.5	127.3	125.4
- All Industries	24,037	741,483	30.35	30.67	153.9	154.3	157.3	215.9	215.2	227.4
Saint John										
- Manufacturing	7,107	213,606	30.06	30.44	141.4	138.2	142.3	194.8	192.9	202.6
Iron and Steel	2,831	103,770	36.85	36.78	189.0	182.4	189.4	281.7	272.8	293.6
Trade	2,225	56,414	25.35	24.81	90.2	89.7	88.2	114.2	111.1	111.1
- All Industries	12,705	352,072	27.71	28.10	126.5	129.6	146.8	167.6	174.2	207.3
Sherbrooke										
- Manufacturing	5,442	184,884	24.51	25.04	105.7	104.6	104.8	124.0	125.4	130.0
Textiles	4,832	88,392	20.89	21.67	99.9	100.1	101.7	113.3	117.7	126.8
Iron and Steel	2,240	69,544	31.05	31.68	112.3	111.8	111.4	133.5	135.6	136.4
- All Industries	8,494	208,756	24.34	24.78	105.4	104.4	104.8	122.6	123.6	127.4
Trois Rivières										
- Manufacturing	7,021	200,961	28.62	29.21	117.3	114.1	112.5	135.1	134.2	134.5
Pulp and Paper	2,537	93,272	36.76	37.31	99.0	96.9	94.4	112.5	111.7	111.9
Textiles	1,878	34,819	18.54	18.77	82.2	82.1	82.8	94.2	95.1	99.6
- All Industries	8,659	237,556	27.43	27.96	112.5	106.7	108.6	133.5	129.0	128.1
Kitchener - Waterloo										
- Manufacturing	12,710	362,617	28.53	29.27	108.6	108.5	109.3	136.9	140.3	141.9
Animal Products - edible	1,187	35,814	30.17	30.14	110.1	104.7	104.0	136.6	128.8	138.4
Leather Products	1,548	45,737	29.55	28.99	93.1	92.8	93.3	122.4	119.6	120.9
Lumber Products	1,208	37,374	30.94	29.97	103.4	90.0	91.7	143.7	121.1	120.8
Rubber Products	4,107	116,170	28.29	29.88	123.6	123.2	125.5	146.3	153.9	156.0
Textiles	1,569	33,199	21.16	22.39	90.9	89.2	89.9	108.8	113.1	116.3
Iron and Steel	1,099	36,023	32.78	33.29	147.9	142.7	143.6	176.2	172.6	174.6
- All Industries	14,247	405,933	28.49	29.10	107.1	106.9	107.5	135.0	137.6	138.8
London										
- Manufacturing	14,710	437,116	29.72	29.14	126.8	125.2	128.1	150.0	145.2	154.4
Plant Products - edible	1,962	51,232	26.11	25.58	123.4	118.3	121.3	147.1	138.1	143.1
Pulp and Paper	1,685	47,905	28.43	28.75	107.5	100.0	102.2	115.4	108.6	110.1
Textiles	1,362	28,776	21.13	21.04	88.1	81.1	83.3	92.7	90.7	91.6
Iron and Steel	4,703	160,934	34.22	31.53	166.3	174.0	181.3	204.0	196.8	229.0
Trade	2,071	54,768	26.45	26.18	95.4	96.4	95.9	103.7	103.8	103.8
- All Industries	20,060	592,899	29.56	29.14	123.3	121.8	123.2	146.3	142.4	148.6
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur										
- Manufacturing	11,681	460,189	39.40	41.10	129.6	128.2	128.3	136.3	136.8	164.3
Pulp and Paper	1,563	67,704	40.71	39.94	105.9	104.4	103.1	137.1	113.2	116.1
Iron and Steel	9,091	363,024	39.93	42.07	134.6	133.5	133.5	218.8	228.8	209.4
Transportation	1,900	70,874	37.30	37.53	139.7	135.2	132.2	157.2	123.9	119.1
Trade	1,041	25,864	24.86	24.60	87.3	87.0	87.7	103.4	102.0	98.9
- All Industries	15,597	582,127	37.32	38.60	115.3	113.7	113.6	158.8	161.9	152.7
Regina										
- Manufacturing	3,550	107,452	30.27	30.49	132.0	134.8	133.4	143.0	160.0	156.8
Animal Products - edible	1,487	36,555	24.58	24.24	168.6	177.9	179.1	175.9	182.9	181.0
Iron and Steel	651	24,602	37.79	39.19	94.1	102.6	101.5	124.0	140.2	174.1
Trade	3,454	85,504	24.76	24.33	106.0	105.4	105.3	120.5	117.7	116.2
- All Industries	9,864	266,105	26.98	26.97	113.6	113.5	112.4	130.1	130.0	131.4
Saskatoon										
- Manufacturing	2,150	58,416	27.17	27.91	176.5	169.1	168.5	179.0	176.0	177.3
Animal Products - edible	1,047	25,928	24.76	25.36	288.4	275.2	281.7	270.7	264.6	266.2
Trade	2,105	53,521	25.43	24.27	102.7	104.5	101.9	122.3	118.8	119.4
- All Industries	5,568	144,777	26.00	25.72	124.6	123.6	121.6	142.5	139.7	140.8
Calgary										
- Manufacturing	7,970	261,068	32.76	32.62	149.8	148.8	145.5	175.7	173.8	173.2
Animal Products - edible	1,567	45,763	29.20	27.91	171.1	166.8	167.6	177.6	165.4	180.6
Plant Products - edible	799	22,108	27.67	28.23	119.2	117.6	114.9	131.4	132.2	130.7
Iron and Steel	3,130	111,732	35.70	35.76	173.8	174.0	169.2	224.1	224.8	214.2
Construction	607	19,370	31.91	31.03	37.1	34.0	32.5	55.3	49.3	51.9
Trade	4,926	139,049	28.23	28.21	106.1	104.2	104.4	122.2	119.8	137.8
- All Industries	16,364	499,208	30.51	30.29	117.2	115.4	113.1	139.8	136.7	137.4
Edmonton										
- Manufacturing	7,829	240,492	31.52	31.90	156.2	157.4	155.5	200.3	204.2	204.7
Animal Products - edible	3,346	96,141	29.33	30.35	250.0	250.7	239.2	194.4	201.3	194.1
Iron and Steel	1,735	67,141	38.70	38.73	247.2	260.3	275.6	404.1	425.8	462.1
Construction	1,385	49,069	35.43	35.48	142.4	125.2	108.2	191.5	168.5	139.8
Trade	4,357	112,520	25.83	25.42	124.0	124.8	124.0	134.8	133.6	133.4
- All Industries	16,791	495,715	29.52	29.48	134.0	133.1	130.5	162.7	161.5	160.0
Victoria										
- Manufacturing	9,025	336,707	37.31	36.29	236.0	234.3	232.1	307.1	294.1	303.0
Lumber Products	1,247	41,971	33.66	31.44	121.6	123.8	118.0	154.0	146.5	146.3
Iron and Steel	6,131	243,844	39.77	39.12	464.1	450.5	449.3	602.4	575.1	606.8
Transportation	793	25,482	32.13	33.45	151.6	144.9	147.2	155.1	154.3	158.6
Trade	2,010	45,624	22.70	23.29	102.9	102.6	102.9	114.7	117.4	117.6
- All Industries	13,700	455,945	33.28	32.67	165.8	166.0	170.2	226.2	218.3	226.0

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72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

AUGUST, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in July

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Oct. 3, 1944

72-002

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JULY, 1944.

Dominion Statistician:

S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.

Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

M.F.K. Roughsedge.

NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial activity showed a further upward movement at Aug. 1, when the number of persons added to the payrolls was rather above-normal according to pre-war experience, although it was smaller than at the beginning of August in any of the last five years; the latest percentage increase was also less than the average in the years since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received information from 14,725 establishments employing 1,864,925 men and women; this number exceeded by 10,537 persons, or 0.6 p.c., the total reported at the beginning of July. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater by 0.3 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment, at 184.6, was a little higher than that of 183.5 in the last report, but was slightly below the Aug. 1, 1943, index of 185.9, the maximum for midsummer. Since the increase in the index between the first of July and the first of August was below-normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decline, falling from 180.0 at the former date to 179.6 at Aug. 1.

The increase in recorded employment at the date under review took place among the non-manufacturing industries, which ordinarily are responsible for most but not all of the expansion at midsummer; however, there was contra-seasonal curtailment in manufacturing at Aug. 1, 1944. This largely resulted from curtailment in iron and steel, from which some 6,500 persons were released. Textiles and non-ferrous metal plants also showed reduced activity, the loss in the former being seasonal in character. On the other hand, food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and chemical factories afforded more employment. In some cases, the gains were seasonal; those in animal food, lumber and pulp and paper were above the average, while the expansion in vegetable foods was less than usual at midsummer.

With the exception of logging, the trend in the non-manufacturing industries was favourable. The seasonal decline in bush work was somewhat below-average in extent. The increases in services were slight; those in trade, communications, transportation and mining were also moderate. Construction reported the largest gain, that of 17,295 persons. This increase of 12.4 p.c., which exceeded that reported at Aug. 1 in any preceding year since 1921, took place largely in highway construction and maintenance in Quebec.

Payrolls.- The amounts expended by the co-operating employers in salaries and wages at Aug. 1 were given as \$58,969,610, an average of \$31.62 per employee. At July 1, these firms had reported the disbursement of \$58,808,956, a per capita figure of \$31.72. The mean at Aug. 1, 1943, had been \$31.06, and that at Aug. 1, 1942, \$28.62. It is probable that under normal circumstances, there is a falling-off in the general average per employee at midsummer,

Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1944 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1944, with Comparative Figures for Aug. 1, 1943 and Aug. 1, 1942, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payroll at Aug. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Employment			Index Numbers of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				
			Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943					
(a) Provinces.													
Maritime Provinces	141,348	4,085,874	28.94	30.12	26.23	121.9	123.2	127.7	111.8	168.2	170.3	166.1	135.5
Prince Edward Island	2,644	74,191	26.09	26.40	24.93	128.9	127.6	112.9	104.4	159.8	159.8	132.5	109.6
Nova Scotia	88,218	2,617,081	31.38	32.01	28.87	119.5	122.4	133.8	115.1	167.0	174.9	171.8	141.2
New Brunswick	55,289	1,666,362	28.31	27.37	27.62	125.9	124.9	119.1	107.9	170.7	163.7	158.0	127.5
Quebec	585,003	17,414,177	29.77	29.91	29.68	125.7	124.2	127.7	121.7	156.4	155.2	158.7	140.8
Ontario	757,596	24,773,924	32.70	32.68	31.92	114.6	114.3	114.2	112.1	138.3	137.9	134.9	124.6
Prairie Provinces	207,691	5,639,535	31.49	31.55	30.30	118.2	115.7	113.1	111.8	141.8	139.1	131.1	122.4
Manitoba	95,856	2,955,229	30.89	30.94	29.97	116.7	115.5	112.6	110.7	136.0	134.8	127.6	119.2
Saskatchewan	41,797	1,260,884	30.17	30.46	29.10	116.2	112.4	108.9	107.9	139.3	136.0	126.9	118.2
Alberta	70,238	2,323,442	33.08	33.06	31.47	117.8	116.3	116.0	115.0	151.4	146.9	138.7	129.7
British Columbia	173,266	5,990,390	34.57	34.97	35.45	131.31	137.7	139.1	129.9	169.1	172.7	184.1	150.0
CANADA	1,864,325	56,659,610	31.62	31.72	31.06	120.0	121.6	121.6	116.3	148.4	149.1	147.5	131.6
(b) Cities.													
Montreal	287,225	8,890,180	30.95	31.06	31.04	128.0	133.3	133.8	121.8	160.3	162.3	164.6	138.9
Quebec City	39,020	1,167,187	29.31	27.63	23.33	184.5	145.0	126.1	117.9	137.6	137.7	127.3	104.0
Toronto	285,064	8,224,482	32.25	32.42	31.97	113.2	113.6	112.6	106.2	137.2	134.8	132.4	120.7
Ottawa	22,485	630,483	28.04	27.94	27.06	113.2	113.6	112.6	106.2	137.2	134.8	132.4	120.7
Hamilton	59,567	1,984,984	32.39	32.60	31.70	113.2	113.6	112.6	106.2	137.2	134.8	132.4	120.7
Windsor	39,522	1,724,384	43.63	43.55	40.44	126.0	125.5	133.7	128.8	144.5	143.6	142.1	128.6
Winnipeg	61,289	1,743,820	28.45	28.70	27.94	119.1	118.5	116.5	109.2	138.6	138.1	127.8	117.3
Vancouver	85,064	2,897,637	34.06	33.88	34.60	137.4	136.2	128.2	126.3	168.7	167.1	167.1	156.7
Halifax	21,358	610,965	28.81	30.92	-	136.6	166.2	-	-	177.1	167.1	-	-
St. John	12,969	375,427	28.85	24.86	-	108.0	103.4	-	-	125.0	122.0	-	-
Sherbrooke	8,886	220,198	24.86	24.45	-	136.2	112.5	-	-	143.2	133.1	-	-
Trois Rivières	9,367	259,359	27.69	27.45	-	108.0	107.1	-	-	138.8	135.0	-	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	14,642	425,120	29.03	29.03	28.61	121.4	123.3	-	-	145.1	146.1	-	-
London	20,347	606,170	29.79	29.80	-	117.5	115.3	-	-	164.4	168.8	-	-
Ft. William-Pt. Arthur	15,958	603,634	37.31	37.31	-	115.4	113.6	-	-	131.2	130.1	-	-
Regina	10,065	268,836	26.71	26.97	-	126.2	126.6	-	-	146.1	142.3	-	-
Saskatoon	5,690	149,125	26.21	26.05	-	119.2	117.2	-	-	142.9	138.8	-	-
Calgary	16,887	518,605	30.72	30.43	-	137.6	134.0	-	-	165.9	162.7	-	-
Edmonton	17,252	505,441	29.30	29.52	-	171.9	168.8	-	-	228.1	225.3	-	-
Victoria	13,987	463,399	33.13	33.37	-	134.4	135.5	126.4	166.8	167.7	166.2	143.2	132.2
(c) Industries													
Manufacturing	1,178,509	38,161,508	32.38	32.44	31.77	29.08	133.9	134.4	135.5	158.3	157.9	159.4	159.5
Durable Goods 1/	644,805	22,754,364	35.33	35.50	34.78	32.03	151.0	152.5	158.3	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9
Non-Durable Goods	515,425	14,702,793	28.53	28.39	27.50	25.42	118.7	118.1	114.4	116.0	114.4	113.4	126.3
Electric Light and Power	18,999	703,749	37.04	37.15	35.82	33.99	99.5	97.2	99.1	102.0	114.4	110.1	107.8
Lumber	46,529	1,245,955	26.78	26.75	26.81	22.98	98.3	110.8	86.0	134.3	151.2	116.2	104.8
Mining	72,808	2,769,700	38.04	37.68	35.94	34.64	87.5	86.4	89.8	109.6	105.2	102.3	108.6
Communications	30,252	923,656	30.73	30.41	28.99	27.56	116.2	113.2	110.2	131.8	127.2	117.9	111.6
Transportation	158,316	5,808,080	36.69	36.56	35.63	34.38	126.2	125.4	120.7	145.0	143.8	135.2	120.9
Construction and Maintenance	187,089	4,533,560	28.86	29.77	26.58	26.72	89.2	79.4	103.4	112.8	103.6	103.6	127.3
Services	47,547	907,354	19.08	19.28	18.54	17.26	121.7	121.5	114.8	142.5	143.9	133.2	119.8
Trade	173,975	4,613,809	26.54	26.59	25.77	24.25	102.8	102.8	96.8	117.3	117.2	108.4	104.1
FINANCE	1,864,925	53,959,610	31.62	31.72	31.06	29.62	120.7	120.0	116.3	148.4	148.1	147.5	131.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	65,170	2,127,344	32.65	32.73	31.56	30.34	130.6	108.3	107.5	105.4	173.2	123.1	111.1
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,930,095	61,097,154	31.65	31.75	31.08	28.68	120.2	119.5	121.0	115.8	147.4	147.0	130.8

1/ This classification comprises the following:— iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

1/ This classification comprises the following: - Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows: - June 1, 1945; July 1, 1944; and Aug. 1, 1943. The index was 135.0.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

partly because of vacations, and partly because the considerable increase in the number in recorded employment ordinarily takes place in the industries in which the earnings tend to be less-than-average. Loss of working time as a result of vacations affected the latest payrolls to a greater extent than at Aug. 1 in any other year for which the payroll statistics are available, i.e., since the spring of 1941.

As compared with Aug. 1, 1943, there was a rise of 0.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls, while the general index of employment was lower by 0.5 p.c. The weekly average earnings of those in recorded employment have increased by 1.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

If the statistics of employment and payrolls for financial institutions are added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey depicts the situation reported by firms employing a total personnel of 1,930,095, as compared with 1,919,350 at the beginning of July. The aggregate weekly payroll in the nine leading industries (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), was \$61,097,154, as compared with \$60,935,473 at July 1. The per capita average in the nine industries was \$31.65, a figure somewhat lower than that of \$31.75 at July 1. The average at the beginning of August, 1943, was \$31.08.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at July 1, 1944, and Aug. 1, 1943, where these are available. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are on record.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 20.7 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 48.4 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, amounted to 20.2 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 47.4 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In a great many cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

It may again be pointed out that the influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 33.9 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, and that of payrolls had advanced by 66.8 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

Employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods in the period of observation have shown especially marked growth, there being an increase of 51 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 90.6 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944. In the non-durable goods industries, the index number of employment at the date under review was higher by 18.7 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 42.4 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls Based on June 1, 1913=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing				Other Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of	
Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
Jan. 1	100.0	25.25	100.0	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13
Feb. 1	102.9	25.49	103.6	Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65
Mar. 1	105.0	25.69	105.2	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92
Apr. 1	104.4	26.04	103.0	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41
May 1	108.4	26.37	110.1	May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59
June 1	100.0	25.25	100.0	June 1	112.5	125.3	28.20	June 1	112.5	125.3	28.20	June 1	112.5	125.3	28.20
July 1	103.9	25.49	103.6	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49
Aug. 1	105.0	25.69	105.2	Aug. 1	116.5	131.6	28.62	Aug. 1	116.5	131.6	28.62	Aug. 1	116.5	131.6	28.62
Sept. 1	104.4	26.04	103.0	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.79	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.79	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.79
Oct. 1	108.4	26.37	110.1	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51
Nov. 1	103.6	27.02	111.3	Nov. 1	119.9	140.3	29.81	Nov. 1	119.9	140.3	29.81	Nov. 1	119.9	140.3	29.81
Dec. 1	110.4	27.32	112.1	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06
Jan. 1	120.1	27.32	130.7	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69
Feb. 1	118.5	29.96	132.2	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76
Mar. 1	118.7	30.72	132.0	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27
Apr. 1	118.1	31.14	133.5	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57
May 1	116.5	30.59	132.7	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26
June 1	118.5	30.93	133.5	June 1	118.1	145.0	31.62	June 1	118.1	145.0	31.62	June 1	118.1	145.0	31.62
July 1	120.1	30.97	134.3	July 1	120.0	148.1	31.77	July 1	120.0	148.1	31.77	July 1	120.0	148.1	31.77
Aug. 1	121.8	31.06	135.5	Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.62	Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.62	Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.62
Sept. 1	121.8	31.50	136.3	Sept. 1				Sept. 1				Sept. 1			
Oct. 1	122.7	31.53	137.7	Oct. 1				Oct. 1				Oct. 1			
Nov. 1	123.4	31.60	137.4	Nov. 1				Nov. 1				Nov. 1			
Dec. 1	124.6	31.81	137.4	Dec. 1				Dec. 1				Dec. 1			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at July 1 and Aug. 1, 1944, and at Aug. 1, 1943, where these are available. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

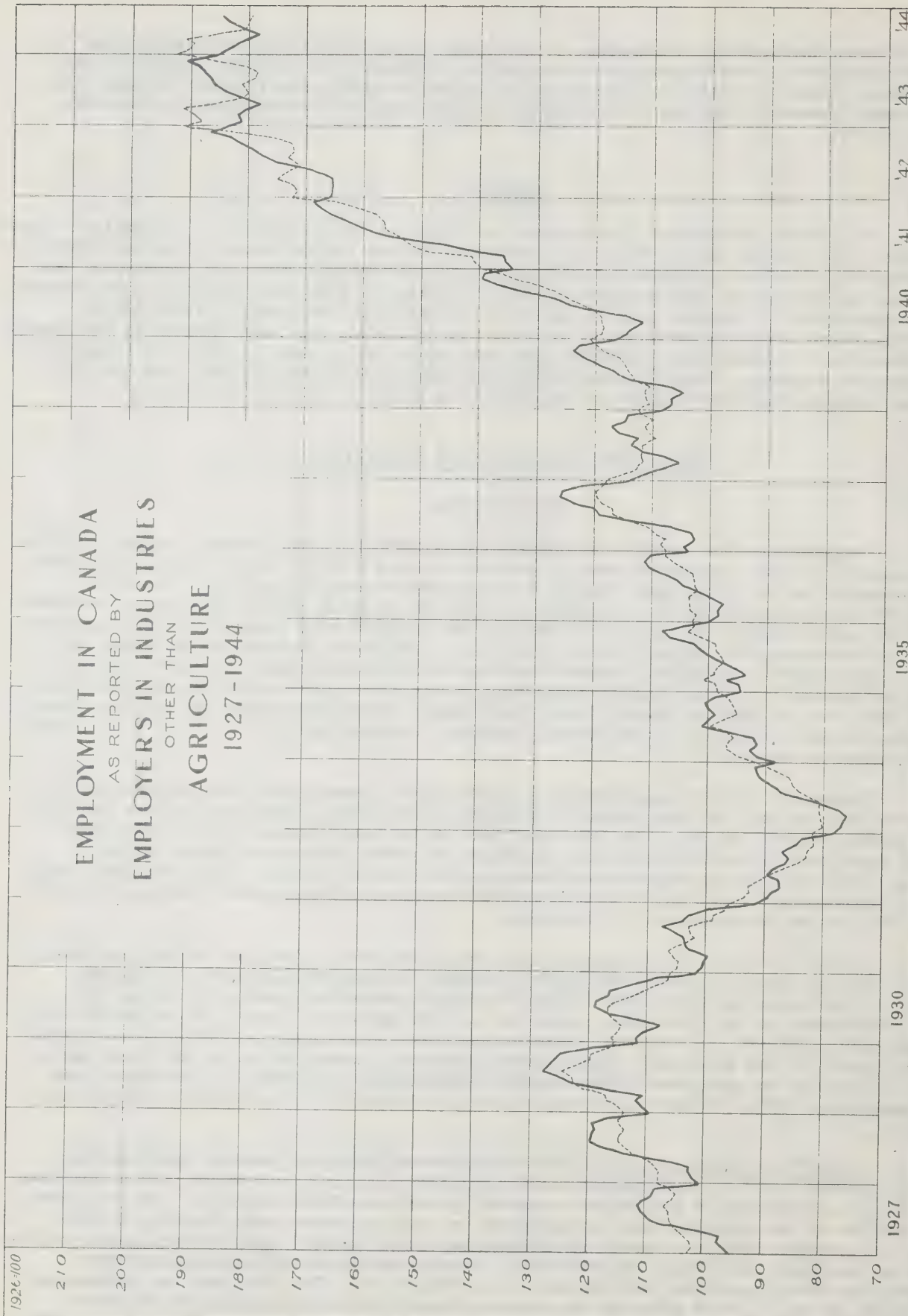
Employment.- The trend of employment in manufacturing was downward at Aug. 1, in a contra-seasonal movement such as has been in evidence in only eight of the 24 years since 1920. The last occasion was in 1938, when the Aug. 1 decline was substantially larger than that indicated at the date under review. A combined working force of 1,178,509 persons was reported by the 8,170 establishments furnishing information, as compared with 1,182,440 at the beginning of July. The decrease of 3,931 employees, or 0.3 p.c., (which was accompanied by a loss of 0.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls), lowered the index from 225.8 at July 1, to 225.0 at the beginning of August; it was then rather lower than in any other month since June 1, 1943, being 1.2 p.c. below that of 227.7 at Aug. 1, 1943. As a result of the curtailment at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decline, falling from 221.2 at July 1, to 220.0 at the beginning of August.

There was further expansion in the production of non-durable manufactured goods at the date under review, but the number of employees added (viz., 1,959) was smaller than that recorded between July 1 and Aug. 1 in any other year in the last decade. Larger-than-usual losses in textiles, and smaller-than-usual increases in animal foods contributed to the relatively slight gain in the light manufacturing industries as a group. Vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage and chemical factories reported considerably heightened activity; the gain in pulp and paper was above-normal for midsummer.

In the durable goods division, there was a decrease of one p.c. at the beginning of August, when the number laid off was 6,342, bringing the reported employees to 644,085. The index in this group was lower than in any other month since the opening of 1943. The greatest curtailment at the date under review was in iron and steel, notably in shipyards and plants producing aircraft and firearms. Non-ferrous metal works showed a further considerable reduction, mainly in the lead, tin, zinc and copper branch. Lumber mills, on the other hand, reported an increase in employment which exceeded the average of midsummer in the experience of the years since 1920. Moderate improvement was also indicated in the electrical apparatus division.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The manufacturers furnishing data at the beginning of August reported that they had distributed \$38,161,506 in salaries and wages, a sum which was less by 0.5 p.c. than that of \$38,354,455 expended by the same firms at July 1. The relatively greater decline in the payrolls than in employment was due to several main factors, notably reduction in overtime work as a result of holidays and other causes and loss of normal working time during vacations; many firms reported that, in addition to the holidays granted with pay, certain of their employees took further leave without pay. The fact that the contraction in employment at Aug. 1, took place in the more highly-paid durable goods industries also contributed to the larger loss in the salaries and wages than in employees. The latest weekly

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1927-1944



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

earnings of the typical person in recorded employment amounted to \$32.28; this was slightly lower than that of \$32.44 at July 1, but considerably exceeded the averages of \$31.77 and \$29.08 at Aug. 1 in 1943 and 1942, respectively. The latest average was the smallest so far reported in 1944, with the exception of the Jan. 1 figure, which was greatly affected by the year-end holidays.

Based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, the Aug. 1 index of payrolls was 166.8, being slightly lower than that of 167.7 at July 1, 1944, and fractionally higher than that of 166.2 at Aug. 1, 1943; since that date, the index of employment has fallen by 1.2 p.c.

Logging.- Marked seasonal curtailment was noted in logging; the percentage loss was below-average, but was larger than that indicated at Aug. 1, 1943, when the level of employment was lower. Statements were tabulated from 533 employers with 46,529 persons on their working forces, as compared with 50,437 at the beginning of July. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$1,245,953, an average of \$26.78 per employee; the payrolls at July 1 had aggregated \$1,402,657, while the average had been \$26.75. At Aug. 1, 1943, the mean was \$26.81. As has previously been stated, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

The Aug. 1 index of employment stood at 155.6; although this was 19.8 points below that at July 1, it was 14.3 p.c. higher than the Aug. 1, 1943, index of 136.1. There was also an increase of 13.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Mining.- Activity in this group was greater than in any of the three months preceding; the improvement took place in the extraction of non-metallic minerals other than coal; the latter showed little general change, while there was a further decline in metallic ore mining. Statistics furnished by 484 operators in the mining industries indicated the employment of 72,808 workers, exceeding their July 1 staffs by 916, or 1.3 p.c. This gain approximated the average for the time of year.

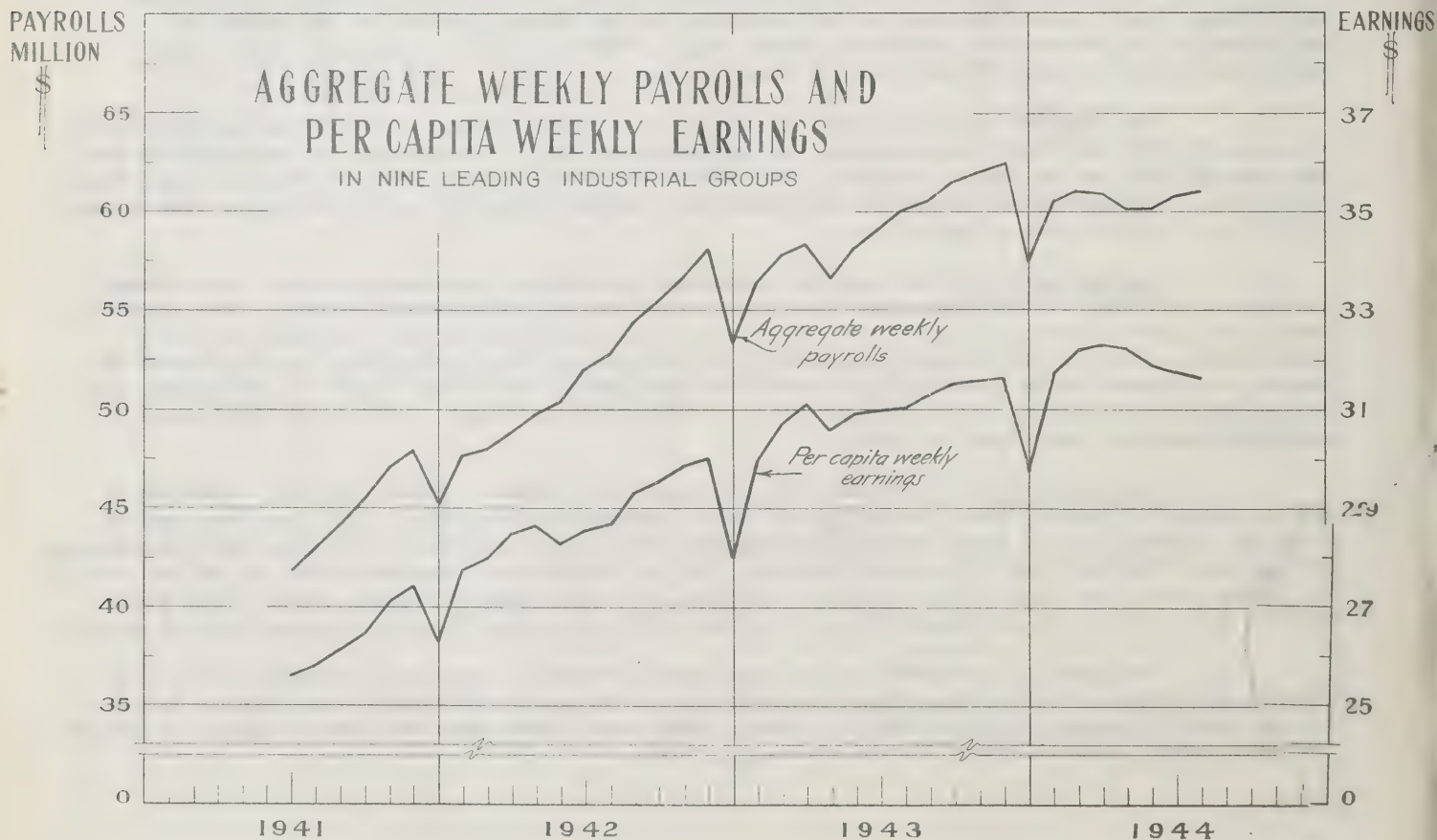
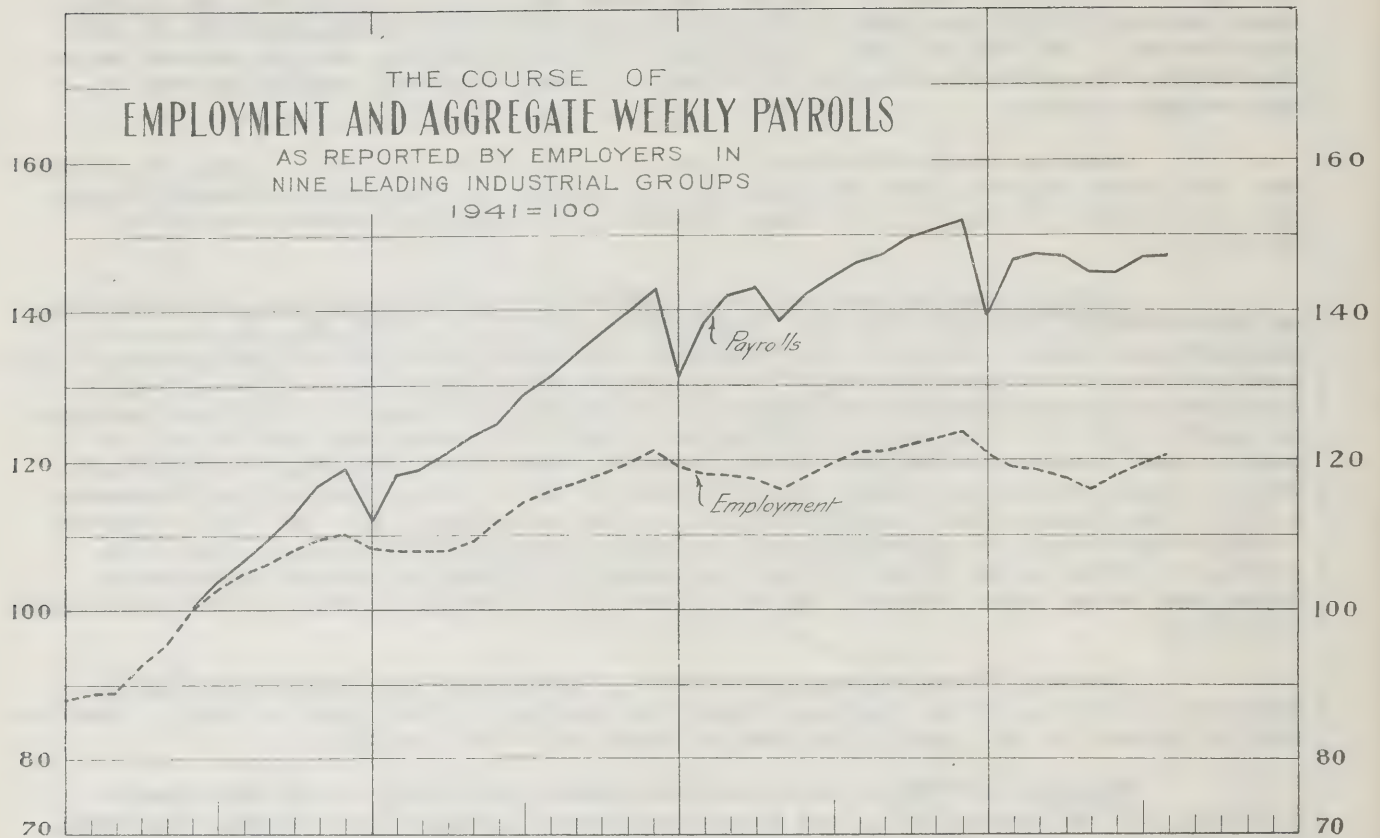
The salaries and wages paid in mining as a whole at Aug. 1 were given as \$2,769,700, as compared with \$2,708,788 reported at the beginning of July. The average per employee at that date was \$37.68, and at Aug. 1, \$38.04. The latter was \$2.10 higher than the Aug. 1, 1943, figure of \$35.94. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 2.5 p.c., but there has been a gain of 3.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Communications.- The tendency continued favourable in communications, there being heightened activity at the date under review in telephone and telegraph divisions. The payrolls were also higher, standing at \$929,656, as compared with \$896,752 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average advanced from \$30.41 at July 1, to \$30.73 at the first of August, as compared with \$28.99 at the same date last year. The latest index of employment, at 112.9, was several points above that of 107.1 at Aug. 1 of last year; since then the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 11.8 p.c.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation showed further seasonal advances at the beginning of August, when the expansion was below-average in extent. The trend was upward on steam railways and in local transportation, but there was a decline in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were furnished by 611 employers having 158,316 workers, as compared with 157,497 at July 1. The index rose from 124.4 at that date, to 125.2 at the beginning of August; it was then higher than in any other month in the record. As compared with Aug. 1, 1943, there was a gain of 4.5 p.c.

The payrolls disbursed at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding, totalled \$5,808,080, exceeding by 0.9 p.c. the sum of \$5,758,517 reported at July 1. The per capita average stood at \$36.69, being a few cents higher than the July 1 figure of \$36.56, and considerably above that of \$35.63 at Aug. 1, 1943.

Chart 2



Construction and Maintenance.- Heightened activity was again indicated in construction and maintenance; the increase was larger than in the preceding report, also substantially exceeding that at Aug. 1 of last year. Most of the advance took place in the highway division and was largely reported in Quebec; there were smaller gains in building and railway construction and maintenance. Data were received from 1,586 contractors whose employees numbered 157,089, as compared with 139,794 at the beginning of July. This increase of 12.4 p.c., was accompanied by that of 8.9 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid, which aggregated \$4,533,550, as compared with \$4,162,244 in the preceding report. The per capita average fell from \$29.77 at July 1, to \$28.86 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$29.58 at Aug. 1, 1943. The index of employment, at 124.5, was decidedly lower than that of 144.3 at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 16 p.c. in the 12 months.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed further improvement, but there was a decline in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; the 693 firms making returns had a personnel of 47,547, as compared with 47,488 in their last report. The recorded payrolls amounted to \$907,354, an average of \$19.08 per employee; at July 1, the total of \$915,686 had represented a per capita average of \$19.28. The Aug. 1, 1943, average had been \$18.54. Over the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by six p.c., and that of payrolls, by seven p.c.

In connection with the average weekly earnings in the service division, attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under wartime conditions.

Trade.- There was a contra-seasonal increase in trade at Aug. 1, according to information from 2,584 employers with a working force of 173,875, as compared with 173,354 at the beginning of July. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$4,613,809, as compared with \$4,609,857 in the preceding period of observation. The average per employee at Aug. 1 was \$26.54, five cents lower than the July 1 figure, but 77 cents more than the Aug. 1, 1943, average of \$25.77. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 6.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.2 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were furnished by 773 financial institutions which reported a staff of 65,170 at Aug. 1, as compared with 64,962 at their last return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed totalled \$2,127,544, as compared with \$2,126,517 at July 1. The average per employee declined from \$32.73 at July 1, to \$32.65 at the beginning of August; the figure at the same date of last year had been \$31.58. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 126.1, was rather higher than that of 124.8 at the beginning of August 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has gained by 4.5 p.c.

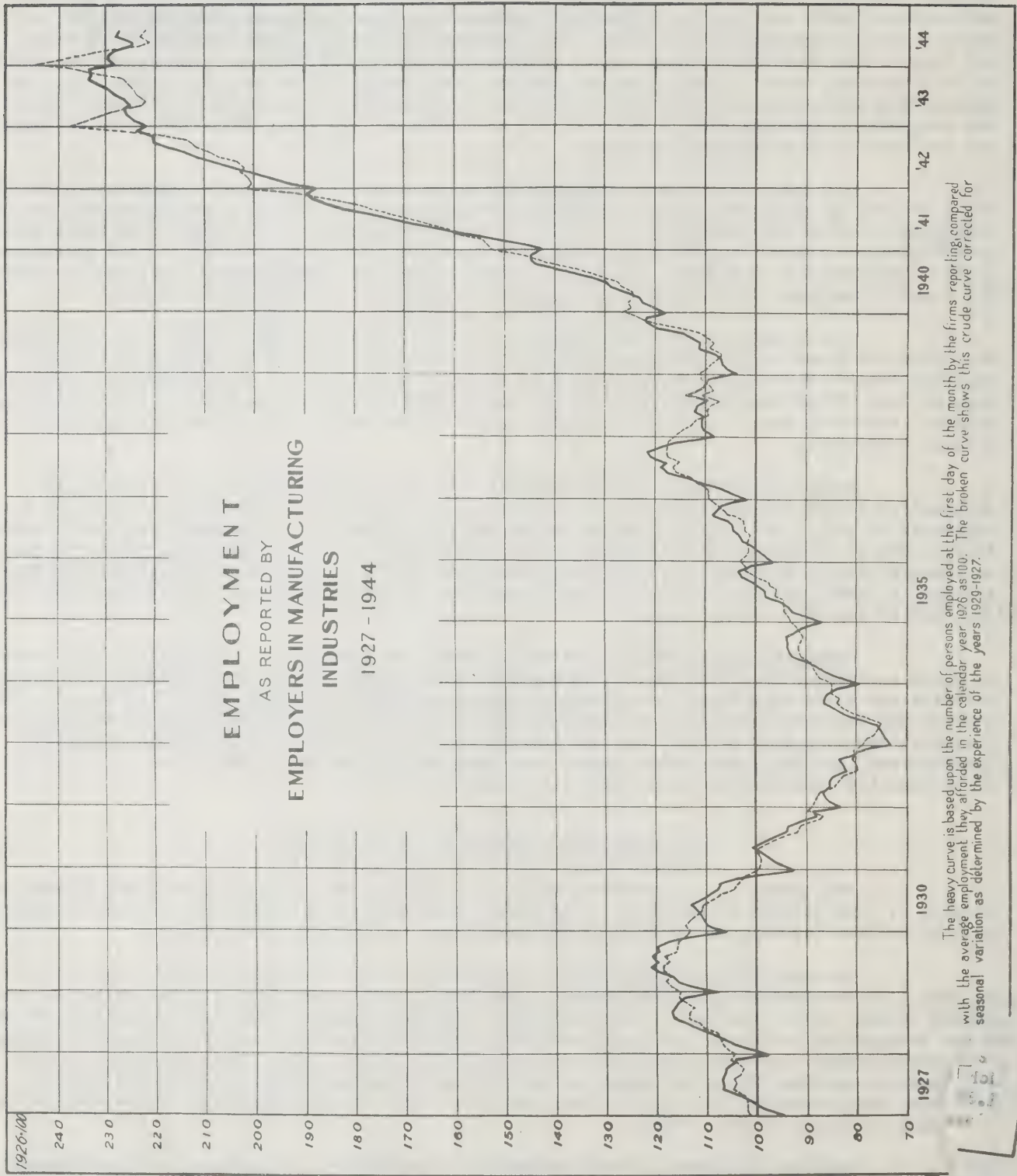
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia was brisker than at July 1. The decline in activity in the former resulted from an industrial dispute in Halifax; that in British Columbia was mainly due to curtailment in iron and steel plants.

The weekly salaries and wages reported as having been paid at Aug. 1 were higher than at July 1 in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia they were lower. In several provinces where the index in payrolls was upward the gains were on a relatively smaller scale than those in employment. The average weekly earnings per employee were generally less at Aug. 1 than at July 1 in all provinces except New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. In all cases except British Columbia, the provincial per capita figure was also higher at the date under review than at the beginning of August of last summer.

Maritime Provinces.- There was moderate expansion in employment in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick at Aug. 1, but industrial activity was seriously reduced in Nova Scotia, chiefly as a result of an industrial dispute affecting large numbers of workers. The staffs of the 1,072 firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey in the Maritime Area aggregated 141,349, as compared with 142,903 at July 1; this was a decline of 1.1 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 1.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These totalled \$4,251,574, an average of \$30.08 per

Chart 3



employee, as compared with \$30.12 at July 1, and \$28.23 at Aug. 1, 1943. In the last twelve months, the index of employment has fallen by 4.5 p.c., but that of payrolls has shown a gain of 1.3 p.c.

Greater activity was indicated in the manufacture of lumber and pulp and paper, but there was an important loss in the iron and steel group, due to the strike mentioned above. Other branches of manufacturing showed little change on the whole. General improvement was noted in the non-manufacturing classes. The largest gains were in construction; these in mining, communications, services and trade were on a moderate scale.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec at the beginning of August showed its third successive advance. The seasonal gain was above the average for Aug. 1 in the period since 1920, also exceeding that at midsummer in 1943; it was, however, considerably smaller than that reported at the same date in any other year since 1928. The index rose from 195.3 at July 1, to 197.7 at the date under review, when it was 1.6 p.c. lower than the Aug. 1, 1943, figure of 200.9. Statistics were tabulated from 3,843 firms whose employees numbered 585,003 - 7,488 or 1.3 p.c. more than in their last return. The salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1 were given as \$17,414,177, exceeding by 0.7 p.c. the sum of \$17,286,056 reported by the same establishments at the beginning of July. The latest per capita figure, at \$29.77, was lower by 14 cents than that at July 1, 1944 but was 19 cents above the Aug. 1, 1943, average of \$29.58. In the last 12 months, there has been a loss of 1.4 p.c. in the recorded payrolls, as compared with that of 1.6 p.c. already given for the index of employment.

There was an important expansion at the date under review in construction, in which 10,740 additional workers were reported by the co-operating firms; most of the gain took place in highway work. Communications, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade also showed greater activity. On the other hand, retail trade, transportation, manufacturing and logging released employees, the greatest reductions being those of a seasonal character in the last-named. Within the manufacturing division, lumber, food, pulp and paper and beverage factories reported heightened activity, as was also the case in central electric stations; textile plants, however, showed considerable declines, largely of a seasonal character, and the trend was also downward in clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed an advance which was contra-seasonal according to the experience of post-war years; the 6,217 co-operating employers reported the addition of 2,200 men and women to their staffs, bringing these to 757,596. This gain of 0.3 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The per capita weekly average rose slightly, from \$32.68 at July 1, to \$32.70 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.92 at Aug. 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 185.6, was fractionally above that of 184.9 at the same date last year, while the index of payrolls showed a gain of 2.5 p.c. in the 12 months.

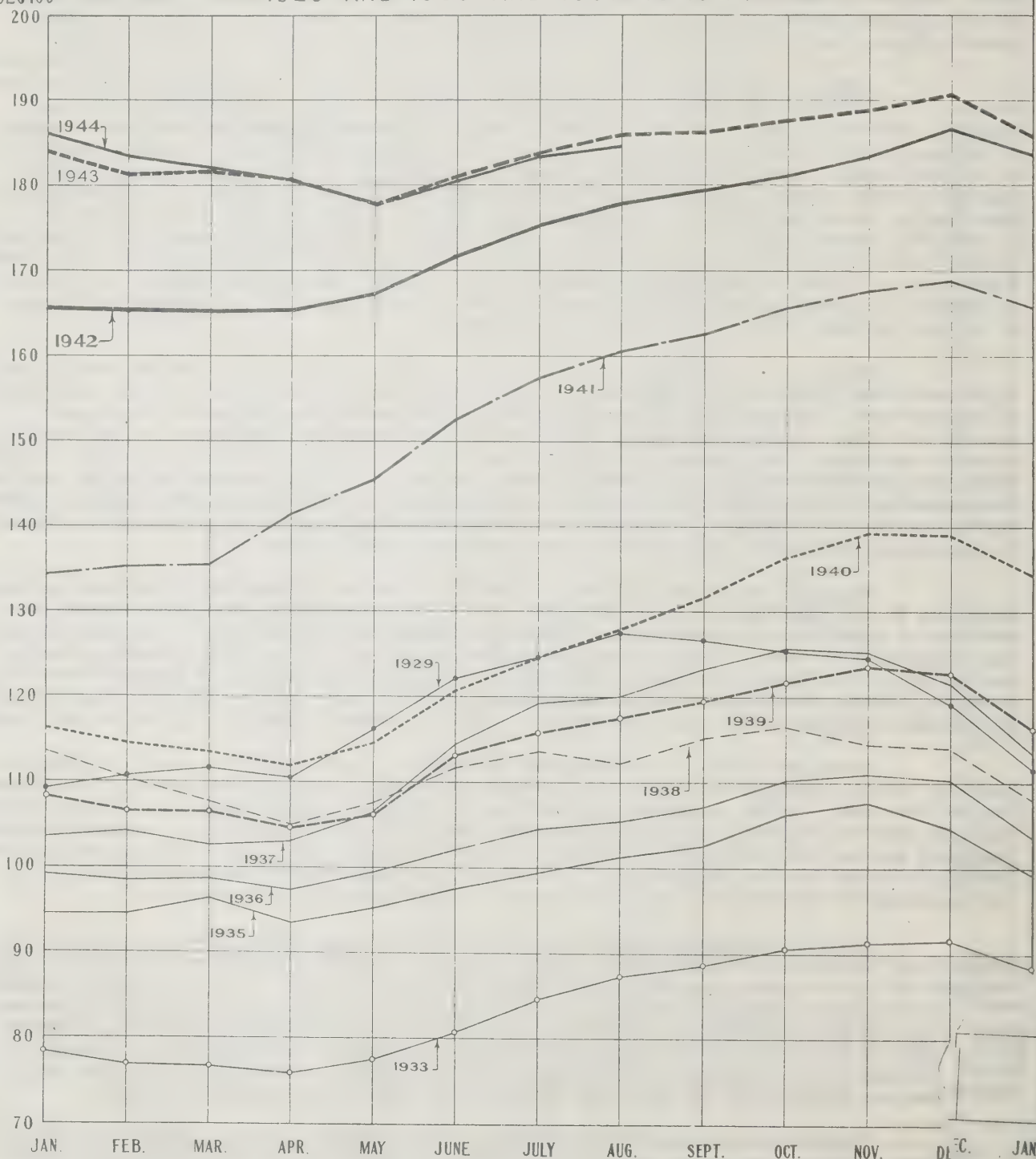
There was a small falling-off in employment in iron and steel plants in Ontario. Leather, textile, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing factories were also slacker. On the other hand, lumber, beverage, chemical and electrical apparatus works and central electric stations reported improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging showed a seasonal decrease, and services were rather slacker. Communications, trade, transportation and construction, however, recorded heightened activity, that in the last-named being greatest, although it was below-average for midsummer in the experience of earlier years of the record.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Area showed further expansion, which was rather less than normal for the time of year. All three provinces shared in the upward movement, the gain in Alberta being most pronounced. Data were compiled from 2,001 firms, whose employees rose from 203,278 at July 1, to 207,691 at the beginning of August. Accompanying the increase of 2.2 p.c. in the reported personnel, was a gain of 2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed, which totalled \$6,539,555. The average earnings per employee stood at \$31.49, as compared with \$31.12 at July 1, and \$30.30 at the beginning of August, 1943. Since then, the number in recorded employment has advanced by 4.5 p.c., and the index of payrolls has gained by 8.2 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity at the date under review. The most marked gains were in construction and manufacturing; within the latter, there was fairly general improvement, that in food and pulp and paper works being greatest. Textile factories, however, showed curtailment.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia showed a decline at Aug. 1, when the 1,590 co-operating establishments reported 173,286 employees, as compared with 174,969 in the month before. The general loss was contra-seasonal, the trend at Aug. 1 having been upward in all but five of the years since 1920.

The greatest curtailment at Aug. 1 took place in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel factories; textiles also released some employees. On the other hand, fish, vegetable and fruit canning, lumber and some other classes showed greater activity. Mining and wholesale trade, among the non-manufacturing industries, likewise afforded more employment, but logging, transportation and construction were slacker.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the firms furnishing data at Aug. 1 aggregated \$5,990,380, as compared with \$6,118,282 at the beginning of July. This decrease of 2.1 p.c., which was partly due to holidays, exceeded that of one p.c. in the reported employees, so that the latest per capita average, at \$34.57, was lower than the July 1 figure of \$34.97; it was also below that of \$35.45 at Aug. 1, 1943. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 8.1 p.c., while recorded employment has decreased by 5.2 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported by employers in cities having populations in excess of 35,000 persons.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax at the beginning of August was greatly affected by an industrial dispute in certain shipyards. Largely as a result of this factor, there was a decline of 3,079 persons in the staffs of the 187 establishments furnishing information at the date under review, when their working forces aggregated 21,358. The weekly payrolls were also substantially reduced, standing at \$610,965, as compared with \$755,691 at the beginning of July. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$28.61 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$30.92 at July 1.

From the institution of the current statistics of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 68.7 p.c., while the number in employment has gained by 36.6 p.c.

Saint John.- Employment in Saint John was in greater volume at the beginning of August than at July 1. Manufacturing was quieter, particularly in the iron and steel division, but transportation, construction and trade showed greater activity. The 143 co-operating firms reported 12,969 employees at the date under review, as compared with 12,797 a month earlier. The advance in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger increase in the weekly payrolls distributed; these aggregated \$375,427, as compared with \$354,267 paid on or about July 1. The average per employee rose from \$27.68 at that date, to \$28.95 at the beginning of August. In the period since June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 28.2 p.c., while the gain in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed has amounted to 77.1 p.c.

Montreal.- Further curtailment in employment was indicated in Montreal at Aug. 1, according to information tabulated from 2,271 establishments with a working force of 287,225 men and women, as compared with 289,924 in their last return. The reported salaries and wages amounted to \$8,890,180, being lower by 1.3 p.c. than the sum of \$9,004,462 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of July. The reduction largely resulted from vacations. The per capita average fell from \$31.06 paid on or about July 1, to \$30.95 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.04 at the first of August of last summer. Since that date, payrolls have fallen by 2.6 p.c., and the index of employment has shown a decline of 1.3 p.c.

A considerable contraction was noted in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in textiles and non-ferrous metal products; iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and certain other plants were also slacker. On the other hand, there was rather greater activity in vegetable food and beverage factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, transportation, services and trade released employees, but there was considerable improvement in construction, and communications also afforded more employment.

Quebec City.- Industrial activity was slightly reduced in Quebec, where the 254 co-operating employers reported a staff of 39,020 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 39,150 at July 1. Accompanying this loss of 0.3 p.c. was an increase of 1.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms; the latest total was \$1,167,187, as compared with \$1,148,456 paid on or about July 1, when loss of time at the St. Jean Baptiste holiday had affected the situation. The average earnings per employee rose from \$29.33 in the last report, to \$29.91 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$27.63 at Aug. 1 last year. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has advanced by 4.5 p.c., but employment has declined by 2.7 p.c.

Reduced activity was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, the largest loss being in iron and steel plants. Trade was also slacker, while services showed slight improvement.

Sherbrooke.- The 65 establishments furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls in Sherbrooke reported a working force of 8,856 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 8,784 at the beginning of July. This was an increase of 72. There was also a gain in the weekly salaries and wages, which rose from \$214,882 in their last return, to \$220,198 at the date under review. The average per employee was \$24.86, 40 cents higher than the July 1 average of \$24.46. The latter had been affected by the general observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste day. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, the index of employees rose by eight p.c., and that of the payrolls, by 25 p.c.

Trois Rivières.- Considerably greater activity was noted in Trois Rivières at the beginning of August, when the staffs of the 53 reporting firms aggregated 9,367 persons, as compared with 8,781 at July 1. The weekly salaries and wages rose from \$241,047 at the latter, to \$259,359 at the date under review. Manufacturing was decidedly busier, the gain taking place largely in pulp and paper mills; the changes in the non-manufacturing group were generally slight. The average per employee rose from \$27.45 at July 1 to \$27.69 at the beginning of August. The increase in employment from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced, to Aug. 1, 1944, was 38.2 p.c., while the gain in payrolls amounted to 43.2 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto at Aug. 1 showed important curtailment, 3,149 workers having been released by the 2,200 co-operating establishments, whose personnel aggregated 255,054. Iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, textile and food factories reported smaller staffs. Reductions were also noted in the service and retail trade divisions, while construction showed minor gains.

The weekly payrolls distributed to those in recorded employment at the beginning of August totalled \$8,224,482, as compared with \$8,371,737 at July 1. This percentage reduction exceeded that indicated in the number of workers, so that the average earnings per employee also declined, falling from \$32.42 in the last report to \$32.25 at the date under review. The Aug. 1, 1943, average had been \$31.97. In the period since then, aggregate payrolls have risen by 3.1 p.c., while the number in recorded employment has advanced by 2.8 p.c.

Ottawa.- The trend continued upward in Ottawa at Aug. 1, when the gain exceeded that indicated at the same date in 1943. Data were received from 264 employers with a combined working force of 22,485, as compared with 22,171 at the beginning of July. There were moderate increases in manufacturing, construction, transportation, services and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review were given as \$630,483, a sum greater by 1.8 p.c. than the total of \$619,458 reported at July 1. The latest per capita average, at \$28.04, was a few cents higher than that of \$27.94 in the preceding return, being also higher than the Aug. 1, 1943, figure of \$27.05. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fractionally risen, while that of aggregate payrolls has gained by 3.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- There was a falling-off in employment in Hamilton at the date under review, repeating the movement at the beginning of August of last year. The decline reduced the index by 2.2 points to 181.6; this was slightly lower than the Aug. 1, 1943, figure of 182.3. In the latter comparison, however, the index of payrolls showed a fractional increase. The working forces of the 376 firms furnishing data aggregated 59,557, as compared with 60,278 at July 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$1,964,984; those at July 1 were given as \$1,965,135. The per capita earnings were 39 cents higher, at \$32.99 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.60 at July 1; the Aug. 1, 1943, average had also been \$32.60.

Most of the contraction at the date under review took place in manufacturing, largely in food, textile and iron and steel plants. Trade and services were also slacker.

Windsor.- Further moderate improvement was noted in Windsor, where the 231 employers making returns indicated a personnel of 39,522 workers, as compared with 39,356 at the beginning of July. The payrolls showed a somewhat larger percentage advance, rising from \$1,714,127 at July 1, to \$1,724,384 at Aug. 1, or by 0.6 p.c. The average weekly earnings calculated from these figures, were \$43.63 at the date under review, and \$43.55 at July 1. The Aug. 1, 1943, average had been \$40.44. In the period since then, employment has declined by 5.7 p.c., although the reported payrolls have risen by 1.7 p.c.

Food factories indicated continued activity, but there was a falling-off at the date under review as compared with the preceding month in the iron and steel group. Construction and trade showed minor improvement.

Fort William-Port Arthur.- The 97 firms in Fort William and Port Arthur furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls at Aug. 1 then employed 15,958 men and women, 337 more than at July 1. The latest weekly payrolls totalled \$603,634, 3.6 p.c. more than those of \$582,884 reported at the beginning of July. The weekly average per employee rose from \$37.31 in the preceding report, to \$37.83 at the date under review. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur advanced by 17.5 p.c., while the payrolls mounted by 64.4 p.c. The increase in employment at the date under review as compared with July 1 took place largely in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel works. The non-manufacturing divisions showed little change on the whole.

London.- A combined working force of 20,347 persons was employed by the 225 establishments whose returns were received and who disbursed the sum of \$606,170 in weekly salaries and wages at Aug. 1; at the beginning of July, they had employed 20,475 men and women, whose payrolls had amounted to \$610,153. The average per employee showed little change, being \$29.80 at July 1 and \$29.79 at Aug. 1. Most of the decline in employment at the latter date took place in manufacturing, where there were moderate but fairly general losses. The non-manufacturing groups were also quieter. From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, there has been a gain of 21.4 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, accompanied by that of 45.1 p.c. in the payrolls.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- Further expansion in industrial activity was indicated in Kitchener at the beginning of August, according to information furnished by 152 firms whose personnel rose from 14,442 at July 1 to 14,642 at the beginning of August. The payrolls were also higher, standing at \$425,120, as compared with \$413,250 in the preceding report, when the figures had been affected by loss in working time at Dominion Day. The latest average per employee, standing at \$29.03, was 42 cents higher than that of \$28.61 at the beginning of July. The increase in recorded employment in the period from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced, to Aug. 1, 1944, was eight p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 38.8 p.c.

The animal food and some other manufacturing industries afforded more employment at the date under review than a month earlier, while iron and steel plants were slacker. Trade showed a small advance.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg at the beginning of August showed a moderately upward trend, 267 additional workers being employed by the 601 establishments whose returns were tabulated, and who had 61,289 men and women on their staffs at Aug. 1. However, the payrolls were reduced, partly as a result of holidays. The latest weekly aggregate was \$1,743,820, as compared with \$1,751,381 at July 1, when the average per employee, at \$28.70, was some cents higher than the Aug. 1 per capita of \$28.45. At the same date in 1943, the average had been \$27.94. Since then, there has been an increase of three p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, together with a rise of 4.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and printing and publishing plants, and trade and construction showed heightened activity at the date under review, as compared with the preceding survey, while little general change was indicated in the remaining industries.

Regina.- There was an increase in employment in Regina at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1, accompanied by a rise in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; the gain in the latter, however, was relatively smaller than that in the personnel, so that the average weekly earnings per person showed a small decline. The 135 co-operating establishments reported 10,065 workers, earning \$268,836 at the date under review, as compared with 9,886 employees and weekly salaries and wages amounting to \$266,632, paid on or about July 1. The per capita weekly figure fell from \$26.97 at that date, to \$26.71 at the first of August.

Between June 1, 1941, when the record of payrolls was instituted, and Aug. 1, 1944, the index of employment advanced by 15.4 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 31.2 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed further moderate improvement, mainly in trade, services and construction. Manufacturing, however, was rather quieter. A combined working force of 5,890 men and women was reported by the 118 firms whose returns were tabulated; their payrolls at Aug. 1 aggregated \$149,125, as compared with \$146,268 paid at July 1 to 5,615 workers. The average per employee rose from \$26.05 at that date, to \$26.21 at the beginning of August.

The increase in the number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, was 26.2 p.c., while the accompanying rise in the reported payrolls was 45.1 p.c.

Calgary.- Industrial activity in Calgary showed a further upward movement at the beginning of August, when the 222 reporting firms stated that their employees numbered 16,887, as compared with 16,564 at July 1. The weekly payrolls rose from \$504,125 at that date, to \$518,805 at the beginning of August, when the average earnings per employee were \$30.72, as compared with \$30.43 in the last report. The increase in employment from the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, was 19.2 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 42.9 p.c. Most of the gain at the date under review as compared with July 1 took place in manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade.

Edmonton.- Statistics were tabulated from 195 establishments in Edmonton, with a combined working force of 17,252, as compared with 16,791 a month earlier. The payrolls also showed an advance, aggregating \$505,441, as compared with \$495,715 at July 1; however, the weekly average per employee fell from \$29.52 at that date, to \$29.30 at the beginning of August. Manufacturing then showed improvement, particularly in the food and beverage divisions, while iron and steel and textiles released some employees. Construction afforded more employment and slightly greater activity was also indicated in transportation, trade and other non-manufacturing industries. The increase in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941, and Aug. 1, 1944, was 37.6 p.c., while that in the reported payrolls was 65.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver declined considerably at the beginning of August, according to data from 679 employers, whose staffs aggregated 85,064, as compared with 88,451 at July 1. Most of the loss took place in iron and steel plants; textiles also showed curtailment, and reduced activity was indicated in construction and other non-manufacturing groups. The weekly payrolls were lower, standing at \$2,897,637, as compared with \$2,996,861 reported at July 1. The average weekly earnings rose from \$33.88 at that date, to \$34.06 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.60 at Aug. 1, 1943. Since then, the index of employment has fallen slightly, while that of payrolls has been lowered by 7.4 p.c., partly as a result of curtailment in overtime work.

Victoria.- Information received from 147 establishments in Victoria showed a combined working force of 13,987 men and women, whose weekly payrolls at the beginning of August amounted to \$465,399; at July 1, the 13,718 employees of these firms had been paid the sum of \$457,712. This was an average of \$33.37 per person, exceeding the latest average of \$33.13. Further improvement was indicated at the beginning of August in manufacturing, where there were fairly general gains as compared with July. Construction and services also showed somewhat greater activity. From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, employment has advanced by 71.9 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed have shown a rise of 128.1 p.c. }

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

The latest figures are subject to revision.

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	-	-	-	114.1	118.9	132.5	-	-	-	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	106.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Aug. 1, 1940	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	150.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.6	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	175.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	135.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	169.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	131.6	150.9	167.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	147.9	161.9
Aug. 1	177.3	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.6	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	135.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.6	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.6	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1944.												
	100.0	7.6	.2	4.5	2.9	31.4	40.6	11.1	5.1	2.2	3.8	9.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

The latest figures are subject to revision.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Aug. 1, 1938	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Aug. 1, 1939	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Aug. 1, 1940	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.5	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.8	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	139.3	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1944.

15.4 2.1 13.7 1.2 3.2 2.1 3.3 4.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	63.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	123.1	126.0	117.2	136.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.6	104.6	106.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.8	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	86.4	111.8	110.6
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	110.0	69.6	163.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	97.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Aug. 1, 1940	127.9	124.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	166.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	168.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	166.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	161.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	163.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	163.6
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	162.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.6	180.8	107.1	110.0	146.3	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.6	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.8	145.3	198.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.6	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.6	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1944

100.0 63.2 2.5 3.9 1.6 8.5 8.4 2.6 9.3

Note: - The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug.1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	63.2	225.0	225.8	227.7	212.4	176.8	134.4	112.8
Animal products - edible	2.6	239.1	235.3	196.1	183.5	192.6	156.6	162.0
Fur and products	.2	123.6	126.8	124.7	123.0	121.7	119.0	106.8
Leather and products	1.5	136.4	137.5	138.2	137.3	140.1	116.3	114.0
Boots and shoes	.9	126.3	126.3	125.2	128.1	133.5	116.6	116.7
Lumber and products	3.8	131.3	128.0	125.8	126.5	128.3	106.3	93.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	110.0	107.4	106.1	117.9	123.5	103.2	89.6
Furniture	.6	129.3	129.8	107.6	112.5	114.3	94.5	81.5
Other lumber products	1.1	213.2	203.4	217.1	172.1	158.8	127.2	117.4
Musical instruments	.04	28.4	30.1	51.8	41.6	41.3	64.3	57.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	170.1	163.1	153.7	155.3	150.5	134.7	126.6
Pulp and paper products	4.7	138.9	137.2	135.2	133.8	132.7	120.5	110.5
Pulp and paper	2.1	128.0	125.2	126.7	127.4	125.8	116.5	100.7
Paper products	.9	206.7	208.6	200.4	182.6	176.1	144.7	129.8
Printing and publishing	1.7	130.3	128.9	124.0	125.4	126.8	117.6	116.5
Rubber products	1.1	163.6	164.2	124.8	126.6	135.3	110.9	107.6
Textile products	7.1	153.2	156.5	156.6	155.8	159.9	142.1	115.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	157.3	156.6	158.4	177.0	172.6	158.1	125.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	110.5	110.7	115.3	128.0	127.7	123.3	98.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	167.9	167.5	171.5	202.5	189.4	173.5	132.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	602.4	591.1	553.7	592.7	592.5	490.5	400.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	143.2	146.6	142.3	137.9	144.3	135.1	121.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	150.4	157.8	157.3	167.4	155.0	134.7	106.3
Other textile products	.8	165.1	167.4	170.9	172.0	161.5	127.2	106.2
Tobacco	.5	123.4	123.6	119.5	123.2	109.9	103.3	98.0
Beverages	.8	258.8	246.7	230.3	242.9	220.8	182.6	181.5
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	608.6	607.9	636.3	673.7	394.5	203.5	159.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	136.9	139.0	134.1	135.1	137.5	112.8	99.9
Electric light and power	1.0	149.2	145.7	148.5	152.9	154.5	144.2	138.6
Electrical apparatus	2.6	332.8	332.1	310.2	256.4	223.0	156.1	130.8
Iron and steel products	23.9	326.8	331.6	346.0	296.7	209.9	132.2	92.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	250.1	252.7	267.3	248.6	222.1	169.2	124.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.9	223.0	243.9	256.6	212.8	145.4	111.6
Agricultural implements	.6	128.8	126.9	136.0	139.3	106.8	82.4	51.5
Land vehicles & Aircraft	10.3	302.1	303.0	288.3	243.5	186.8	110.8	80.3
Automobiles and parts	2.4	294.7	292.9	306.6	293.1	245.6	139.5	94.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.4	1537.1	1643.0	1667.8	1151.5	472.4	277.2	64.7
Heating appliances	.3	168.0	167.2	169.8	157.5	165.4	125.5	131.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	325.4	328.4	316.6	303.4	243.4	159.4	110.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	230.7	232.9	261.4	293.6	237.6	141.9	104.9
Other iron and steel products	4.3	374.3	377.9	431.7	404.2	245.3	147.3	103.0
Non-ferrous metal products	3.3	435.7	446.1	493.9	416.3	317.0	199.4	166.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.6	221.2	220.3	214.9	202.5	159.5	176.5	162.3
Miscellaneous	1.1	373.6	376.3	364.2	351.1	220.5	151.0	146.7
LOGGING	2.6	155.6	176.4	136.1	142.1	132.8	112.2	73.5
MINING	3.9	155.1	153.1	159.1	172.3	178.1	168.1	165.6
Coal	1.4	96.0	95.9	92.9	92.8	89.6	87.3	83.5
Metallic ores	1.8	268.6	269.9	300.8	349.7	377.7	351.6	352.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	181.3	156.4	166.1	167.7	160.1	158.0	152.1
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	112.9	110.0	107.1	106.7	101.6	90.9	87.5
Telegraphs	.4	133.0	131.3	137.3	127.3	125.7	108.6	101.1
Telephones	1.2	107.4	104.2	98.9	101.1	95.1	86.1	83.7
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	125.2	124.4	119.7	110.4	105.0	94.8	87.5
Street railways and cartage	2.5	188.7	185.8	171.0	157.0	131.6	135.7	127.8
Steam railways	4.6	107.7	106.7	105.4	96.9	89.7	82.7	74.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	117.3	119.2	114.9	108.7	109.1	95.7	91.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.4	124.5	110.8	144.3	146.8	160.7	114.3	146.3
Building	2.2	94.3	90.7	155.5	164.8	155.9	97.8	76.1
Highway	3.9	185.6	151.3	179.8	172.3	224.9	162.5	297.1
Railway	2.3	98.9	93.9	96.2	104.9	106.9	85.7	75.4
SERVICES	2.6	207.9	207.7	196.2	189.4	184.0	155.4	149.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	209.9	206.6	192.9	186.1	182.3	154.6	150.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	204.5	209.6	202.0	195.1	187.0	156.8	148.7
TRADE	9.3	161.7	161.2	151.8	152.5	156.8	141.4	135.5
Retail	6.9	167.4	167.5	157.9	159.0	163.4	145.9	140.3
Wholesale	2.4	147.3	145.3	134.2	135.4	139.2	129.8	122.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	184.6	183.5	185.9	177.8	160.6	127.9	117.5
Finance	-	126.1	125.7	124.8	122.4	116.3	114.1	109.8
Banks and Trust Companies	-	130.3	130.0	130.2	126.3	112.7	108.3	104.1
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	-	146.1	139.8	120.4	105.8	118.2	164.1	209.9
Insurance	-	119.4	119.1	117.8	118.2	120.9	118.6	113.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	181.7	180.7	183.0	175.1	158.5	127.2	117.2

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug.1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	41.2	208.0	217.7	216.4	183.9	155.7	132.7	111.5
	Lumber products	5.1	157.7	142.9	125.9	128.1	112.7	109.4	92.8
	Pulp and paper	3.9	196.5	188.5	205.7	189.7	188.0	173.6	169.9
	Textile products	2.8	107.4	110.0	114.9	120.7	117.5	111.9	84.2
	Iron and steel	20.6	323.3	361.7	366.6	275.3	192.6	149.6	115.9
	Other manufactures	8.8	156.6	167.4	146.0	146.3	147.2	123.6	113.5
	Logging	2.9	188.1	293.0	181.8	181.4	176.9	147.3	66.3
	Mining	11.6	108.4	107.6	100.6	106.7	114.2	113.2	112.3
	Communications	2.1	130.0	126.5	124.4	119.8	110.9	97.1	94.2
	Transportation	11.9	145.9	144.5	164.2	110.0	91.2	75.2	61.6
	Construction	20.0	296.4	264.6	343.5	303.4	348.2	165.8	193.6
	Services	1.9	304.5	301.5	303.7	311.5	318.1	235.7	225.9
	Trade	8.4	180.6	179.7	164.6	169.6	169.9	147.0	136.3
	- All Industries	100.0	185.8	187.8	194.1	170.4	164.2	124.5	115.6
Quebec	Manufacturing	68.4	239.7	240.4	246.6	223.7	186.8	139.1	115.0
	Lumber products	2.9	131.7	148.7	141.6	138.3	152.6	115.9	100.2
	Pulp and paper	5.6	137.6	135.6	131.7	130.7	129.9	120.1	105.9
	Textile products	12.0	175.7	180.8	179.8	188.2	180.8	157.7	129.5
	Iron and steel	21.2	365.0	366.9	387.8	294.4	215.9	123.3	81.0
	Other manufactures	26.7	269.7	268.2	277.3	232.0	193.1	147.7	131.0
	Logging	3.1	196.7	221.7	186.3	203.0	195.2	167.6	89.9
	Mining	2.4	298.2	297.5	316.5	301.4	304.7	290.8	286.8
	Communications	1.4	108.9	103.1	101.3	102.5	95.8	81.9	77.9
	Transportation	7.1	115.5	116.3	110.3	110.4	103.7	92.1	86.6
	Construction	8.4	119.5	93.5	126.5	148.9	140.8	100.5	197.1
	Services	2.3	196.3	195.8	180.3	177.5	166.0	133.7	129.6
	Trade	6.3	169.8	171.4	163.4	163.2	164.1	148.1	142.5
	- All Industries	100.0	197.7	195.3	200.9	191.4	167.6	130.6	126.4
Ontario	Manufacturing	71.8	215.0	215.1	214.4	207.5	176.2	133.4	109.8
	Lumber products	3.2	113.4	111.1	117.2	106.3	104.3	91.8	80.8
	Pulp and paper	4.9	134.1	134.1	131.7	130.4	129.6	116.2	109.9
	Textile products	7.0	131.2	131.9	132.5	143.4	140.7	128.2	104.2
	Iron and steel	29.0	308.4	309.0	314.6	256.4	226.9	143.9	97.6
	Other manufactures	27.7	227.3	227.5	219.9	211.5	183.6	143.2	129.0
	Logging	1.6	131.6	133.9	84.0	112.7	98.3	87.6	49.2
	Mining	2.8	216.4	216.5	236.4	292.2	318.3	293.1	290.6
	Communications	1.4	100.6	99.5	92.6	95.2	92.5	85.5	80.2
	Transportation	5.9	118.2	116.9	112.3	106.5	100.8	93.0	84.8
	Construction	5.2	103.3	97.4	126.3	119.0	160.8	129.0	116.5
	Services	2.4	229.0	231.8	225.0	212.4	206.3	174.0	164.3
	Trade	8.9	161.9	161.2	150.9	154.5	162.0	147.3	140.9
	- All Industries	100.0	185.6	185.1	184.9	181.5	166.3	132.8	114.2
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	37.9	197.0	194.4	189.8	176.2	148.2	117.9	109.7
	Lumber products	2.0	143.0	139.4	131.2	145.4	153.9	119.2	108.0
	Pulp and paper	2.1	107.7	102.4	105.4	103.6	109.9	101.5	104.1
	Textile products	2.2	213.8	225.8	216.1	230.0	197.3	159.9	131.7
	Iron and steel	13.0	155.5	155.2	171.2	149.2	114.7	85.9	80.8
	Other manufactures	18.6	284.9	278.4	248.3	231.2	194.1	154.4	143.5
	Logging	.6	71.1	79.2	39.6	68.8	66.8	38.8	32.8
	Mining	6.4	149.3	144.4	148.2	150.4	128.7	114.3	102.7
	Communications	2.4	127.9	123.8	123.6	119.8	118.0	100.9	99.0
	Transportation	18.6	137.5	135.2	126.4	118.0	115.9	105.6	95.9
	Construction	13.2	108.0	101.9	112.0	134.3	139.6	112.8	116.6
	Services	3.6	189.4	183.9	170.7	170.5	182.2	152.5	148.5
	Trade	17.3	143.4	141.3	134.3	131.4	136.6	124.5	120.8
	- All Industries	100.0	151.6	148.4	145.1	143.5	135.6	114.9	109.4
British Columbia	Manufacturing	56.2	272.4	274.7	282.7	254.8	182.6	137.8	128.1
	Lumber products	10.4	131.6	130.1	125.2	144.4	146.5	118.4	107.0
	Pulp and paper	4.3	166.9	164.1	155.9	162.4	161.7	133.3	114.2
	Textile products	.8	206.9	224.0	196.8	193.3	174.3	144.8	117.4
	Iron and steel	25.6	950.1	991.7	1107.8	855.3	293.4	149.6	82.7
	Other manufactures	14.1	203.0	194.9	186.5	183.1	193.3	157.3	172.9
	Logging	6.3	143.6	156.5	150.0	111.1	103.4	82.8	97.2
	Mining	4.7	96.2	92.2	97.4	100.6	113.2	113.1	116.7
	Communications	2.2	136.3	136.3	143.1	134.4	122.5	116.7	119.0
	Transportation	9.7	126.7	127.4	113.7	108.8	109.0	102.4	104.0
	Construction	7.4	106.8	109.0	170.7	129.4	123.8	83.4	88.5
	Services	3.1	175.4	175.6	162.9	145.5	154.3	137.2	138.2
	Trade	10.4	175.1	174.5	163.1	162.4	160.9	143.3	136.4
	- All Industries	100.0	185.7	187.5	195.8	175.3	146.5	119.0	117.0
B.C.									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug.1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing								
Plant products - edible	75.7	227.3	230.5	234.7	201.2	170.6	126.2	106.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	2.9	144.0	140.8	139.9	141.7	146.9	140.5	130.5
Textiles	3.4	145.7	146.0	137.5	132.2	125.2	116.4	113.3
Tobacco and beverages	10.8	152.5	161.3	158.2	168.7	157.2	134.5	110.1
Iron and steel	3.9	172.7	168.0	160.4	174.0	154.0	134.0	124.0
Other manufactures	31.1	357.6	358.8	377.1	276.9	208.3	118.7	80.7
Communications	23.6	216.2	220.1	225.1	178.1	161.9	124.7	114.5
Transportation	1.3	76.1	72.7	68.9	71.1	66.8	67.9	65.3
Construction	4.9	114.8	119.4	105.3	117.8	114.3	97.7	95.0
Trade	3.3	59.3	52.2	65.1	95.7	65.0	46.8	109.3
Montreal - All Industries	11.3	164.6	166.7	155.6	153.9	153.0	143.1	136.6
100.0		186.3	186.1	188.9	171.9	148.5	114.9	107.6
Quebec - Manufacturing								
Leather products	77.7	338.5	360.7	374.7	301.3	207.4	138.4	109.6
Other manufactures	7.3	108.9	108.7	108.1	110.9	110.9	90.8	100.0
Transportation	70.4	470.7	473.9	491.4	385.0	250.4	159.0	114.9
Construction	2.9	85.1	85.8	80.0	75.9	72.7	120.0	99.9
Quebec - All Industries	5.7	152.4	151.6	163.0	136.9	187.7	148.3	294.2
100.0		269.6	270.5	277.2	228.8	179.1	134.9	126.9
Toronto - Manufacturing								
Plant products - edible	74.9	229.0	232.6	224.3	208.8	167.6	127.8	107.4
Printing and publishing	4.8	167.9	172.0	148.3	145.8	156.9	124.3	118.0
Textiles	6.4	160.2	160.1	151.4	151.6	153.1	131.7	127.6
Iron and steel	7.3	112.9	116.9	116.5	123.3	119.3	106.0	85.2
Other manufactures	25.0	432.3	438.1	420.5	373.8	238.6	150.7	98.3
Communications	31.4	230.8	234.1	228.2	209.1	166.4	127.5	114.2
Transportation	1.3	77.9	77.4	73.8	75.5	71.9	71.2	68.5
Construction	3.7	132.5	132.7	125.7	116.0	109.6	103.4	100.3
Trade	2.3	96.1	94.4	109.8	93.7	123.9	83.0	62.1
Toronto - All Industries	14.2	149.0	148.7	136.9	139.3	149.9	134.9	127.3
100.0		197.3	199.8	192.0	180.8	156.7	124.4	108.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing								
Lumber products	31.5	174.2	173.5	179.1	167.8	158.8	120.9	101.8
Pulp and paper	1.8	37.4	38.3	62.4	68.9	85.1	81.8	74.7
Other manufactures	13.7	127.8	127.3	132.5	128.5	120.7	106.9	95.7
Construction	36.1	255.5	254.2	253.3	230.8	217.3	146.3	116.6
Trade	8.8	129.7	123.5	143.0	172.7	176.3	158.5	130.6
Ottawa - All Industries	21.3	195.0	190.2	179.5	170.2	166.5	145.6	139.3
100.0		170.5	168.1	169.6	165.0	157.0	126.1	110.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing								
Textiles	83.8	132.2	134.6	132.9	139.3	172.5	129.7	100.9
Electrical apparatus	10.8	100.2	103.8	98.1	110.0	108.1	107.1	82.5
Iron and steel	11.7	216.3	214.2	202.8	188.4	167.1	129.6	111.6
Other manufactures	43.7	254.1	255.9	270.3	285.4	227.7	140.8	96.3
Construction	19.6	174.5	179.1	161.0	158.8	153.4	134.3	120.0
Trade	2.0	73.8	73.3	110.4	126.0	117.1	76.0	62.2
Hamilton - All Industries	7.4	151.7	154.0	141.1	145.5	150.1	139.0	132.4
100.0		181.6	183.8	182.3	188.1	168.8	126.8	102.1
Windsor - Manufacturing								
Iron and steel	89.5	327.3	326.2	350.6	341.2	256.1	162.1	117.7
Other manufactures	74.4	332.9	355.3	386.8	372.4	279.2	160.9	106.2
Construction	15.1	241.3	228.4	229.1	236.3	180.6	165.8	156.4
Windsor - All Industries	1.9	81.4	79.0	86.2	76.0	112.4	61.3	46.3
100.0		289.7	288.5	307.3	296.1	229.3	149.2	112.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing								
Animal products - edible	50.9	134.8	134.2	180.9	168.0	146.1	110.7	102.5
Printing and publishing	9.8	315.2	311.5	239.3	198.6	173.9	143.5	130.6
Textiles	4.1	108.9	102.2	106.6	105.0	113.2	108.2	109.7
Iron and steel	6.3	222.6	234.8	225.6	237.2	202.9	164.6	134.3
Other manufactures	21.2	147.1	145.2	164.0	130.2	115.3	84.8	78.5
Transportation	19.5	220.4	221.4	206.0	223.4	181.7	127.7	121.3
Construction	5.8	90.9	91.0	83.4	75.1	75.2	87.2	81.0
Trade	2.3	50.7	48.3	74.6	69.4	147.1	65.4	40.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	24.6	120.8	121.0	113.4	112.9	114.6	103.5	102.8
100.0		145.5	144.8	141.2	133.5	128.6	102.8	96.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing								
Lumber products	63.3	408.7	433.5	452.2	379.6	209.1	150.1	122.3
Other manufactures	7.0	135.2	131.9	113.4	118.8	140.2	115.6	94.2
Communications	56.3	552.2	590.5	630.7	505.7	242.7	166.7	135.9
Transportation	3.1	123.3	123.3	120.9	122.2	114.5	113.1	117.3
Construction	8.8	114.7	114.8	92.0	92.7	86.4	100.0	107.0
Services	4.0	87.5	89.9	116.8	129.2	112.3	62.7	47.6
Trade	4.5	174.0	175.1	163.1	143.4	145.2	136.2	137.5
Vancouver - All Industries	15.3	175.8	175.7	162.8	162.2	161.4	147.5	140.0
100.0		237.6	247.0	249.1	221.8	155.6	127.3	115.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1, and July 1, 1944, and August 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
				Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	July 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	1,178,509	38,161,506	32.38	153.7	154.4	100.0	166.8	167.7	166.2			
Animal products - edible	47,979	1,412,870	29.45	138.3	138.1	100.0	159.9	158.3	154.8			
Fur and products	2,906	84,226	28.98	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.3	115.5	108.1			
Leather and products	28,265	665,377	23.54	99.6	100.4	100.0	125.1	120.2	119.6			
Boots and shoes	17,364	380,415	22.48	96.4	96.4	99.5	123.6	124.4	117.4			
Lumber and its products	70,992	1,958,753	27.59	108.6	108.2	104.1	141.2	137.9	131.4			
Rough and dressed lumber	38,980	1,105,516	28.39	95.1	94.6	91.7	123.1	123.5	119.5			
Furniture	11,926	312,151	26.17	115.5	115.0	96.2	136.0	129.6	111.2			
Other lumber products	20,086	540,086	26.89	143.6	143.0	100.0	135.6	134.3	128.5			
Plant products - edible	55,547	1,421,706	25.59	127.1	127.2	114.2	142.5	138.4	127.6			
Pulp and paper products	86,894	2,902,611	33.38	108.3	108.3	100.0	133.2	121.0	114.8			
Pulp and paper	38,804	1,446,366	37.27	106.2	105.9	103.1	126.9	121.9	118.2			
Paper products	16,438	428,349	26.06	123.6	124.7	119.8	132.6	135.6	125.4			
Printing and publishing	31,652	1,025,896	32.41	104.1	103.0	99.0	115.0	115.4	106.5			
Rubber products	20,640	662,514	32.10	121.5	121.2	98.7	162.8	161.8	112.8			
Textile products	133,251	3,052,662	22.95	96.1	96.2	98.2	115.7	116.7	114.2			
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,065	1,174,515	23.93	92.6	92.2	95.2	117.0	112.8	112.0			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,341	523,275	23.51	87.8	88.0	91.7	106.9	103.9	105.3			
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,142	289,948	23.88	90.1	89.9	92.1	119.9	119.6	117.8			
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,367	279,847	24.62	102.9	100.9	94.5	135.4	121.8	118.4			
Hosiery and knit goods	21,680	440,037	20.30	100.1	102.5	99.5	112.4	114.9	106.5			
Garments and personal furnishings	46,658	1,062,322	22.77	96.7	101.4	101.1	115.3	120.8	119.1			
Other textile products	15,848	385,938	24.36	99.5	100.8	103.0	117.1	113.4	117.6			
Tobacco	10,178	235,210	23.11	115.3	115.3	111.7	147.7	146.0	138.1			
Beverages	14,099	491,155	34.84	125.9	120.0	112.0	148.3	141.6	132.0			
Chemicals	77,650	2,476,698	31.90	173.5	173.3	151.4	204.9	201.3	210.4			
Clay, glass and stone products	15,667	482,246	30.78	102.7	104.3	100.6	129.1	128.4	124.3			
Electric light and power	18,999	703,749	37.04	99.5	97.2	99.1	114.4	112.0	110.1			
Electrical apparatus	48,872	1,555,377	31.83	136.2	135.8	143.6	182.2	184.7	171.1			
Iron and steel products	446,218	16,603,410	37.22	164.2	166.6	173.9	203.8	207.5	213.2			
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,283	1,261,859	36.81	118.4	119.6	126.6	137.6	139.0	141.4			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,928	853,978	35.69	99.0	99.0	103.3	119.4	118.1	128.6			
Agricultural implements	10,566	358,085	33.89	119.4	117.6	126.0	157.4	155.0	152.5			
Land vehicles & Aircraft	191,853	7,192,208	37.49	168.0	168.5	160.3	199.1	203.7	187.6			
Automobiles and parts	44,090	1,900,511	43.10	114.9	114.1	119.5	131.3	130.2	129.2			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	67,200	2,695,488	40.11	365.5	390.6	395.5	466.6	492.0	560.7			
Heating appliances	5,374	172,194	32.04	106.1	105.6	107.2	128.5	129.4	123.8			
Iron and steel fabrication (a.s.s.)	23,226	872,719	37.58	143.9	145.2	140.0	175.2	180.3	176.1			
Foundry and machine shop products	10,142	378,381	37.31	99.3	100.3	123.5	167.4	165.2	149.4			
Other iron and steel products	79,646	2,824,498	35.46	174.3	175.9	201.0	227.3	225.1	263.8			
Non-ferrous metal products	61,660	2,131,879	34.57	148.7	152.2	168.5	183.3	188.0	200.9			
Non-metallic mineral products	17,005	643,179	37.82	123.1	122.8	119.6	140.2	138.4	135.2			
Miscellaneous	21,687	663,784	30.61	169.9	171.5	167.8	236.8	247.0	227.2			
LOGGING	46,529	1,245,955	26.78	98.3	110.8	86.0	134.3	151.2	118.2			
MINING	72,808	2,769,700	38.04	87.5	86.4	89.8	105.6	103.3	102.3			
Coal	26,397	998,088	37.81	104.9	104.8	101.5	155.9	149.3	133.9			
Metallic ores	34,303	1,376,093	40.12	72.2	72.5	80.8	80.2	81.1	86.7			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,108	395,519	32.67	112.6	102.7	103.2	148.1	134.8	125.2			
COMMUNICATIONS	30,252	929,636	30.73	116.2	113.2	110.2	131.8	127.2	117.9			
Telegraphs	7,630	222,694	29.19	115.2	113.7	118.9	133.3	129.7	138.2			
Telephones	22,622	706,962	31.25	116.5	113.0	107.3	131.4	126.4	111.6			
TRANSPORTATION	158,316	5,808,080	36.69	126.2	125.4	120.7	145.0	143.8	135.2			
Street railways and cartage	46,519	1,557,898	33.49	128.8	127.5	116.7	148.5	147.9	134.4			
Steam railways	85,785	3,434,289	40.03	124.9	123.8	122.3	142.3	140.5	133.2			
Shipping and stevedoring	26,012	815,943	31.37	123.6	125.6	121.1	150.4	150.3	145.4			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	157,089	4,533,550	28.86	89.2	79.4	107.4	112.8	103.6	134.3			
Building	41,219	1,392,345	33.78	66.8	64.3	115.4	78.2	74.9	140.0			
Highway	73,350	1,992,970	27.17	102.9	83.9	93.7	142.6	120.7	129.8			
Railway	42,520	1,148,235	27.00	98.0	93.1	96.3	130.8	135.3	129.9			
SERVICES	47,547	907,354	19.08	121.7	121.5	114.8	143.5	142.9	133.2			
Hotels and restaurants	30,356	559,102	18.30	128.3	126.3	117.3	156.4	157.8	145.3			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,991	348,232	20.50	111.4	114.2	110.0	124.7	126.0	118.3			
TRADE	173,875	4,613,809	26.54	103.1	102.8	96.8	117.3	117.2	108.4			
Retail	128,840	3,137,114	24.35	101.7	101.2	96.9	115.7	116.0	107.8			
Wholesale	45,035	1,476,695	32.79	108.1	108.7	100.0	120.9	120.0	109.9			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,864,925	58,969,610	31.62	120.7	120.0	121.6	148.4	146.1	147.5			
FINANCE	65,170	2,127,544	32.65	108.6	108.3	107.3	123.2	123.1	117.9			
Banks and Trust Companies	37,790	1,074,446	28.43	117.1	116.8	117.0	127.4	126.8	122.8			
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,809	65,593	36.26	118.5	113.4	97.6	140.8	142.1	116.3			
Insurance	25,571	987,506	38.62	97.6	97.4	96.3	117.9	118.3	113.1			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,930,095	61,097,154	31.65	120.2	119.5	121.0	147.4	147.0	146.3			

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1944, and August 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Aug. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Aug. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	58,233	1,827,921	31.39	136.7	143.0	142.2	186.4	199.5	137.4
	Lumber products	7,232	178,052	24.62	140.8	127.6	112.4	201.5	181.8	146.4
	Pulp and paper	5,462	180,588	33.06	105.0	109.7	109.9	132.3	126.0	130.9
	Iron and steel	29,181	1,059,530	36.31	176.6	197.5	200.2	235.3	269.8	255.1
	Logging	4,160	102,847	24.72	72.4	112.8	70.0	115.5	167.4	104.6
	Mining	16,353	592,446	36.23	91.2	90.5	84.6	144.3	136.8	114.4
	Transportation	16,891	562,435	33.30	171.2	169.6	192.7	195.8	193.7	227.1
	Construction	28,312	768,606	27.15	117.2	104.6	135.9	167.5	149.5	172.8
	Trade	11,809	279,764	23.69	107.1	106.5	97.6	124.5	125.7	108.8
	- All Industries	141,349	4,251,574	30.08	121.9	123.2	127.7	168.2	170.3	166.1
Quebec	Manufacturing	400,486	12,171,826	30.39	137.8	138.2	141.8	175.2	175.9	180.4
	Lumber products	17,098	420,785	24.61	105.4	103.3	98.4	157.3	153.4	142.6
	Pulp and paper	32,923	1,099,067	33.38	110.6	109.0	105.9	128.4	124.6	115.4
	Textile products	70,178	1,562,514	22.27	97.8	100.7	100.1	117.2	118.2	114.6
	Chemicals	42,589	1,328,631	31.20	195.8	196.1	198.5	231.9	229.3	262.1
	Iron and steel	124,058	4,456,042	35.92	189.8	190.8	201.7	230.6	234.9	255.2
	Logging	18,342	409,666	22.33	86.3	97.2	81.7	140.1	146.9	114.4
	Mining	13,743	478,584	34.82	101.2	101.0	107.4	114.2	112.6	115.0
	Communications	7,659	254,263	32.20	119.0	112.7	110.7	126.6	123.3	111.6
	Transportation	41,481	1,478,016	35.63	120.2	121.1	114.9	137.1	136.9	127.3
	Construction	49,295	1,275,889	25.88	98.7	77.2	104.5	116.2	98.5	131.5
	Services	13,745	261,701	19.04	132.2	131.9	121.4	154.8	158.6	144.2
	Trade	40,252	1,084,232	26.94	102.8	103.8	99.0	116.3	117.3	109.5
	- All Industries	585,003	17,414,177	29.77	125.7	124.2	127.7	156.4	155.2	158.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	543,679	16,280,338	33.62	125.3	125.3	124.9	153.7	153.8	148.7
	Lumber products	24,509	639,976	26.11	113.4	111.1	117.2	139.5	138.0	143.3
	Plant products - edible	28,933	732,503	25.32	126.0	126.4	119.2	136.5	136.6	125.7
	Pulp and paper	36,706	1,217,533	33.17	106.7	106.7	104.8	118.4	118.2	114.1
	Textile products	53,133	1,298,783	24.44	95.1	93.6	94.0	113.6	113.6	113.1
	Chemicals	28,114	918,042	32.65	141.0	138.2	156.7	167.9	163.8	175.5
	Electrical apparatus	31,757	1,023,965	32.24	145.7	145.2	133.2	168.7	167.7	152.4
	Iron and steel	219,941	8,402,945	38.21	135.5	138.8	141.3	171.8	171.7	167.8
	Non-ferrous metal products	31,991	1,122,098	35.08	130.3	132.9	139.0	169.4	172.2	173.0
	Logging	11,932	283,090	23.73	112.8	110.8	75.8	156.1	156.1	108.5
	Mining	21,164	831,344	39.28	68.9	69.0	75.3	76.9	78.0	83.4
	Communications	10,974	355,452	32.39	111.9	110.7	103.0	132.7	126.0	112.1
	Transportation	44,555	1,662,886	37.32	124.0	122.7	117.8	138.8	136.8	127.7
	Construction	39,208	1,217,264	31.05	69.7	65.7	85.2	86.2	81.4	109.5
Prairie Provinces	Services	18,319	348,108	19.00	117.0	118.4	115.0	136.1	138.2	131.1
	Trade	67,765	1,795,402	26.49	98.1	97.6	91.4	111.0	111.2	103.0
	- All Industries	757,596	24,773,924	32.70	114.6	114.3	114.2	133.3	137.9	134.9
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	78,753	2,394,262	30.40	141.5	139.7	136.4	164.9	164.5	155.5
	Animal products - edible	15,854	448,198	28.27	180.1	177.9	135.7	195.9	195.4	149.5
	Lumber products	4,097	114,037	27.83	101.4	103.7	93.0	131.7	126.3	121.0
	Plant products - edible	6,515	170,425	26.16	148.7	140.2	140.2	153.6	149.6	141.2
	Textile products	4,623	89,324	19.32	108.6	114.7	109.8	114.8	127.3	117.1
	Iron and steel	26,998	905,293	33.53	140.5	140.2	154.7	173.9	176.8	183.6
	Mining	13,301	548,223	41.22	122.8	118.8	121.9	151.0	140.9	140.9
	Communications	4,908	137,229	27.96	115.7	112.0	111.9	125.4	121.7	116.1
	Transportation	38,621	1,496,594	38.75	124.4	122.4	114.4	143.4	140.9	125.8
	Construction	27,397	830,367	30.31	82.6	77.9	85.6	114.1	109.1	110.4
	Services	7,479	138,174	18.47	116.4	113.0	104.9	131.4	128.8	119.0
	Trade	35,999	969,068	26.92	108.8	107.2	101.9	122.1	120.0	112.4
	- All Industries	207,691	6,539,555	31.49	118.2	115.7	113.1	141.8	139.1	131.1
British Columbia	Manufacturing	97,358	3,487,159	35.82	171.9	173.4	178.4	217.3	218.6	230.9
	Animal products - edible	6,148	197,362	32.10	129.7	119.5	116.4	153.4	145.1	145.8
	Lumber products	18,056	605,903	33.56	97.9	96.8	93.2	124.6	120.4	113.5
	Plant products - edible	5,699	153,243	26.89	151.7	137.8	127.1	166.5	173.5	160.6
	Pulp and paper	7,507	267,638	35.65	112.3	110.4	104.9	125.5	122.8	110.1
	Iron and steel	46,040	1,785,600	38.78	386.7	403.6	450.9	503.5	519.0	507.9
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,288	118,459	36.03	81.3	102.5	110.6	102.1	107.3	123.6
	Logging	10,862	424,714	39.10	116.3	123.1	123.6	122.4	147.7	131.7
	Mining	8,247	319,063	38.69	81.7	78.3	82.8	91.2	91.7	91.9
	Transportation	16,768	608,149	36.27	124.5	128.5	112.0	152.3	155.4	137.3
	Construction	12,877	441,424	34.28	101.8	103.9	162.7	137.3	140.6	252.4
	Services	5,337	117,550	22.03	122.7	122.8	113.9	152.4	150.2	134.6
	Trade	18,050	485,343	26.89	110.3	109.9	102.7	133.4	132.8	120.8
	- All Industries	173,286	5,990,380	34.57	127.7	139.1	145.1	169.1	172.7	184.1

Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-rolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1944, and August 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Aug. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	217,388	6,884,812	31.67	142.5	144.4	147.1	176.7	180.1	185.2
Plant products - edible	8,414	229,799	27.31	100.0	97.8	97.2	123.5	122.6	115.5
Pulp and paper	9,733	293,774	30.18	117.9	118.1	111.2	127.1	127.7	114.3
Textiles	31,127	722,349	23.21	96.0	101.5	99.6	113.4	118.8	111.2
Tobacco	6,431	153,043	23.80	110.7	110.6	106.4	151.6	151.4	144.8
Iron and steel	89,321	3,236,891	36.24	194.3	195.0	204.9	229.8	234.1	256.6
Communications	3,728	147,716	39.62	117.1	111.8	106.0	125.0	123.3	108.0
Transportation	14,029	455,349	32.46	113.6	118.1	104.2	131.6	133.0	116.7
Construction	9,581	300,999	31.42	88.2	77.7	96.9	106.9	92.1	113.4
Services	9,925	200,593	20.21	126.9	129.4	111.3	151.9	155.3	136.8
Trade	32,458	896,358	27.62	105.3	106.7	99.6	116.7	118.0	110.7
Montreal - All Industries	287,225	8,890,180	30.95	132.0	133.3	133.8	160.3	162.3	164.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	30,306	953,174	31.45	190.6	191.8	199.2	281.2	275.6	270.8
Chemicals	9,881	290,064	29.36	227.7	229.0	262.6	376.1	373.7	435.8
Iron and steel	9,992	411,588	41.19	398.6	403.7	388.9	555.3	541.6	450.5
Transportation	1,134	36,088	31.82	123.3	124.3	115.9	150.4	145.5	131.0
Construction	2,228	61,714	27.70	96.5	95.9	103.2	149.4	153.5	153.2
Services	1,448	23,904	16.51	132.2	128.0	118.1	157.9	151.7	132.7
Trade	3,544	81,877	23.10	111.6	113.1	104.7	128.6	130.3	114.9
Quebec - All Industries	39,020	1,167,187	29.91	164.5	165.0	169.1	237.6	233.7	227.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	191,128	6,377,300	33.37	140.7	143.0	137.9	172.4	176.1	168.0
Plant products - edible	12,389	305,742	24.68	112.7	115.4	99.5	116.6	117.8	108.7
Pulp and paper	16,272	528,532	32.48	107.2	107.1	101.3	118.2	119.3	109.4
Textiles	18,547	494,070	26.64	94.1	97.4	97.1	118.1	123.4	120.9
Chemicals	13,507	419,205	31.04	173.2	172.7	196.2	205.6	202.7	216.6
Electrical apparatus	15,085	475,913	31.55	161.0	161.2	149.5	182.7	183.7	164.6
Iron and steel	63,731	2,396,183	37.60	185.9	188.3	180.8	232.9	242.7	232.4
Communications	3,261	129,548	39.73	109.9	109.2	104.1	126.7	121.1	109.2
Transportation	9,288	312,845	33.68	127.5	127.7	121.0	142.6	143.3	133.5
Construction	5,851	207,284	35.43	70.9	69.7	81.0	80.6	80.0	88.6
Services	9,080	185,791	20.46	114.7	120.3	115.6	134.4	140.5	130.4
Trade	36,345	1,007,043	27.71	101.2	101.0	92.9	110.6	112.0	103.4
Toronto - All Industries	255,054	8,224,482	32.25	128.7	130.3	125.2	154.4	157.2	149.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,592	363,764	31.38	116.2	115.7	119.5	146.3	145.6	142.1
Pulp and paper	3,085	98,906	32.06	109.8	109.4	113.8	122.9	122.6	120.1
Iron and steel	3,742	127,864	34.17	111.8	111.4	107.4	169.8	171.1	160.5
Construction	1,979	57,391	29.00	80.4	76.5	88.6	99.7	94.6	114.4
Services	2,287	37,477	16.39	127.9	126.3	121.5	152.8	152.9	148.6
Trade	4,793	113,713	23.72	113.1	110.3	104.1	128.4	124.2	115.4
Ottawa - All Industries	22,485	630,483	28.04	113.2	111.6	112.6	137.2	134.8	132.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	61,072	1,726,819	33.81	116.1	117.5	116.5	139.4	139.5	137.8
Textiles	6,458	146,939	22.75	93.2	96.6	91.3	106.1	110.1	104.3
Electrical apparatus	6,955	243,104	34.95	133.6	132.3	125.3	176.4	174.5	156.1
Iron and steel	25,991	987,436	37.99	119.2	120.0	126.8	142.6	141.2	148.5
Construction	1,196	41,090	34.36	48.3	47.9	72.2	62.7	63.9	100.1
Trade	4,425	118,075	26.68	99.9	101.4	93.0	115.5	116.3	102.3
Hamilton - All Industries	59,557	1,964,984	32.99	112.2	113.5	112.6	134.6	134.7	133.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	35,383	1,590,455	44.95	126.6	126.1	135.6	144.4	143.8	142.4
Iron and steel	29,401	1,386,354	47.15	125.0	125.9	137.0	144.8	144.6	144.6
Construction	759	29,016	38.23	119.2	115.7	126.2	154.1	146.1	163.3
Trade	1,665	46,648	28.02	124.4	119.5	112.5	121.1	114.4	110.7
Windsor - All Industries	39,522	1,724,384	43.63	126.0	125.5	133.7	144.5	143.6	142.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37,351	1,089,033	29.16	137.5	137.1	134.6	158.8	160.1	150.9
Animal products - edible	6,027	179,142	29.72	162.9	161.0	123.7	186.3	185.2	142.7
Textiles	3,831	74,695	19.50	110.7	116.8	112.2	115.5	121.5	117.6
Chemicals	3,409	107,890	31.65	597.6	589.8	466.5	723.9	684.1	558.9
Iron and steel	13,028	417,365	32.04	132.3	130.6	147.5	157.8	161.1	169.0
Communications	1,301	36,481	28.04	103.4	100.5	99.2	105.6	104.3	97.7
Transportation	3,576	114,226	31.94	125.4	125.5	115.0	136.7	138.2	133.2
Construction	1,429	50,643	35.44	32.8	31.2	48.2	38.5	36.6	51.7
Services	2,561	45,158	17.63	128.9	125.8	112.8	143.1	142.6	124.7
Trade	15,047	407,570	27.09	108.2	108.4	101.6	120.8	121.0	113.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	61,289	1,743,820	28.45	119.1	118.5	115.5	133.6	134.1	127.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	53,921	1,970,628	36.55	220.4	233.8	243.9	287.7	302.1	329.7
Lumber products	6,018	199,281	33.11	101.5	100.5	86.4	123.5	123.1	103.8
Iron and steel	34,479	1,340,467	38.88	417.5	458.0	514.2	546.2	585.6	684.4
Communications	2,637	73,545	27.89	113.4	113.4	111.2	128.9	128.9	122.9
Transportation	7,467	261,704	35.05	137.0	137.2	109.9	155.3	158.8	129.2
Construction	3,382	124,326	36.76	110.5	113.5	147.5	143.7	141.9	188.8
Services	3,805	85,889	22.57	127.0	109.2	119.1	158.1	155.6	139.6
Trade	13,846	381,324	27.54	109.6	109.5	101.5	134.1	133.3	121.2
Vancouver - All Industries	85,064	2,897,637	34.06	167.4	174.1	175.5	216.9	224.3	234.3

Table 10. - Number of Persons Employed at Aug. 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, With Per Capita Earnings at June 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Aug. 1, July 1 and June 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Employment			Payrolls		
					Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	June 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	June 1 1944
Halifax										
- Manufacturing	7,697	285,096	34.44	37.05	121.8	170.9	167.1	181.4	275.7	261.5
Plant products - edible	987	21,001	21.28	20.61	74.3	75.5	73.5	96.0	94.5	93.4
Iron and steel	4,596	181,725	41.34	42.33	154.0	262.6	256.3	233.5	407.7	387.8
Transportation	4,490	113,004	25.17	26.92	410.9	410.0	445.5	411.2	438.9	490.9
Construction	2,451	79,794	32.56	32.26	111.8	110.9	105.1	121.2	119.1	115.4
Services	1,099	18,000	16.38	16.92	100.9	99.6	98.9	109.0	111.1	109.7
Trade	4,064	93,097	22.91	23.58	112.8	114.3	115.6	121.1	126.5	127.8
- All Industries	21,358	610,965	28.61	30.92	136.6	155.2	155.3	168.7	208.6	207.3
Saint John										
- Manufacturing	6,741	205,736	30.52	30.06	134.1	141.4	138.2	187.7	194.8	192.9
Iron and steel	2,509	93,987	37.46	36.65	167.5	189.0	182.4	255.1	281.7	272.8
Trade	2,387	59,724	25.02	25.30	93.2	90.2	89.7	116.2	114.2	111.1
- All Industries	12,969	375,427	28.95	27.68	128.2	126.5	129.6	177.1	167.1	174.2
Sherbrooke										
- Manufacturing	7,582	189,736	25.02	24.51	106.2	105.7	104.6	127.3	124.0	125.4
Textiles	4,208	88,072	20.93	20.89	99.4	99.9	100.1	112.9	113.3	117.7
Iron and steel	2,291	74,417	32.48	31.05	114.9	112.3	111.8	142.9	133.5	135.6
- All Industries	8,856	220,198	24.86	24.46	108.0	105.4	104.4	125.0	122.0	123.6
Trois Rivières										
- Manufacturing	7,537	218,193	28.95	28.62	125.9	117.3	114.1	146.7	135.1	134.2
Pulp and paper	2,920	106,950	36.63	36.76	114.0	99.0	96.9	129.0	112.5	111.7
Textiles	1,867	35,202	18.85	18.54	81.8	82.2	82.1	95.2	94.2	95.1
- All Industries	9,404	253,395	26.99	26.44	104.2	98.5	96.7	143.2	133.1	129.0
Kitchener										
- Manufacturing	12,865	373,366	29.02	28.53	109.9	108.6	108.5	141.0	136.9	140.3
Animal products - edible	1,239	35,799	28.89	30.17	114.9	110.1	104.7	135.5	135.6	128.8
Leather products	1,538	44,927	29.21	29.55	92.6	93.1	92.8	120.2	122.4	119.6
Lumber products	1,214	35,402	29.16	30.94	103.9	105.4	90.0	136.1	143.7	121.1
Rubber products	4,078	124,265	30.47	28.29	122.8	125.6	123.2	156.5	146.3	153.9
Textiles	1,590	34,688	21.82	21.16	92.1	90.9	89.2	113.7	108.8	113.1
Iron and steel	1,039	33,893	32.62	32.78	139.8	147.9	142.7	155.3	176.2	172.6
- All Industries	14,642	425,120	29.03	28.61	108.0	107.1	106.9	138.8	135.0	137.6
London										
- Manufacturing	14,593	429,877	29.46	29.72	125.8	126.8	125.2	147.5	150.0	145.2
Plant products - edible	1,920	51,463	26.80	26.11	120.8	123.4	118.3	147.7	147.1	139.1
Pulp and paper	1,645	46,136	28.06	28.43	105.0	107.5	100.0	111.2	115.4	108.6
Textiles	1,421	27,368	19.26	21.13	86.1	88.1	81.1	88.1	92.7	90.7
Iron and steel	4,629	157,331	33.99	34.22	163.6	166.3	174.0	199.4	204.0	196.8
Trade	2,055	55,323	26.92	26.46	94.7	95.4	96.4	104.7	103.7	103.8
- All Industries	20,347	606,170	29.79	29.80	121.4	123.3	121.8	145.1	146.1	142.4
Pt. Arthur										
- Manufacturing	12,330	477,533	39.50	39.40	133.4	129.8	128.2	197.8	190.6	196.8
Pulp and paper	1,665	69,283	41.61	40.71	106.0	105.9	104.4	119.9	117.1	113.2
Iron and steel	9,389	375,228	39.96	39.93	139.0	134.6	133.5	226.2	218.8	228.8
Transportation	1,887	73,449	38.92	37.30	138.7	139.7	135.2	131.9	127.2	123.9
Trade	1,088	27,345	25.13	25.02	88.3	87.3	87.0	106.6	103.9	102.0
- All Industries	15,958	603,634	37.83	37.31	117.5	115.3	113.7	164.4	158.8	161.9
Regina										
- Manufacturing	3,580	107,172	29.94	30.27	132.4	132.0	134.8	144.6	145.0	150.0
Animal products - edible	1,525	37,536	24.61	24.58	172.9	168.6	177.9	180.5	175.8	182.9
Iron and steel	587	22,510	38.35	37.79	84.8	94.1	102.6	113.4	124.0	140.2
Trade	3,539	86,639	24.48	24.78	107.8	106.0	105.4	121.5	120.8	117.7
- All Industries	10,065	256,836	26.71	26.97	115.4	113.6	113.5	131.2	130.1	130.0
Saskatoon										
- Manufacturing	2,133	59,647	27.96	27.17	175.2	176.5	169.1	182.8	179.0	176.0
Animal products - edible	1,035	26,275	25.44	24.76	284.6	288.4	275.2	274.4	270.7	264.6
Trade	2,199	55,872	25.41	25.56	104.9	102.7	104.5	124.3	122.3	118.8
- All Industries	5,690	149,125	26.21	26.05	126.2	124.6	123.6	145.1	142.3	139.7
Calgary										
- Manufacturing	8,128	267,523	32.99	32.63	150.7	149.6	149.8	179.0	175.4	173.8
Animal products - edible	1,578	46,539	29.49	29.20	172.3	171.1	166.8	180.7	177.6	165.4
Plant products - edible	788	23,100	29.31	26.84	108.6	119.2	117.6	130.8	130.9	132.2
Iron and steel	3,190	112,430	35.24	35.70	177.1	173.8	174.0	225.5	224.1	224.8
Construction	651	20,504	31.50	31.91	39.8	37.1	34.0	58.5	55.3	49.3
Trade	6,030	143,776	28.58	28.25	107.9	106.1	104.2	125.6	122.2	119.8
- All Industries	16,287	518,605	30.72	30.33	118.2	117.2	115.4	142.9	138.8	136.7
Edmonton										
- Manufacturing	7,715	234,309	30.37	31.52	168.1	166.2	157.4	195.2	200.3	204.2
Animal products - edible	3,430	97,148	28.33	28.33	177.9	180.0	180.7	192.5	194.4	201.8
Iron and steel	1,676	65,276	38.95	36.70	238.8	247.2	260.3	392.8	404.1	425.8
Construction	1,530	56,039	36.63	35.43	157.4	142.4	125.2	218.7	191.5	168.5
Trade	4,449	116,151	26.11	25.83	126.6	124.0	124.8	139.2	134.8	133.6
- All Industries	17,252	505,441	28.52	28.52	157.6	154.6	153.1	165.9	162.7	161.5
Winnipeg										
- Manufacturing	8,185	267,148	32.64	32.81	241.7	238.0	234.3	309.6	307.1	294.1
Lumber products	1,257	43,221	34.38	33.68	122.5	121.6	123.8	158.6	154.0	146.5
Iron and steel	6,164	242,502	39.34	39.77	466.6	464.1	450.5	599.1	602.4	575.1
Transportation	806	25,956	32.20	32.13	154.1	151.6	144.9	157.9	156.1	154.3
Trade	2,037	47,202	23.17	23.87	103.3	102.9	102.6	114.2	114.7	117.4
- All Industries	17,392	583,227	33.13	33.37	171.9	168.8	166.0	226.1	225.3	218.3

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

SEPTEMBER, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Nov. 7, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1944.

Dominion Statistician:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.) F.S.S. F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further rise in general industrial employment in the Dominion at the beginning of September, when the percentage increase approximated the average at Sept. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1943. It was, however, considerably smaller than at that date in any preceding year of the war, with the exception of 1943. The 14,837 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the employment of 1,882,790 men and women, as compared with 1,870,741 at Aug. 1. The gain of 12,049 workers, or 0.6 p.c., brought the index, (1926=100), to 185.5, as compared with the revised figure of 184.3 in the preceding report, and 186.2 at Sept. 1, 1943.

Since the improvement in employment as a whole in Canada at the beginning of September was about normal for the early autumn, the seasonally-corrected index number, at 178.3, showed no change from the revised Aug. 1 figure.

Manufacturing establishments reported moderately heightened activity at Sept. 1, when they recorded a gain of 6,249 employees. This increase is the smallest at the beginning of September in any year since 1936. There was a further reduction in the production of durable manufactured goods, notably of iron and steel products, while the non-durable goods division showed heightened activity of a seasonal character. Within the latter, there were important gains in vegetable food preserving, in which the expansion was above-average for the time of year.

The trends in the non-manufacturing industries were mixed, that in communications, construction and maintenance and trade being moderately upward, while the movement in logging, mining and transportation was retrogressive. The declines in logging and mining were contra-seasonal.

Payrolls.- The firms co-operating in the current survey at Sept. 1 reported the disbursement of weekly salaries and wages totalling \$59,671,139, as compared with \$59,167,005 at the beginning of August. This increase of 0.9 p.c. exceeded that of 0.6 p.c. in the personnel, with the result that the per capita weekly earnings slightly advanced, rising from \$31.63 at Aug. 1 to \$31.69 at the beginning of September. At Sept. 1, 1943, the indicated average was \$31.30; that at Sept. 1, 1942, was \$29.29, while the Sept. 1, 1941, figure had been \$26.04.

Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together With Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1944, With Comparative Figures for September 1, 1943 and September 1, 1942, Where Available
Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				
			Sept. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1943		
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	140,677	4,236,049	30.11	30.09	28.59	26.56	121.1	121.9	123.2	113.0	167.2	168.2	162.4	139.5
Prince Edward Island	2,771	74,139	26.78	26.09	24.83	22.80	125.5	128.9	133.6	113.6	159.5	159.5	135.0	112.2
Nova Scotia	82,740	2,652,442	31.62	31.44	29.47	27.46	116.6	119.5	125.2	116.2	168.0	167.5	155.2	144.0
New Brunswick	55,166	1,829,408	27.72	27.78	27.81	25.25	125.1	125.9	121.1	108.5	166.2	170.5	159.0	133.4
Quebec	592,748	17,853,919	30.08	29.76	29.78	27.86	127.1	125.7	127.6	122.6	158.9	158.4	136.9	127.5
Ontario	787,452	25,058,059	32.55	32.59	32.13	30.29	115.6	114.7	114.9	111.0	159.2	158.5	136.9	127.5
Prairie Provinces	206,273	6,432,940	31.48	31.49	30.47	29.02	117.1	118.2	113.5	111.5	140.4	141.8	132.0	124.2
Manitoba	94,213	2,915,081	30.94	30.90	30.05	28.90	114.9	116.7	111.5	110.5	136.4	136.0	126.6	121.2
Saskatchewan	41,279	1,240,757	30.06	30.12	29.10	27.65	114.2	116.2	108.1	108.9	136.4	136.5	126.7	121.2
Alberta	70,781	2,337,122	33.02	33.09	31.81	30.00	121.4	121.4	118.9	114.5	151.4	145.4	136.9	150.0
British Columbia	175,640	6,052,172	34.46	34.67	35.48	32.81	139.4	137.7	147.4	135.0	170.0	168.9	166.9	159.0
CANADA	1,882,790	59,671,159	31.69	31.65	31.50	29.29	121.5	120.7	121.8	117.3	149.6	148.4	148.7	155.5
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	287,534	9,200,705	32.00	30.36	31.15	28.83	132.0	132.0	134.4	123.6	165.7	160.1	165.4	144.2
Quebec City	89,280	1,201,855	30.60	29.31	27.88	24.64	135.6	134.5	139.4	146.5	244.6	237.6	229.6	177.1
Toronto	256,047	8,276,455	32.32	32.24	32.18	30.00	129.2	128.7	127.6	119.8	155.3	155.4	135.5	155.7
Ottawa	22,558	621,743	27.59	26.04	26.99	25.80	113.5	113.2	114.0	108.5	135.3	137.2	135.5	122.7
Hamilton	59,143	1,957,977	32.77	33.00	32.41	31.70	115.4	115.2	113.7	117.8	132.7	134.6	134.0	156.0
Windsor	39,544	1,709,179	43.44	43.65	41.75	39.64	125.4	126.0	131.1	129.2	163.2	154.6	145.8	135.1
Winnipeg	60,294	1,719,985	28.53	28.45	27.36	27.43	117.0	119.1	114.5	110.0	131.7	133.6	126.6	118.9
Vancouver	85,007	2,873,907	33.81	34.07	34.17	31.56	137.5	137.4	178.6	162.8	214.8	216.9	204.6	201.8
Halifax	21,955	658,248	29.98	28.77	28.07	25.66	134.5	136.6	172.4	167.7	216.9	204.6	186.7	144.2
St. John	12,942	364,754	28.18	28.68	28.68	26.82	126.8	128.2	128.5	128.5	171.1	176.7	176.7	144.2
Sherbrooke	8,706	222,020	25.50	24.87	24.87	24.87	106.4	106.1	127.6	125.3	127.6	125.3	125.3	112.2
Trois Rivières	9,672	267,858	27.69	27.64	27.64	25.82	124.2	124.2	142.8	142.8	146.4	142.8	142.8	112.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	15,237	440,690	28.92	29.17	29.17	27.64	111.7	108.0	142.2	138.8	142.2	138.8	142.8	112.2
London	20,597	595,288	29.19	29.49	29.49	27.64	121.9	121.4	143.4	144.8	143.4	144.8	144.8	112.2
Port William - Port Arthur	16,215	620,751	38.28	37.80	37.80	35.28	117.6	117.5	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	166.7	112.2
Regina	9,287	253,088	27.25	27.21	27.21	25.82	109.4	115.4	126.7	129.4	126.7	129.4	129.4	112.2
Saskatoon	5,522	144,783	26.22	26.21	26.21	24.87	122.4	126.2	140.8	145.1	141.3	141.6	141.6	112.2
Calgary	17,457	598,451	30.27	30.71	30.71	28.45	120.7	119.2	141.3	141.6	141.3	141.6	141.6	112.2
Edmonton	17,521	513,224	29.29	29.53	29.53	27.64	138.7	137.6	167.5	165.9	167.5	165.9	165.9	112.2
Victoria	15,321	463,965	33.26	33.20	33.20	31.56	170.0	171.9	225.6	227.2	225.6	227.2	227.2	112.2
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	1,185,226	38,581,019	32.55	32.58	32.05	29.72	134.6	135.9	136.9	128.5	168.6	166.8	166.8	148.5
Durable Goods 1/	641,249	22,958,988	35.82	35.54	35.15	32.45	150.5	151.0	159.7	140.2	192.5	190.8	186.6	166.6
Non-Durable Goods	524,806	14,905,067	28.40	28.52	27.65	25.48	120.5	118.7	117.8	117.8	144.5	142.4	135.5	129.1
Electric Light and Power	19,171	705,984	36.88	37.04	35.31	34.84	100.5	99.5	100.1	100.2	114.9	109.6	108.5	106.5
Logging	46,352	2,729,428	27.29	27.15	25.03	23.05	97.9	98.3	81.8	95.2	154.4	114.9	108.6	106.8
Mining	71,584	2,786,413	38.27	38.04	35.75	35.64	86.0	87.5	88.2	94.1	104.4	105.6	101.0	106.8
Communications	50,506	932,590	30.76	30.55	30.01	28.19	116.4	116.2	110.5	110.5	132.2	131.0	122.5	114.6
Transportation	159,613	5,859,815	36.71	36.69	35.38	34.85	125.6	126.2	121.5	110.9	145.8	145.0	134.8	122.0
Construction and Maintenance	166,754	4,759,880	28.42	28.85	30.13	28.44	94.1	99.2	99.1	105.0	117.2	115.0	131.4	131.4
Trade	176,900	4,635,213	26.44	26.54	25.57	24.31	103.5	105.1	96.9	97.1	117.0	117.5	107.2	104.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,882,790	59,671,159	31.69	31.65	31.50	29.29	121.5	120.7	121.8	117.3	149.6	148.4	148.7	155.5
Finance	65,163	2,119,169	32.52	32.65	31.15	29.81	108.6	108.6	107.6	107.0	122.6	125.2	116.4	110.8
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,947,953	61,790,508	31.72	31.66	31.50	29.51	121.0	120.5	121.2	116.8	148.5	147.4	147.5	154.2

1/ This classification comprises the following: - iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows: - July 1, 144.0; Aug. 1, 145.5 and Sept. 1, 145.6; at Sept. 1, 1945, the index was 135.6.

In comparison with Sept. 1 of last year, the index of aggregate payrolls showed the fractional gain of 0.6 p.c., accompanying the falling-off of 0.4 p.c. in the index of employment. The rise in the average weekly earnings amounted to 1.2 p.c.

If the statistics for the finance group are included with those given above for the eight leading industries, the survey shows that the number in recorded employment at Sept. 1 was 1,947,953, as compared with 1,935,938 at Aug. 1. The latest aggregate of weekly payrolls was \$61,790,308, considerably higher than the total of \$61,295,606 indicated at Aug. 1. The average earnings in the nine leading industries were \$31.72, as compared with \$31.66 at Aug. 1, 1944, and \$31.30 at Sept. 1, 1943.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1944, and Sept. 1, 1943, where these are available. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 21.3 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these workers are higher by 49.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1944, amounted to 20.8 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 48.5 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work, and (4) the granting of higher wage-rates in numerous cases.

As a result of wartime conditions, there have been especially noteworthy advances in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of expansion in the period of observation had been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 34.6 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1944, and that of payrolls has gained by 68.6 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

The production of durable goods has shown particularly important gains from the beginning of the record of payrolls, the index of employment having risen by 50.2 p.c., while the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers have advanced by 92.3 p.c. between June 1, 1941, and Sept. 1, 1944. Although the non-durable manufactured goods have been adversely affected by the existing labour situation, the index number of employment in this group at the date under review was higher by 20.8 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 44.3 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Table 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latent figures are subject to revision.)

First Leading Industries				Manufacturing				
Date	Index Numbers of		Date	Index Numbers of		Date	Index Numbers of	
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls
1 9 4 1								
Jan. 1	100.0	\$ 25.25	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1
Feb. 1	102.9	25.49	Feb. 1	108.2	118.2	Feb. 1	108.2	118.2
Mar. 1	106.9	25.69	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3
Apr. 1	106.4	26.04	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4
May 1	108.4	26.37	May 1	109.5	123.8	May 1	109.5	123.8
June 1	100.0	25.25	June 1	112.3	125.3	June 1	112.3	125.3
July 1	103.9	25.49	July 1	114.9	129.5	July 1	114.9	129.5
Aug. 1	106.9	25.69	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6
Sept. 1	103.3	26.04	Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	Sept. 1	117.3	135.5
Oct. 1	108.4	26.37	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8
Nov. 1	103.6	27.02	Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	Nov. 1	119.9	140.5
Dec. 1	110.4	27.32	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0
1 9 4 2								
Jan. 1	100.0	\$ 26.13	Jan. 1	108.4	111.4	Jan. 1	108.4	111.4
Feb. 1	102.9	26.45	Feb. 1	108.2	113.8	Feb. 1	108.2	113.8
Mar. 1	106.9	27.02	Mar. 1	108.0	116.5	Mar. 1	108.0	116.5
Apr. 1	106.4	28.41	Apr. 1	108.0	118.7	Apr. 1	108.0	118.7
May 1	108.4	28.59	May 1	109.5	120.4	May 1	109.5	120.4
June 1	100.0	28.20	June 1	112.3	124.7	June 1	112.3	124.7
July 1	103.9	28.43	July 1	114.9	129.5	July 1	114.9	129.5
Aug. 1	106.9	28.62	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6
Sept. 1	103.3	29.09	Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	Sept. 1	117.3	135.5
Oct. 1	108.4	29.51	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8
Nov. 1	103.6	29.81	Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	Nov. 1	119.9	140.5
Dec. 1	110.4	30.06	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0
1 9 4 3								
Jan. 1	120.1	\$ 27.32	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4
Feb. 1	118.5	29.95	Feb. 1	119.8	149.1	Feb. 1	119.8	149.1
Mar. 1	118.7	30.72	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1
Apr. 1	118.1	31.14	Apr. 1	118.1	148.8	Apr. 1	118.1	148.8
May 1	116.5	30.50	May 1	116.5	146.2	May 1	116.5	146.2
June 1	118.5	30.93	June 1	118.1	146.0	June 1	118.1	146.0
July 1	120.1	30.97	July 1	120.0	148.1	July 1	120.0	148.1
Aug. 1	121.6	31.03	Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	Aug. 1	120.7	148.4
Sept. 1	121.8	31.30	Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	Sept. 1	121.5	149.6
Oct. 1	122.7	31.53	Oct. 1			Oct. 1		
Nov. 1	123.4	31.50	Nov. 1			Nov. 1		
Dec. 1	124.6	31.61	Dec. 1			Dec. 1		
1 9 4 4								
Jan. 1	120.1	\$ 29.69	Jan. 1	134.8	156.5	Jan. 1	134.8	156.5
Feb. 1	118.5	31.76	Feb. 1	135.3	170.6	Feb. 1	135.3	170.6
Mar. 1	118.7	32.27	Mar. 1	134.8	172.2	Mar. 1	134.8	172.2
Apr. 1	118.1	32.57	Apr. 1	134.2	171.7	Apr. 1	134.2	171.7
May 1	116.5	32.36	May 1	132.9	168.1	May 1	132.9	168.1
June 1	118.5	31.80	June 1	132.8	166.7	June 1	132.8	166.7
July 1	120.1	31.72	July 1	134.4	167.7	July 1	134.4	167.7
Aug. 1	121.6	31.63	Aug. 1	135.9	166.8	Aug. 1	135.9	166.8
Sept. 1	121.8	31.69	Sept. 1	134.6	168.6	Sept. 1	134.6	168.6
Oct. 1	122.7		Oct. 1			Oct. 1		
Nov. 1	123.4		Nov. 1			Nov. 1		
Dec. 1	124.6		Dec. 1			Dec. 1		

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incommensurability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

employment for the various provinces or economic areas, and the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1944, and Sept. 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941=100, for comparison with the figures of payrolls. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 showed a seasonal increase on a rather moderate scale; however, the gain exceeded in size the contra-seasonal decline which had been indicated at Aug. 1. The expansion at the date under review approximated the average at Sept. 1 in earlier years of the record, although it was smaller than at the beginning of any other September in the period since 1936. The gains also differed in distribution from those noted at Sept. 1 in any earlier year of the war, there being a decline in employment in the production of durable manufactured goods, with a less-than-average advance in the manufacture of non-durable goods.

Information was furnished by 8,198 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 1,185,226, as compared with 1,178,977 at Aug. 1. The increase amounted to 6,249 persons, or 0.5 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly payrolls rose from \$38,176,633 at the beginning of August, to \$38,581,019 at Sept. 1; the difference was \$404,386, or 1.1 p.c. The relatively greater percentage advance in the salaries and wages than in the number of employees was partly due to a resumption of operations on a more usual scale following vacations in a number of plants.

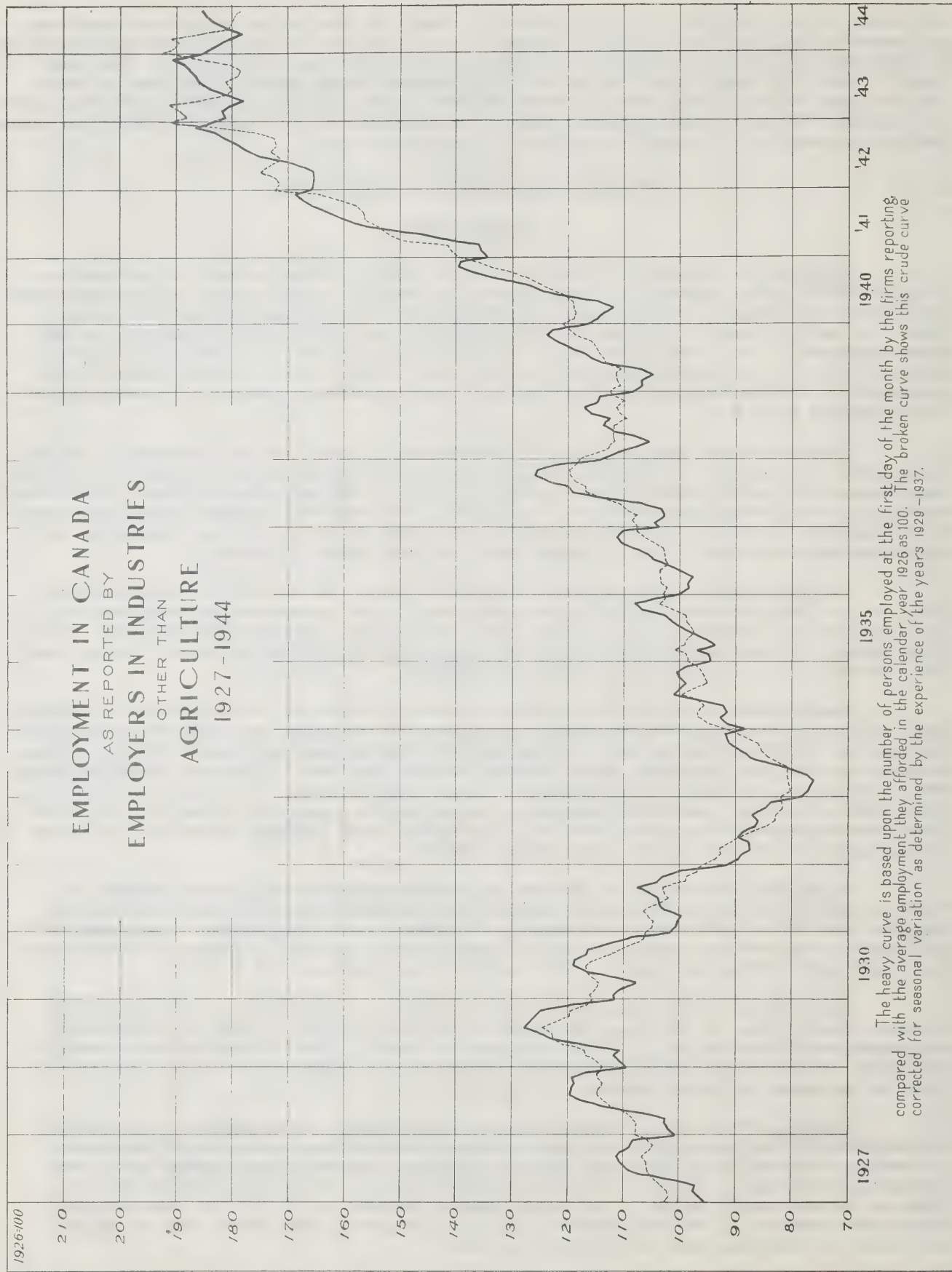
The index number of employment in manufacturing at the date under review stood at 226.2 p.c. of the 1926 average, the highest since Mar. 1, but somewhat lower than that of 229.9 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since the latest increase over the preceding month was rather below normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slightly downward movement, falling from 220.0 at Aug. 1, to 219.9 at the beginning of September.

The greatest expansion in employment at the date under review took place in vegetable food factories, which reported the addition of some 8,700 employees, exceeding the average gain at Sept. 1. Moderate advances were also indicated in lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, beverage and chemical factories, and in central electric stations. In many of these divisions, notably textiles, the seasonal increases were below-normal in size. The animal food, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, petroleum and miscellaneous manufacturing goods branches, on the other hand, released employees, the losses in employment in the metal-using plants being greatest.

Payrolls.- The persons in recorded employment in manufacturing establishments at Sept. 1 received the sum of \$38,581,019 for services rendered during the week preceding, as compared with \$38,176,633 reported at Aug. 1. The former amount represented a pay envelope of \$32.55 for the average worker, comparing favourably with the Aug. 1 average of \$32.38, and also with that of \$32.03 at Sept. 1, 1943, and \$29.72 at the same date in 1942.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1944, stood at 168.8, as compared with 166.8 at Aug. 1, 1944, and 169.0 at Sept. 1, 1943. There was thus a small fractional decline in the latter comparison, accompanying a reduction of 1.6 p.c. in the index of employment in the 12 months.

Logging.- There was a slight contra-seasonal decrease in employment in the bush at the beginning of September, when data were received from 534 firms having 46,362 employees, as compared with 46,529 in their last report. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of September, 1943, there being a gain of 19.7 p.c. in the index, which stood at 155.0 at the date under review. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$1,265,428, were slightly higher than those of \$1,263,372 reported at Aug. 1, 1944, while the latest index of payrolls was higher by 13.3 p.c. than that at Sept. 1, 1943.



The per capita earnings at the date under review were \$27.29, as compared with \$27.15 paid on or about Aug. 1. The figure at Sept. 1 of last autumn was \$28.31. As has previously been stated, the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

Mining.- Curtailment of mining operations was reported at Sept. 1, when the 486 employers furnishing information had a combined working force of 71,564 persons, 1,258 fewer than at the beginning of August. All branches shared in the decline, which, however, was greatest in the metallic ore division. The index of employment in the mining group at Sept. 1 was 152.4, as compared with 158.1 at the same date in 1943. This was a decrease of 3.6 p.c.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,738,413, as compared with \$2,770,299 in the preceding period of observation. The falling-off of 1.2 p.c. was rather smaller than that of 1.7 p.c. in the number of employees. The per capita weekly earnings accordingly were higher, rising from \$38.04 at Aug. 1, to \$38.27 at the beginning of September; at the same date in 1943, the figure had been \$35.73.

Communications.- Slight improvement of a seasonal character was recorded in the communications group as a whole at Sept. 1. The increase, which was rather smaller than usual for the time of year, took place chiefly in the telephone division. The reported staffs included 30,306 men and women, whose weekly payrolls amounted to \$932,360. At Aug. 1, the indicated workers had numbered 30,252, and their earnings were given as \$923,656. The increase in employment was 0.2 p.c., while that in salaries and wages was 0.9 p.c. The per capita earnings rose from \$30.53 at Aug. 1, to \$30.76 at the first of September, as compared with \$30.01 at the same date of last year. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 113.1; this was 5.3 p.c. higher than the Sept. 1, 1943, figure of 107.4. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 8.1 p.c.

Transportation.- There was a contraction in transportation as a whole; the street railway operation, cartage and storage group was somewhat more active, but employment in steam railway operation slightly declined, and there was a larger reduction in shipping and stevedoring. The general loss in transportation was contra-seasonal. The index of employment stood at 124.1, as compared with 120.3 at Sept. 1, 1943, previously the maximum for that date. The staffs of the 618 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 159,613, as compared with 160,870 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 were given as \$5,859,813, a sum which was 0.7 p.c. lower than the Aug. 1 payroll of \$5,902,500. The per capita weekly earnings showed little general change, having been \$36.69 at Aug. 1, and \$36.71 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.38 at Sept. 1, 1943. Since then, there has been an increase of 3.2 p.c. in employment, and of 6.7 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

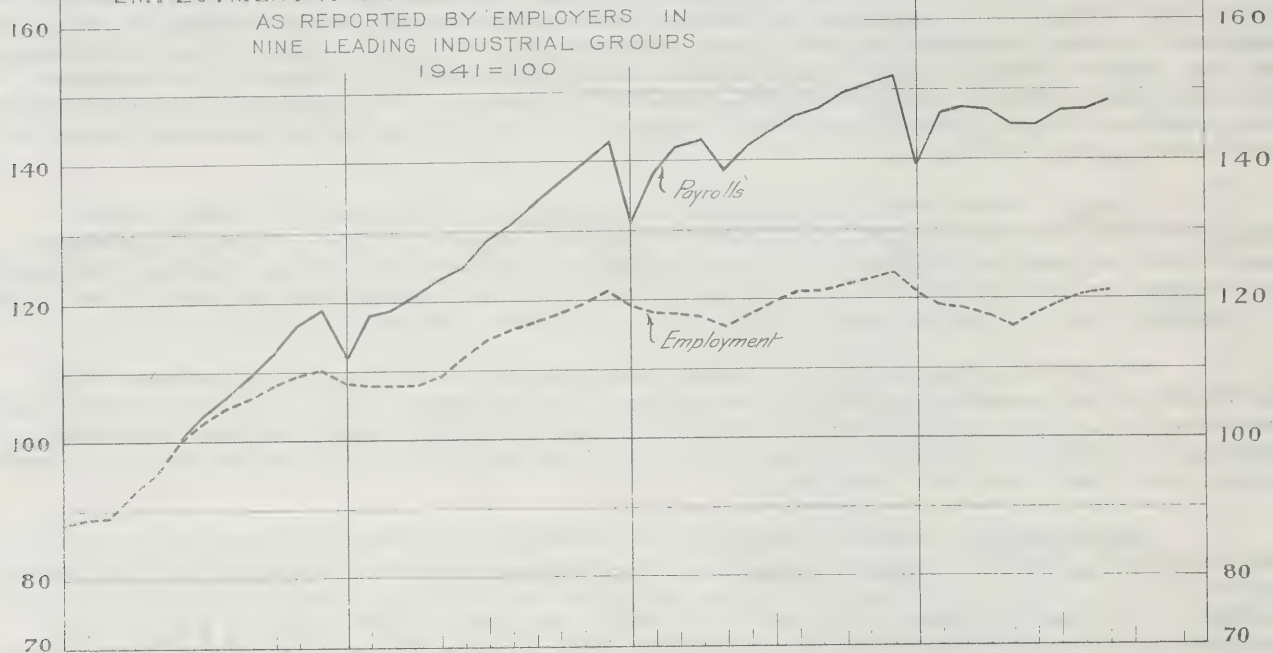
Construction and Maintenance showed an advance at Sept. 1, which was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the years since 1920. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, the greatest gain being in the highway division. Statistics were tabulated from 1,604 contractors with a total working force of 166,754, as compared with 158,357 at Aug. 1. This was an increase of 8,397 employees, or 5.3 p.c. The indicated weekly payrolls were higher by 3.7 p.c., the latest aggregate being \$4,739,880, as compared with \$4,568,906 in the last report. The per capita earnings fell from \$28.85 paid at Aug. 1, to \$28.42 at the date under review; those at Sept. 1, 1943, were \$30.13.

The index of employment in construction was lower than at the beginning of September of last year, when it stood at 138.3, as compared with the latest figure of 130.8. This decline of 5.4 p.c. was accompanied by a decrease of 10.6 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Services.- The trend in services was downward at Sept. 1, when the 706 co-operating establishments reported 47,665 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 47,861 in the preceding month. The loss took place in laundries and dry-cleaning plants, hotels and restaurants affording rather more employment. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September, however, were higher, aggregating \$919,013, as compared with \$914,608 at Aug. 1. As compared with Sept. 1, 1943, there was a gain of 5.5 p.c. in employment at the date under review,

THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS

AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100

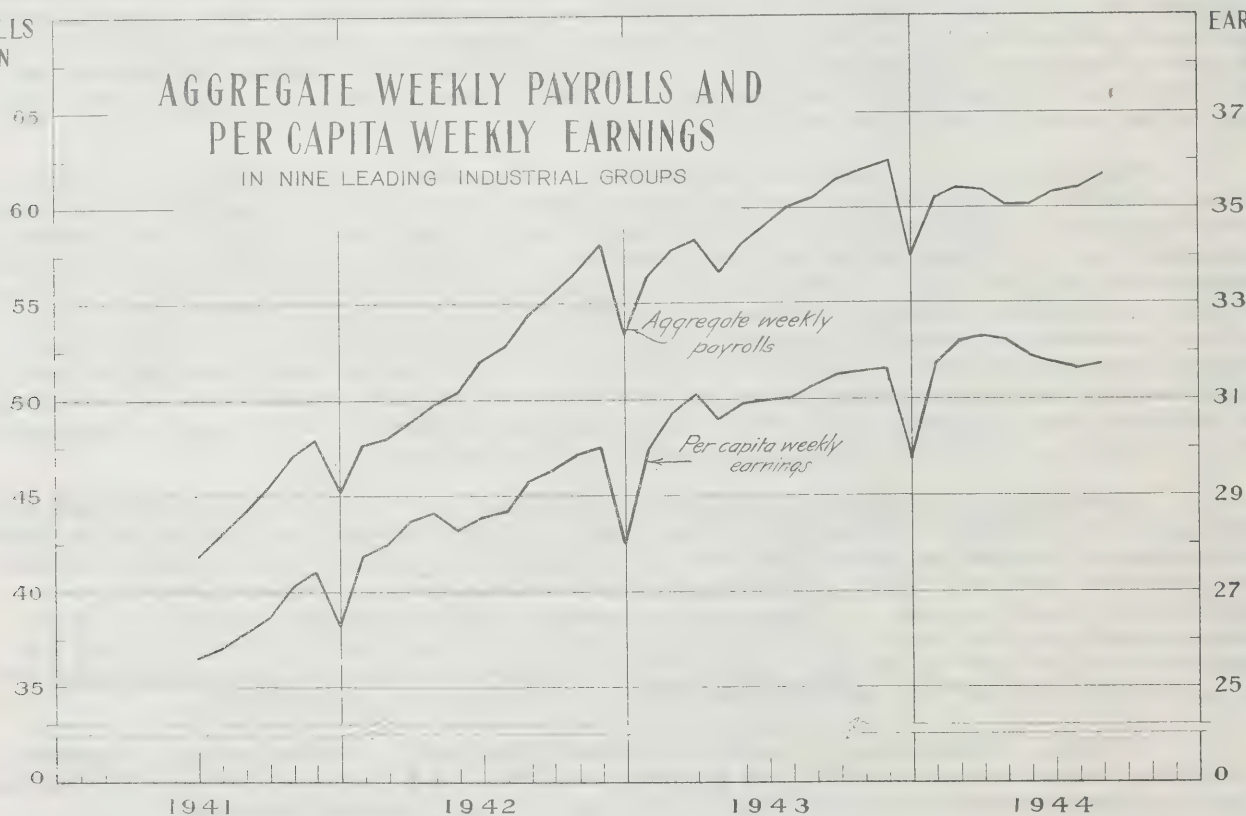


PAYROLLS
MILLION

AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

EARNINGS



when the increase in the reported payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 6.2 p.c. The per capita earnings, at \$19.28 at the beginning of September, were higher by 17 cents than at Aug. 1. At Sept. 1, 1943, the average had been \$18.77. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 65 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under war-time conditions.

Trade.- There was a further small advance in employment in trading establishments at Sept. 1, when the gain approximated the average for the time of year. A personnel of 175,300 was reported by the 2,627 co-operating employers, who had had 175,073 workers at the first of August. The payrolls disbursed by these firms, however, were lower, falling from \$4,647,031, at that date, to \$4,635,213 at Sept. 1. The latest average per employee was \$26.44, as compared with \$26.54 at Aug. 1, and \$25.57 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index number of employment in trade has risen by 6.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 9.1 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 774 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 65,163, a decrease of 34 from Aug. 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to \$2,119,169, giving a weekly average of \$32.52, as compared with \$32.65 in the last report, and \$31.15 at Sept. 1, 1943. In the year, the number employed by the co-operating financial institutions has advanced by one p.c., while the index number of payrolls has gained by 5.3 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment in the reporting industries was downward in the three Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while heightened activity was indicated in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The changes in all provinces were of moderate size. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the reported payrolls were somewhat higher, but in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan they were lower than at Aug. 1. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia there was also a falling-off in the weekly average earnings per employee, while in the remaining provinces there was an increase in this comparison. The changes, however, were not large.

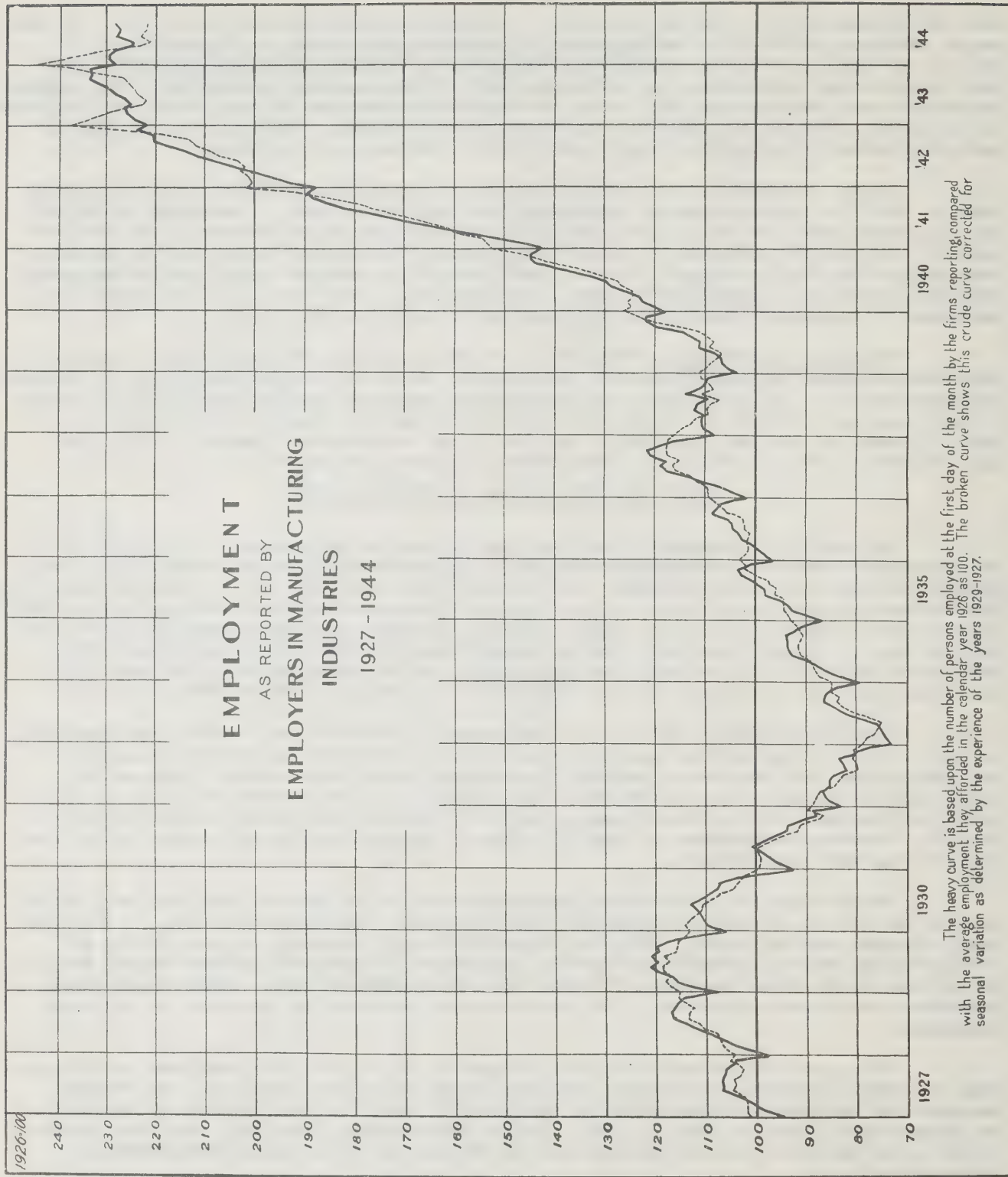
Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was downward at Sept. 1 in 12 of the earlier years for which data are available; the average change in the period since 1920 has been a decline. In conformity with this movement, there was a contraction at the date under review, when the reduction of 1,045 persons, or 0.7 p.c., was rather below-normal for the time of year. The 1,082 employers furnishing data had a staff of 140,677. There was curtailment at Sept. 1 in each of the provinces in this area, that in Nova Scotia being most pronounced.

Manufacturing reported rather greater activity in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the gain was in iron and steel and food factories. Lumber manufacturing, on the other hand, released some employees. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining and transportation showed a general falling-off. The losses in transportation were fairly large, while those in the other enumerated divisions were on a moderate scale. Construction firms reported a considerable increase, 1,154 persons having been added to the number in recorded employment.

The payrolls disbursed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$4,236,049; this was lower by 0.7 p.c. than the weekly payments of \$4,264,514 indicated by the same firms at Aug. 1. The average earnings per employee rose from \$30.09 at that date, to \$30.11 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$28.59 at Sept. 1, 1943. In the twelve months since then, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has increased by three p.c., while that of employment has fallen by 1.8 p.c.

Quebec.- Further improvement in industrial employment was shown in Quebec at Sept. 1. Most of the advance was in construction, particularly in road work; the tendency was also favourable in manufacturing and transportation. Within the former, the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile and chemical divisions showed heightened activity, but the trend was downward in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. The greatest losses were in the last two. Curtailment was also indicated in logging, mining, communications, services and trade, in all of which the reductions in employment were moderate in size.

Chart 3



The 3,876 firms whose returns were tabulated had 522,748 employees at Sept. 1, compared with 585,684 in their last report. The weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review by these establishments aggregated \$17,831,919, exceeding by 2.3 p.c. the total of \$17,432,183 indicated at Aug. 1. The latest average earnings per employee were \$30.08, 32 cents higher than at the beginning of August, 1944, and 30 cents above the Sept. 1, 1943, average of \$29.78. The latest index number of employment, at 200.0, was fractionally less than that of 200.7 at the same date of last year, but the index of weekly payrolls was fractionally higher.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed moderate expansion, in a seasonal movement of about average proportions. Data were tabulated from 6,247 firms having 767,452 workers, compared with 761,672 in the preceding month. This was a gain of 0.8 p.c. The reported payrolls, at \$25,058,059, were also higher, showing an increase of 0.6 p.c. as compared with the total of \$24,900,975 indicated at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita figure was \$32.65, slightly lower than that of \$32.69 in the last return, but higher than the average of \$32.19 per employee at the beginning of September, 1943. The index of employment, at 186.5 at the date under review, slightly exceeded the Aug. 1 figure of 185.0, and that of 186.1 at Sept. 1, 1943. The latest index of weekly payrolls was 1.7 p.c. higher than a year ago.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations in Ontario showed an increase; lumber, vegetable food, chemical, pulp and paper, rubber and iron and steel plants added some employees to their working forces, but textile, non-ferrous metal and some other divisions were quieter. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments showed curtailment, while communications, construction and wholesale trade were more active. Little general change was indicated in logging.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity at Sept. 1 declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but slightly gained in Alberta. On the whole, there was a decrease of one p.c. in employment in the Prairie Area, where the payroll disbursements were also lower. Returns were received from 2,032 employers with a combined staff of 206,273 men and women; this was 1,980 fewer than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were reported at \$6,492,940, one p.c. less than the sum of \$6,557,173 distributed by the same firms at the beginning of August. The per capita weekly earnings showed little change, being \$31.49 at Aug. 1, and \$31.48 at the date under review. At Sept. 1, 1943, the average employee of the co-operating firms had received \$30.47. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has risen by 3.4 p.c., and there has been a gain of 6.4 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1944, was curtailed to an important extent as compared with Aug. 1. Iron and steel, chemical and food factories showed reduced employment, the largest losses being in animal foods; this may have been due in part to the release of former farm workers for the harvest. Logging, mining, communications, construction and trade also showed curtailment, while transportation and services were somewhat brisker.

British Columbia.- Establishments in British Columbia reported additions to their working forces at Sept. 1, when the improvement was rather above-normal in scale, although it was smaller than at the beginning of September in any other year since 1939. The latest gain brought the index to 188.1, which was the highest since January, although it was 5.4 p.c. lower than the Sept. 1, 1943, index of 198.8.

There was a decline in mining and transportation at the date under review, but the trend was upward in other industrial groups. Logging, communications, services and trade reported fairly small advances, while larger increases took place in manufacturing, in which there was decided expansion in food factories. Iron and steel and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants, however, were slacker.

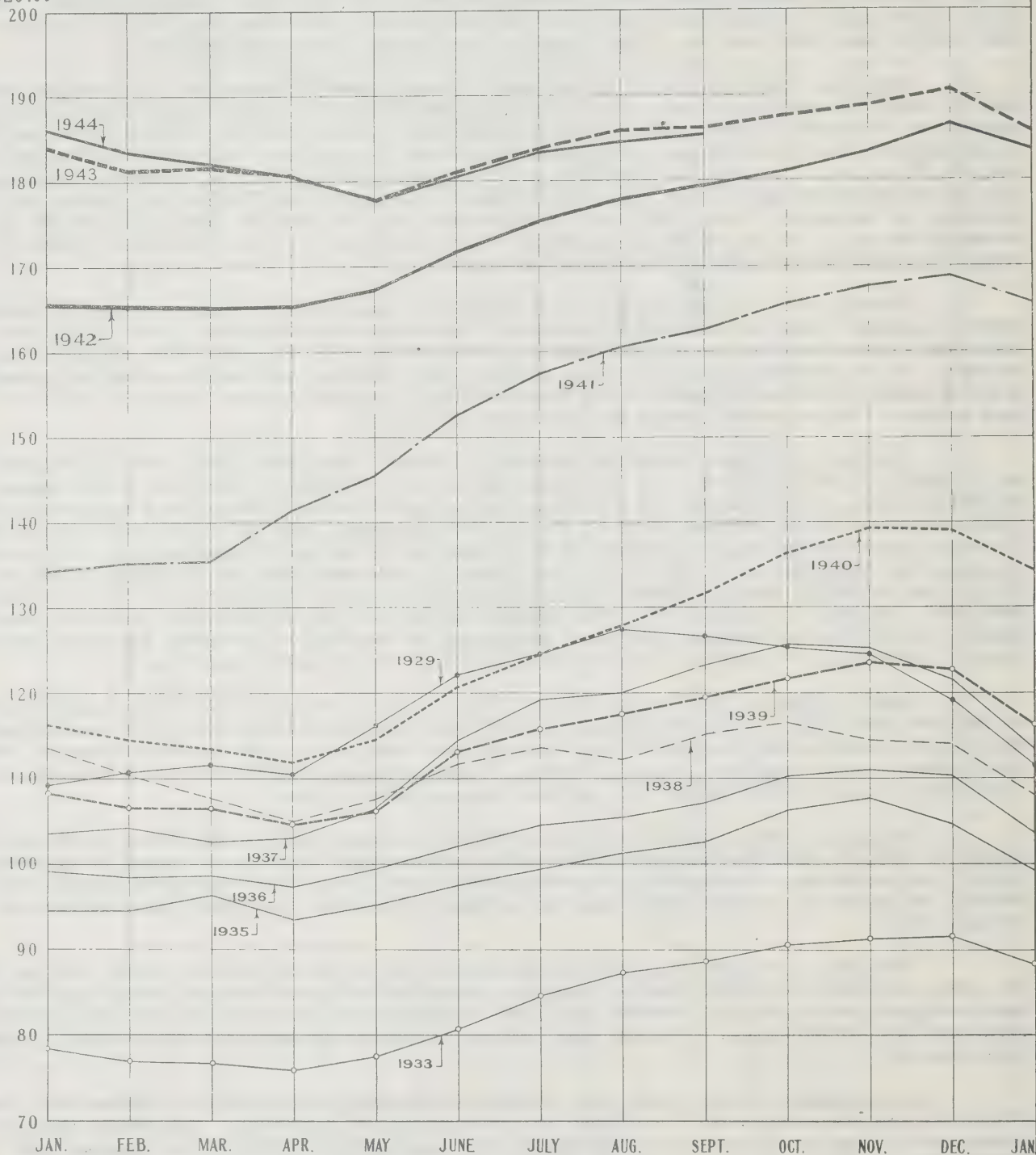
The personnel of the 1,603 firms furnishing information in British Columbia rose from 173,410 in the preceding month, to 175,640 at the beginning of September. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these establishments at the latter date aggregated \$6,052,172, as compared with \$6,012,160 at Aug. 1. This was an increase of 0.7 p.c., being less than that of 1.3 p.c. in the employees. The latest per capita figure was \$34.46, as compared with \$34.67 at the beginning of August; that at Sept. 1, 1943, had been \$35.48, and at Sept. 1, 1942, \$32.81. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by nine p.c., and that of employment by 5.4 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Sept. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax at the beginning of September showed a further decline. The iron and steel group reported improvement, and construction also afforded more employment, while there was a considerable falling-off in shipping and stevedoring. The 194 employers whose data were tabulated had a combined staff of 21,955, -305 fewer than at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls, on the other hand, showed an important increase, standing at \$658,248, as compared with \$640,333 at the beginning of August. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$29.98 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$28.77 at Aug. 1.

From the beginning of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1944, the weekly salaries and wages have risen by 72.4 p.c., while the number of workers has gained by 34.5 p.c.

Saint John.- There was a contraction in employment in Saint John; this took place largely in shipping and stevedoring, and in trading establishments. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was busier, particularly in the iron and steel division. The 144 co-operating firms reported 12,942 employees at the date under review, as compared with 13,055 a month earlier. The decline in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger loss in the weekly payrolls distributed; these aggregated \$364,754, as compared with \$376,773 paid on or about Aug. 1. The average per employee fell from \$28.86 at that date, to \$28.18 at the beginning of September. In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 26.8 p.c., while the gain in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed has amounted to 71.1 p.c.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal was more active at Sept. 1, most of the gain being reported in the transportation and construction industries. Manufacturing showed little general change, losses in the electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions being largely offset by gains in textiles and some other classes.

Statistics were tabulated from 2,284 employers with 287,534 men and women on their staffs at Sept. 1, compared with 287,257 at the beginning of August. The weekly payrolls of these establishments aggregated \$9,200,705 at the date under review; this was an increase of 3.5 p.c. over their disbursements of \$8,892,854 at Aug. 1, when the amount had been greatly lowered by vacations. The gain in the number in recorded employment was 0.1 p.c. There was a considerable rise in the per capita earnings; at \$32.00 at Sept. 1, these were \$1.04 higher than at the beginning of August, being also the highest in the record of over three years. The figure at Sept. 1, 1943, had been \$31.15. The index of employment has fallen by 1.8 p.c. in the 12 months, while practically no change has been noted in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- There was an increase of 260 persons, or 0.7 p.c. in the number on the payrolls of the 253 employers furnishing data in Quebec. They reported 39,280 workers at Sept. 1, when their weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,201,835. As compared with \$1,167,187 disbursed at Aug. 1, this was a gain of 3.6 p.c. The weekly per capita average, at \$30.60, was higher than that of \$29.91 at Aug. 1, also exceeding the Sept. 1, 1943, mean of \$27.86. Greater activity was noted at the date under review in chemical plants and in transportation, construction and trade; iron and steel factories, however, afforded less employment. The latest index of employment stood at 271.4, as compared with 277.7 at Sept. 1, 1943. This was a decrease of 2.3 p.c., which was accompanied by a gain of 6.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months.

Sherbrooke.- There was a slight reduction in recorded employment in Sherbrooke at Sept. 1, when the 67 firms furnishing data reported a personnel of 8,706, as compared with 8,791 at Aug. 1. This decline was accompanied by an increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed, which totalled \$222,020 at the date under review, as compared with \$217,905 in the last return. The latest average per employee was \$25.50, considerably higher than that of \$24.87 at Aug. 1; the latter had been affected by holidays. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1944, the index of employment rose by 6.4 p.c., and that of payrolls by 27.6 p.c.

Trois Rivières.- Further expansion was indicated in Trois Rivières at Sept. 1, according to information supplied by 58 establishments with a staff of 9,672 men and women, as compared

with \$9,454 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages advanced from \$261,353 at the latter, to \$267,838 at the date under review. The average earnings per employee rose from \$27.64 at Aug. 1 to \$27.69 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing showed continued improvement, mainly in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. Construction and trade were also somewhat busier. The increase in employment from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced, to Sept. 1, 1944, was 24.2 p.c., while the gain in payrolls amounted to 46.4 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto resumed its upward movement at Sept. 1, when the 2,204 co-operating firms reported a working force of 256,047 men and women, as compared with 255,135 at Aug. 1. Slight curtailment was indicated in retail trade, while the remaining non-manufacturing groups showed moderate improvement, as was also the case in manufacturing. Within the latter, there were fairly large increases in food and iron and steel works, and rather small advances in printing and publishing and chemicals, while curtailment was shown in electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured products.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$8,276,433, as compared with \$8,226,543 paid on or about Aug. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 198.0, exceeding by 1.2 p.c., the Sept. 1, 1943, figure of 195.6. The indicated payrolls have shown a similar percentage gain in the 12 months. The weekly earnings averaged \$32.32 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$32.24 at Aug. 1, 1944, and \$32.16 at Sept. 1, 1943.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing showed a slightly upward trend in Ottawa at the first of September, mainly in iron and steel plants. The non-manufacturing industries, on the other hand, released employees. The 264 employers making returns had 22,538 employees, 53 more than in the preceding month. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$621,743, a per capita figure of \$27.59. This was 45 cents lower than the Aug. 1 average of \$28.04, while the Sept. 1, 1943, mean had been \$26.99.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 170.9, was fractionally lower than at Sept. 1, 1943, since when there has been an increase of 1.3 p.c. in the payrolls.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity in Hamilton continued to decline, according to statistics compiled from 377 firms with a staff of 59,143 men and women, as compared with 59,567 at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Sept. 1 amounted to \$1,937,977; this was a decrease of 1.4 p.c. from the salaries and wages paid by the same employers at Aug. 1. The loss in employment was 0.7 p.c. The per capita earnings declined from \$33.00 at Aug. 1, to \$32.77 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$32.41 at the same date of last year. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by two p.c. while that of payrolls has declined by one p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 180.3, as compared with 184.0 at Sept. 1, 1943.

Slight improvement over Aug. 1 was recorded in transportation and construction at the date under review, but manufacturing was quieter; most of the curtailment took place in textile and steel plants.

Windsor.- There was a contraction in employment in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the 232 co-operating employers reported a staff of 39,344, or 178 fewer than at Aug. 1. The amount paid these persons as weekly earnings was \$1,709,179, compared with \$1,724,384 in the last return. The Sept. 1 average earnings amounted to \$43.44, as compared with \$43.63 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1, 1943, figure was \$41.73, and that at Sept. 1, 1942, \$39.64. The moderate loss in employment at the beginning of September was mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Other industries showed only minor fluctuations.

The latest index, at 288.4, was lower by 4.3 p.c. than that of 301.3 at the beginning of September, 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has fallen by 0.4 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Data were received from 102 firms in Fort William and Port Arthur, whose working forces included 16,215 persons, as compared with 16,134 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported advanced from \$609,828 at that date, to \$620,751 at the first of September. The weekly average per employee rose from \$37.80 in the preceding report, to \$38.28 at the date under review. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1944, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur increased by 17.6 p.c. and the indicated payrolls, by 66.7 p.c. The gain in employment at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1 took place largely in transportation, services and trade, while manufacturing was quieter, particularly in the iron and steel division.

London.- The working forces of the 224 co-operating establishments aggregated 20,397, showing a minor gain from the Aug. 1 total of 20,377. The weekly payrolls distributed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$595,288, as compared with \$600,910 reported at the beginning of August. The average per employee showed a falling-off, from \$29.49 at Aug. 1 to \$29.19 at Sept. 1. There was a small decline in employment at the latter date in manufacturing, mainly in textiles, while food and lumber plants were busier. The non-manufacturing groups reported little general change. From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1944, there has been a gain of 21.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, accompanied by an increase of 43.4 p.c. in their payrolls.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- The trend of employment in the Kitchener-Waterloo area at the beginning of September continued favourable; statistics were tabulated from 157 employers with a staff of 15,237 men and women, as compared with 14,747 at the beginning of August. The payrolls were also higher, standing at \$440,690 at the latest date, as compared with \$430,222 in the preceding report. The average per employee, however, at \$28.92, was 25 cents lower than that of \$29.17 at the beginning of August. The increase in recorded employment from the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to the latest date, was 11.7 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 42.2 p.c.

Considerably heightened activity was indicated in rubber manufacturing at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1; lumber and iron and steel plants also showed improvement. The changes in other industries were slight.

Winnipeg.- Industrial employment slackened in Winnipeg. The reductions took place largely in manufacturing and retail trade, while there were only slight changes in other industries. A working force of 60,294 persons was employed by the 604 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported a staff of 61,319 at Aug. 1. There was thus a decrease of 1.7 p.c. in employment, which was accompanied by a somewhat smaller percentage loss in the weekly wage-and-salary disbursements. These amounted to \$1,719,983 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$1,744,404 in the last report. The per capita earnings were eight cents higher, at \$28.53; those at Sept. 1, 1943, had been \$27.96.

The latest index number of employment, at 143.0, though lower than that of 145.6 at Aug. 1, was a few points above the Sept. 1, 1943, figure of 139.9. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to four p.c.

Regina.- Employment in Regina at Sept. 1 showed curtailment as compared with Aug. 1, the loss taking place largely in manufacturing and trade. The 138 co-operating establishments reported 9,287 workers, as compared with 9,497 employees at the beginning of August. The weekly payrolls disbursed also declined, falling from \$258,435 at the first of August, to \$253,088 at the first of September. The average earnings per persons at the latter were slightly higher, at \$27.25, as compared with \$27.21 in the last report.

Between June 1, 1941, when the record of payrolls was commenced, and Sept. 1, 1944, the index of employment advanced by 9.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 26.7 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Industrial activity was somewhat curtailed in Saskatoon at the beginning of September; most of the loss took place in animal food manufacturing, while the changes in other industries were small. The staffs of the 118 co-operating firms totalled 5,522 at the date under review, as compared with 5,690 at the beginning of August. The payrolls at that date had aggregated \$149,125, as compared with \$144,783 paid at Sept. 1. The average per employee was practically unchanged, being \$26.21 at Aug. 1, and \$26.22 at the beginning of September.

The increase in the number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1944, was 22.4 p.c.; the accompanying rise in the reported payrolls was 40.8 p.c.

Calgary.- Employment in Calgary continued to gain, there being an increase of 208 in the working forces of the 228 reporting firms, whose employees numbered 17,467 at the beginning of September. The weekly payrolls, however, fell from \$529,686 at Aug. 1 to \$528,451 at the beginning of September. The average earnings per employee declined from \$30.71 at the former, to \$30.27 at the date under review, when manufacturing and many non-manufacturing establishments reported heightened activity; the exception was trade. The increase in employment from the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1944, was 20.7 p.c., while that

in the payrolls was 41.3 p.c.

Edmonton.- The 202 employers furnishing data in Edmonton indicated a staff of 17,521 men and women, as compared with 17,341 at Aug. 1. The payrolls also showed an advance, rising from \$508,561 at that date, to \$513,224 at Sept. 1, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.29. This was slightly lower than that of \$29.33 at the beginning of August. Manufacturing showed curtailment at the date under review, particularly in the animal food and iron and steel divisions, while textiles reported greater activity. Services and trade were busier, but there was a decline in construction. The increase in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941, and Sept. 1, 1944, was 38.7 p.c., while that in the indicated payrolls was 67.3 p.c.

Vancouver.- The movement in Vancouver continued downward at the beginning of September, when the losses were considerably smaller than at Aug. 1. The greatest curtailment was in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and lumber mills. Vegetable foods, however, showed seasonally heightened activity. Construction, services and retail trade also reported moderate improvement, while transportation was quieter.

The employees of the 685 co-operating firms numbered 85,007, compared with 85,143 at Aug. 1, while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed were stated as being \$2,873,906 at Sept. 1 and \$2,900,640 at the beginning of August. The per capita earnings, at \$33.81 at the date under review, were lower than the Aug. 1 figure of \$34.07, being also exceeded by that of \$34.17 at Sept. 1, 1943. Curtailment of overtime work has largely contributed to the falling-off in the average. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 6.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.4 p.c.

Victoria.- The 150 co-operating establishments in Victoria reported 13,921 employees at Sept. 1, with weekly payrolls aggregating \$462,983. At Aug. 1, the 14,046 men and women employed by these firms had been paid the sum of \$466,307, an average of \$33.20 per person. The Sept. 1 average was slightly higher, at \$33.26.

There was a decline in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. Trade was also quieter, while there were slight gains in other non-manufacturing industries.

From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1944, employment has advanced by 70 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed have shown a rise of 125.6 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 10 show the number of employees reported at Sept. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita weekly earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	MARITIME PROVINCES	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	-	-	-	115.7	119.5	127.8	-	-	-	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.3	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.8	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	110.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	165.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	136.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.8	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	186.1	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1944.

100.0 7.5 .2 4.4 2.9 31.5 40.8 11.0 5.0 2.2 3.8 9.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	118.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Sept. 1, 1939	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	118.2	98.2	117.2
Sept. 1, 1940	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.8	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.5	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.8
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	183.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	139.3	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	192.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1944.

15.5	2.1	13.6	1.2	3.1	2.1	3.2	4.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	123.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	118.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	98.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	89.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	88.5	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	159.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.4
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	149.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	148.9	166.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	166.8	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	106.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	158.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	108.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.8	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1944

100.0	63.0	2.5	3.8	1.6	8.5	8.8	2.5	9.3
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Notes:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1944	Aug.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	63.0	226.2	225.0	229.9	215.6	181.4	138.4	115.3
Animal products - edible	2.5	234.9	239.1	201.0	181.3	192.1	174.9	159.9
Fur and products	.2	125.3	123.6	125.1	125.2	124.3	114.3	107.8
Leather and products	1.5	136.1	136.4	137.8	138.6	142.0	119.5	116.9
Boots and shoes	.9	125.2	126.3	125.1	127.7	134.7	119.1	119.3
Lumber and products	3.8	132.6	131.3	126.7	124.1	128.0	107.6	92.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	112.1	110.0	107.9	114.8	121.7	104.5	86.6
Furniture	.6	129.2	129.3	107.5	112.2	116.2	96.6	84.2
Other lumber products	1.1	215.0	213.2	215.5	170.1	161.9	127.8	118.8
Musical instruments	.03	29.3	28.4	52.4	41.8	40.9	75.7	59.9
Plant products - edible	3.4	196.7	170.1	162.5	168.2	172.2	140.9	143.7
Pulp and paper products	4.6	139.7	138.9	135.9	134.5	133.6	121.5	110.1
Pulp and paper	2.0	128.6	128.0	126.6	127.9	126.5	117.8	99.4
Paper products	.9	212.5	206.7	201.3	188.5	181.4	147.5	132.7
Printing and publishing	1.7	130.3	130.3	125.8	124.6	126.5	117.5	116.1
Rubber products	1.2	170.7	165.6	126.4	128.9	139.1	118.0	112.2
Textile products	7.1	153.4	153.2	157.0	166.9	163.0	146.6	119.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	155.3	157.3	157.8	176.8	173.7	158.4	127.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	108.7	110.5	113.6	127.4	128.5	121.7	98.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	167.0	167.9	171.0	200.0	189.9	174.6	133.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	591.5	602.4	563.6	600.6	591.9	504.7	423.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	143.3	143.2	143.0	134.4	144.2	136.2	121.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	152.6	150.4	157.6	171.9	161.8	144.0	114.7
Other textile products	.8	167.1	165.1	174.7	174.5	164.9	135.4	107.9
Tobacco	.5	120.9	123.4	124.4	129.9	112.9	105.9	101.3
Beverages	.8	261.7	258.8	233.7	243.7	222.1	184.9	181.8
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	614.4	608.6	627.6	673.7	420.8	213.1	163.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	134.4	136.9	133.8	134.1	135.4	111.6	99.4
Electric light and power	1.0	150.6	149.2	150.0	150.2	155.2	146.4	142.8
Electrical apparatus	2.6	327.8	332.8	318.3	263.5	229.9	160.6	132.4
Iron and steel products	23.6	325.8	326.8	349.2	303.5	214.6	136.6	94.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	246.4	250.1	267.6	249.9	226.4	166.9	129.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.0	222.9	241.7	256.1	223.4	152.5	115.9
Agricultural implements	.5	127.8	128.8	130.3	135.7	104.8	79.0	45.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.2	301.1	302.1	292.2	249.8	190.1	117.6	82.7
Automobiles and parts	2.3	293.1	294.7	304.5	296.7	247.9	163.5	101.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1513.1	1537.1	1691.2	1192.8	494.6	258.5	61.0
Heating appliances	.3	173.6	168.0	172.6	155.9	165.0	143.3	135.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	325.5	325.4	326.3	327.1	246.8	166.9	110.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	234.0	230.7	268.2	296.6	241.8	149.4	109.2
Other iron and steel products	4.3	377.1	374.3	431.9	416.3	251.4	149.7	105.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.2	427.2	435.7	496.1	422.7	320.0	200.7	159.5
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	216.3	221.2	217.0	204.7	189.2	180.9	160.4
Miscellaneous	1.1	360.8	373.6	371.9	360.2	237.7	152.2	149.1
LOGGING	2.5	155.0	155.6	129.5	147.5	139.6	126.8	60.3
MINING	3.8	152.4	155.1	158.1	166.8	161.6	170.2	168.0
Coal	1.4	95.6	96.0	93.4	90.6	94.9	91.2	87.8
Metallic ores	1.8	262.7	268.6	295.6	334.9	377.5	350.0	351.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	175.2	181.3	166.8	165.9	164.2	159.8	153.0
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	113.1	112.9	107.4	107.1	102.0	92.1	87.3
Telegraphs	.4	133.1	133.0	134.4	139.8	136.5	110.2	98.2
Telephones	1.2	107.6	107.4	100.0	100.9	95.4	87.2	84.3
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	124.1	125.2	120.3	110.0	105.9	94.6	90.0
Street railways	2.5	189.3	188.7	172.7	159.5	153.2	137.5	130.6
Steam railways	4.7	107.8	107.7	105.1	95.2	90.0	81.5	77.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	111.6	117.3	116.8	110.0	111.4	97.5	91.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.8	130.8	124.5	138.3	146.5	153.9	121.1	152.2
Building	2.3	99.6	94.3	153.5	167.5	158.2	116.5	80.5
Highway	4.2	199.2	185.6	166.1	172.9	203.4	166.8	309.7
Railway	2.3	100.4	98.9	97.4	101.0	104.3	82.0	77.5
SERVICES	2.5	207.1	207.9	196.3	188.2	183.9	157.1	151.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	210.8	209.9	195.1	184.6	181.5	156.9	153.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	200.8	204.5	198.3	194.3	188.1	157.4	146.3
TRADE	9.3	162.0	161.7	152.0	152.3	157.5	142.9	134.9
Retail	6.9	166.7	167.4	157.8	158.8	163.2	147.5	139.0
Wholesale	2.4	150.0	147.3	137.2	135.0	142.3	130.7	124.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	185.5	184.3	186.2	179.3	162.7	131.6	119.6
FINANCE	-	126.1	126.1	124.9	124.2	122.4	114.2	112.5
Banks and Trust Companies	-	130.1	130.3	130.0	129.2	123.7	109.1	104.0
Brokerage and Stock Markets	-	146.7	146.1	126.7	105.0	117.1	151.9	207.9
Insurance	-	119.4	119.4	118.0	118.7	121.0	118.6	120.6
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	182.6	181.5	183.2	176.6	160.7	130.7	119.3

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1940	Sept. 1 1939
<u>Maritime</u> <u>Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	41.8	209.3	208.0	217.8	184.5	161.9	130.2	108.6
	Lumber products	5.0	153.1	157.7	126.8	128.0	109.9	109.4	86.5
	Pulp and paper	3.9	195.8	196.5	209.0	203.9	195.0	178.7	148.8
	Textile products	2.9	110.0	107.4	112.2	113.3	118.1	112.1	85.5
	Iron and steel	21.1	329.0	323.3	367.0	277.7	207.4	133.3	109.9
	Other manufactures	8.9	157.0	156.6	150.1	143.8	151.6	130.1	116.8
	Logging	2.7	173.6	188.1	154.3	172.4	136.5	144.0	56.0
	Mining	11.4	106.3	108.4	100.4	101.9	114.7	113.7	112.1
	Communications	2.1	129.7	130.0	124.5	120.0	112.1	101.2	101.5
	Transportation	10.7	129.5	145.9	180.4	118.6	87.8	76.7	62.8
	Construction	20.9	308.4	296.4	299.8	315.4	345.2	181.8	208.6
<u>Maritimes</u>	Services	1.9	306.9	304.5	297.4	314.0	306.3	242.6	225.6
	Trade	8.5	180.2	180.6	168.0	168.6	167.2	147.3	135.2
	All Industries	100.0	184.5	185.8	187.8	172.2	164.1	127.3	116.4
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	67.6	239.9	239.7	248.2	227.2	190.1	142.2	117.2
	Lumber products	3.0	155.7	151.7	145.4	140.5	151.8	118.4	99.8
	Pulp and paper	6.6	136.5	137.6	130.9	129.4	129.8	120.6	106.0
	Textile products	12.0	177.6	175.7	180.2	191.9	184.5	163.0	135.3
	Iron and steel	20.7	362.0	365.0	393.0	304.1	220.4	125.0	84.8
	Other manufactures	26.3	269.4	269.7	278.4	264.0	208.6	151.1	131.4
	Logging	3.1	195.3	196.7	169.1	223.3	218.6	211.8	87.0
	Mining	2.3	294.1	298.2	312.4	301.4	309.1	290.0	288.3
	Communications	1.3	107.5	108.9	101.5	101.0	95.6	82.2	78.0
	Transportation	7.1	117.3	115.5	110.0	105.6	107.9	94.0	86.2
	Construction	9.5	136.0	119.5	122.2	143.8	134.1	117.8	204.4
<u>Quebec</u>	Services	2.3	193.6	196.3	179.8	176.4	158.2	135.0	130.0
	Trade	6.8	169.5	169.8	164.3	165.4	163.1	146.4	141.1
	All Industries	100.0	200.0	197.7	200.7	192.8	169.9	136.4	128.5
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	71.6	217.2	215.0	216.6	211.1	181.1	137.6	113.6
	Lumber products	3.2	114.3	113.4	117.8	103.5	104.1	91.0	78.6
	Pulp and paper	4.8	135.5	134.1	133.6	131.5	131.0	117.9	110.1
	Textile products	6.8	129.0	131.2	134.3	143.1	143.9	131.7	106.1
	Iron and steel	26.7	308.9	308.4	316.7	304.3	230.4	152.1	100.3
	Other manufactures	26.1	233.5	227.3	222.8	217.9	192.8	146.4	137.1
	Logging	1.6	132.2	131.6	82.7	113.0	102.8	74.8	41.0
	Mining	2.7	213.7	216.4	231.8	277.5	317.2	289.8	269.0
	Communications	1.4	101.8	100.6	92.6	95.5	91.9	86.0	78.7
	Transportation	6.1	118.0	118.2	115.0	107.1	101.7	91.3	86.3
	Construction	5.3	103.8	103.3	123.6	116.1	154.3	126.9	114.4
<u>Ontario</u>	Services	2.4	227.4	229.0	223.7	209.6	207.7	175.7	167.7
	Trade	8.9	162.4	161.9	152.1	153.1	162.0	147.8	139.7
	All Industries	100.0	186.5	185.0	186.1	183.0	169.0	134.8	116.2
<u>Prairie</u> <u>Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	37.6	193.7	197.0	189.9	177.0	151.8	119.9	110.0
	Lumber products	2.1	148.9	143.0	128.3	139.8	152.2	123.9	100.9
	Pulp and paper	2.0	105.7	107.7	105.7	105.3	108.5	98.7	103.1
	Textile products	2.3	222.9	213.8	217.2	229.1	194.7	173.2	142.3
	Iron and steel	13.0	153.8	155.5	173.5	152.0	117.1	86.9	61.2
	Other manufactures	18.2	274.9	284.9	245.8	230.9	203.3	156.5	144.0
	Logging	4	52.5	71.1	37.9	61.5	60.9	40.3	19.7
	Mining	6.4	148.7	149.3	149.2	150.3	143.7	127.4	116.6
	Communications	2.4	127.3	127.9	124.3	119.4	119.8	103.6	99.9
	Transportation	18.9	138.5	137.5	127.2	117.5	116.5	105.1	104.3
	Construction	13.1	106.8	108.0	113.3	132.6	129.4	112.6	126.5
<u>Prairies</u>	Services	3.7	191.7	189.4	170.0	165.8	176.2	154.4	149.7
	Trade	17.5	142.5	143.4	132.7	131.4	139.1	128.3	121.4
	All Industries	100.0	150.3	151.6	145.3	143.1	136.1	117.0	114.0
<u>British</u> <u>Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	56.2	276.0	272.4	290.9	259.4	190.2	153.3	129.7
	Lumber products	10.3	132.2	131.6	125.8	138.7	147.6	121.8	109.5
	Pulp and paper	4.3	167.6	166.9	158.4	162.4	153.0	132.5	114.2
	Textile products	8	207.7	206.9	191.4	192.2	172.5	152.1	128.2
	Iron and steel	25.7	931.4	950.1	1121.8	885.8	308.1	164.1	80.4
	Other manufactures	15.1	220.5	203.0	203.6	191.2	208.7	193.5	174.9
	Logging	6.5	150.9	143.6	154.4	112.6	111.0	105.2	63.6
	Mining	4.4	91.0	96.2	98.6	95.9	113.7	114.4	116.5
	Communications	2.2	138.5	136.3	143.7	140.9	125.8	118.3	115.8
	Transportation	9.5	125.8	126.7	113.2	107.5	105.2	100.2	105.8
	Construction	7.6	110.8	106.8	164.3	148.2	120.1	80.6	99.8
<u>B.C.</u>	Services	3.1	176.4	175.4	167.0	151.4	156.1	137.7	141.7
	Trade	10.5	178.4	175.1	164.6	161.9	165.5	145.6	136.8
	All Industries	100.0	188.1	185.7	198.8	179.4	149.8	126.7	116.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative weight	Sept.1 1944	Aug.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939
<u>Montreal</u> Manufacturing	75.5	227.0	227.3	236.8	206.5	175.0	129.0	109.2
Plant products - edible	2.9	142.5	144.0	137.7	140.6	151.1	137.7	127.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.4	146.7	148.7	137.1	131.2	126.0	115.8	113.6
Textiles	11.0	155.2	162.5	158.8	173.9	164.4	142.7	118.4
Tobacco and beverages	3.9	172.9	172.7	167.8	181.6	156.3	137.2	125.2
Iron and steel -	30.9	355.7	357.6	381.2	294.1	212.7	119.3	83.0
Other manufactures	23.4	215.1	216.2	226.1	198.0	170.8	127.4	116.8
Communications	1.3	75.5	76.1	70.5	70.5	66.3	68.2	64.7
Transportation	5.0	117.6	114.8	106.3	113.1	119.6	100.5	93.1
Construction	3.4	60.9	59.3	58.6	89.0	61.8	55.8	110.2
Trade	11.3	163.3	164.6	157.0	155.9	154.0	143.2	135.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	186.2	186.3	189.6	174.4	151.6	117.8	109.3
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	77.3	359.0	358.5	373.6	317.2	216.9	149.6	109.9
Leather products	7.3	108.4	108.8	108.8	110.0	111.5	99.0	104.5
Other manufactures	70.0	471.6	470.7	489.5	408.2	264.0	171.6	112.3
Transportation	3.0	87.9	85.1	80.9	74.8	75.4	88.0	102.1
Construction	6.0	180.5	152.4	179.2	154.0	213.4	156.0	300.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	271.4	269.6	277.7	239.8	186.2	138.9	127.8
<u>Toronto</u> Manufacturing	74.9	230.0	229.0	229.5	213.9	171.8	132.9	110.5
Plant products - edible	5.3	183.5	167.9	153.8	147.2	159.9	126.5	124.0
Printing and publishing	6.4	161.8	160.2	155.9	154.1	156.0	133.7	128.1
Textiles	7.2	112.8	112.9	120.2	125.8	126.6	112.4	90.8
Iron and steel	25.1	436.5	432.3	434.1	385.2	230.4	159.2	100.6
Other manufactures	30.9	227.5	230.8	230.9	214.1	192.8	131.9	116.4
Communications	1.3	78.2	77.9	73.0	74.8	71.2	71.3	68.6
Transportation	3.6	132.4	132.5	127.8	117.9	109.5	104.6	99.9
Construction	2.4	99.5	96.1	108.6	89.4	118.4	101.4	61.7
Trade	14.2	146.8	149.0	138.1	137.8	151.6	134.7	127.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	198.0	197.3	196.6	183.6	159.5	128.5	110.5
<u>Ottawa</u> Manufacturing	52.3	177.2	174.2	180.9	167.5	159.2	121.7	102.9
Lumber products	1.8	38.1	37.4	61.7	67.0	86.4	81.5	69.2
Pulp and paper	13.9	130.1	127.8	136.0	124.4	117.9	106.7	97.5
Other manufactures	36.6	259.6	255.5	254.6	233.9	219.6	148.2	119.5
Construction	8.7	129.0	129.7	146.2	172.0	162.1	132.1	117.9
Trade	20.9	191.6	195.0	180.0	172.0	170.6	148.2	136.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	170.9	170.5	171.7	163.4	156.9	124.4	108.6
<u>Hamilton</u> Manufacturing	85.3	189.8	192.2	194.6	202.1	176.3	133.3	101.0
Textiles	10.5	96.9	100.2	99.7	104.1	107.8	110.4	83.2
Electrical apparatus	11.8	216.2	216.3	204.9	192.2	168.2	133.7	108.7
Iron and steel	43.4	250.8	254.1	272.8	294.7	235.4	148.4	95.5
Other manufactures	19.6	173.2	174.5	161.6	159.9	157.3	132.2	122.0
Construction	2.2	82.0	73.8	109.7	120.2	113.3	74.8	75.4
Trade	7.5	152.4	151.7	142.8	146.8	146.3	136.0	132.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	180.3	181.6	184.0	190.7	168.4	129.6	101.8
<u>Windsor</u> Manufacturing	89.6	325.9	327.3	342.3	341.6	271.2	188.0	121.7
Iron and steel	74.4	351.1	352.9	375.6	378.8	292.5	187.3	110.2
Other manufactures	15.2	241.3	241.3	230.6	216.7	202.0	190.4	160.4
Construction	1.9	79.4	81.4	94.2	77.9	143.5	59.3	49.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	288.4	289.7	301.3	297.0	244.4	169.1	115.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> Manufacturing	60.9	181.5	184.8	180.9	170.7	152.4	111.0	104.1
Animal products - edible	9.7	305.6	315.2	237.5	198.9	173.9	144.0	132.0
Printing and publishing	3.9	104.2	108.9	107.5	109.6	110.0	101.9	107.0
Textiles	6.5	226.9	222.6	225.6	234.8	199.8	175.3	147.0
Iron and steel	21.3	144.8	147.1	165.7	133.1	114.9	84.9	78.6
Other manufactures	19.5	215.7	220.4	203.3	227.5	208.7	127.4	123.5
Transportation	5.9	91.0	90.9	83.5	74.8	76.4	85.0	83.6
Construction	2.4	51.7	50.7	67.8	74.5	101.5	85.3	49.7
Trade	24.4	118.0	120.8	110.8	111.0	117.7	107.9	102.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	143.0	145.5	139.9	134.4	129.6	105.6	98.2
<u>Vancouver</u> Manufacturing	63.2	406.9	408.7	459.8	394.5	215.3	154.7	124.1
Lumber products	6.9	128.9	133.2	116.1	115.1	139.5	119.3	96.8
Other manufactures	56.3	551.8	552.2	640.8	529.6	252.1	171.6	136.9
Communications	3.1	124.8	123.3	122.2	124.0	115.9	114.0	113.6
Transportation	8.5	111.1	114.7	94.6	88.4	85.6	100.6	110.7
Construction	4.1	90.4	87.5	121.5	169.2	117.8	57.1	55.8
Services	4.5	174.9	174.0	167.6	150.1	147.1	138.9	142.2
Trade	16.6	178.9	175.8	163.5	160.5	165.3	148.0	139.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	237.4	237.6	253.4	231.0	152.4	128.9	117.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1, and August 1, 1944, and September 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept.1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Sept.1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept.1 1944	Aug.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1944	Aug.1 1944	Sept.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,185,226	38,581,019	32.55	134.6	133.9	136.8	168.6	166.8	169.0
Animal products - edible	47,299	1,373,471	29.04	135.9	138.3	116.3	155.0	159.9	138.1
Fur and products	2,946	86,918	29.50	101.4	100.0	101.2	113.8	110.3	110.1
Leather and products	28,221	667,298	23.65	99.3	99.6	100.6	125.4	125.3	121.0
Boots and shoes	17,210	389,420	22.63	95.6	96.4	95.5	123.2	123.9	118.6
Lumber and its products	71,757	1,987,403	27.70	109.7	108.6	104.8	143.0	141.6	133.9
Rough and dressed lumber	39,774	1,123,800	28.25	96.9	95.1	93.3	129.8	128.3	123.0
Furniture	11,916	313,388	26.30	115.5	115.5	96.1	126.5	126.0	110.9
Other lumber products	20,067	550,215	27.42	143.4	143.6	145.1	199.3	197.1	184.4
Plant products - edible	64,377	1,579,697	24.54	147.0	127.1	121.4	158.2	142.6	131.3
Pulp and paper products	87,439	2,913,811	33.32	108.9	108.3	105.9	123.7	123.2	115.9
Pulp and paper	39,155	1,452,268	37.09	106.7	106.2	105.1	127.5	126.9	119.0
Paper products	16,615	432,642	26.04	127.0	123.6	120.3	134.1	132.6	128.5
Printing and publishing	31,669	1,028,901	32.49	104.1	104.1	100.5	115.3	115.0	107.4
Rubber products	21,546	695,887	32.20	126.8	121.5	93.9	170.4	162.8	120.0
Textile products	133,394	3,105,888	23.28	96.2	96.1	98.5	117.4	115.7	116.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,447	1,174,255	24.24	91.4	92.6	92.9	117.0	117.0	113.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,989	523,841	23.82	86.4	87.8	90.3	106.6	106.9	104.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,072	287,680	23.83	89.6	90.1	91.8	119.0	119.9	119.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,161	281,848	25.25	101.0	102.9	96.2	136.4	135.4	123.4
Hosiery and knit goods	21,691	447,088	20.61	100.2	100.1	100.0	113.9	112.7	108.1
Garments and personal furnishing	47,256	1,089,732	23.06	98.1	96.7	101.3	118.4	115.3	122.5
Other textile products	16,106	396,804	24.64	100.7	99.5	105.2	120.5	116.9	119.7
Tobacco	9,977	241,887	24.24	113.0	115.3	116.3	151.9	147.7	141.3
Beverages	14,304	500,554	34.99	127.3	125.9	113.7	150.6	148.3	132.7
Chemicals	78,385	2,484,269	31.69	174.3	173.5	180.1	205.5	204.9	211.0
Clay, glass and stone products	15,378	472,585	30.73	100.8	102.7	100.4	126.5	129.1	124.1
Electric light and power	19,171	706,964	36.88	100.5	99.5	100.1	114.9	114.4	109.6
Electrical apparatus	48,137	1,571,356	32.64	153.8	156.2	149.4	184.1	182.0	175.2
Iron and steel products	444,825	16,820,843	37.81	163.7	164.2	175.5	206.4	203.8	217.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,769	1,247,075	36.93	116.7	118.4	126.7	136.0	137.6	141.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,943	854,138	35.67	98.6	99.0	107.3	119.2	119.4	128.3
Agricultural implements	10,437	353,564	33.88	118.4	119.4	120.8	156.0	157.6	148.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	191,493	7,354,228	38.40	167.5	168.0	162.5	203.4	199.1	193.3
Automobiles and parts	43,850	1,891,118	43.13	114.3	114.9	118.7	130.7	131.3	134.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	66,152	2,717,820	41.08	359.7	366.5	402.1	470.4	466.6	580.0
Heating appliances	5,555	178,801	32.15	109.6	106.1	109.0	133.1	128.5	127.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	23,068	867,511	37.61	143.9	143.9	144.3	175.1	175.6	173.2
Foundry and machine shop products	10,169	382,664	37.63	100.7	99.3	115.5	170.0	167.4	156.1
Other iron and steel products	80,239	2,865,244	35.71	175.6	174.3	201.1	230.5	227.3	265.2
Non-ferrous metal products	60,455	2,098,416	34.71	147.0	148.7	168.8	180.5	183.3	202.8
Non-metallic mineral products	16,624	632,417	38.04	120.4	123.1	120.8	138.0	140.2	134.4
Miscellaneous	20,991	643,355	30.65	164.5	169.9	172.1	229.9	237.1	234.5
LOGGING	46,362	1,265,428	27.29	97.9	98.3	81.8	134.4	134.3	118.6
MINING	71,564	2,738,413	38.27	86.0	87.5	89.2	104.4	105.6	101.0
Coal	26,313	1,005,278	38.20	104.5	104.9	102.1	156.9	153.5	130.9
Metallic ores (except coal)	33,549	1,341,561	39.99	70.6	72.2	79.4	78.2	80.2	85.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,702	391,574	33.46	108.8	112.6	103.6	146.6	148.1	128.6
COMMUNICATIONS	30,306	932,360	30.76	116.4	116.2	110.5	132.2	131.0	122.3
Telegraphs	7,637	223,155	29.22	115.2	115.2	116.4	133.5	133.3	134.5
Telephones	22,669	709,205	31.29	116.7	116.5	108.5	131.8	130.3	118.6
TRANSPORTATION	159,613	5,859,813	36.71	125.6	126.2	121.3	143.8	145.0	134.8
Street railways and cartage	46,834	1,568,308	33.49	129.2	128.8	117.9	148.7	148.5	134.9
Steam railways	88,029	3,527,415	40.07	125.5	124.9	121.9	142.4	142.3	132.2
Shipping and stevedoring	24,750	764,090	30.87	117.6	123.6	123.1	140.8	150.4	146.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	166,754	4,739,880	28.42	94.1	89.2	99.1	117.2	113.0	131.1
Building	43,563	1,476,918	33.90	70.6	66.8	108.8	82.8	78.2	136.5
Highway	78,933	2,014,319	25.52	110.5	102.9	92.1	144.0	142.6	124.4
Railway	44,258	1,248,643	28.21	100.0	98.0	96.5	145.3	136.8	131.2
SERVICES	47,665	919,013	19.28	121.2	121.7	114.9	143.1	142.5	134.7
Hotels and restaurants	30,807	570,680	18.52	128.9	128.3	119.3	158.3	156.4	148.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,858	348,383	20.67	109.4	111.4	108.0	123.7	124.7	117.4
TRADE	175,300	4,635,213	26.44	103.3	103.1	96.9	117.0	117.3	107.2
Retail	129,046	3,134,230	24.29	101.3	101.7	95.9	114.9	115.7	105.7
Wholesale	46,254	1,500,983	32.45	110.1	108.1	100.7	121.6	120.9	110.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,882,790	59,671,139	31.69	121.5	120.7	121.8	149.6	148.4	148.7
FINANCE	65,163	2,119,169	32.52	108.6	108.6	107.6	122.6	123.2	116.4
Banks and trust companies	37,750	1,069,366	28.33	116.9	117.1	116.8	126.8	127.4	122.9
Brokerage and stock market	1,816	64,454	35.49	119.0	118.5	102.8	138.4	140.8	115.1
Insurance	25,597	985,349	38.49	97.6	97.6	96.5	117.5	117.9	109.9
TOTAL	1,947,953	61,790,308	31.72	121.0	120.3	121.2	148.5	147.4	147.3

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1944, and September 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Sept.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Sept.1 1944	Aug.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1944	Aug.1 1944	Sept.1 1943
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	58,760	1,835,844	31.24	137.5	136.7	143.1	186.7	186.9	189.7
	Lumber products	7,061	179,591	25.43	136.7	140.8	113.2	200.5	206.8	147.3
	Pulp and paper	5,444	177,255	32.56	104.6	105.0	111.7	129.8	132.3	131.8
	Iron and steel	29,690	1,080,128	31.38	179.7	176.6	200.4	239.9	235.3	260.0
	Logging	3,841	92,042	23.96	66.8	72.4	59.4	103.3	115.5	90.7
	Mining	16,046	584,428	36.42	89.4	91.2	84.4	142.4	144.3	107.8
	Transportation	14,992	512,481	34.18	152.0	171.2	188.3	179.3	196.8	219.8
	Construction	29,466	805,490	27.34	121.9	117.2	118.5	175.5	167.5	161.6
	Trade	11,931	286,602	24.02	106.8	107.1	96.6	126.0	124.5	106.1
	- All Industries	140,677	4,236,049	30.11	121.1	121.9	123.2	167.2	168.2	162.4
Quebec	Manufacturing	400,720	12,503,978	31.20	138.0	137.8	142.7	180.0	175.2	182.9
	Lumber products	17,552	434,126	24.73	109.2	105.4	101.0	162.3	157.3	150.2
	Pulp and paper	33,142	1,108,937	33.46	111.3	110.6	105.2	129.6	128.4	115.0
	Textile products	70,915	1,622,092	22.87	98.9	97.8	100.3	121.7	117.2	117.0
	Chemicals	43,085	1,343,780	31.19	198.1	195.8	196.1	234.6	231.9	232.5
	Iron and steel	123,050	4,659,546	37.87	188.2	189.8	204.4	241.1	230.6	260.4
	Logging	18,212	390,147	21.42	85.7	86.3	74.2	133.5	140.1	106.2
	Mining	13,556	470,269	34.69	99.8	101.2	106.0	112.2	114.2	115.1
	Communications	7,559	251,833	33.32	117.5	119.0	110.9	125.4	126.6	116.7
	Transportation	42,138	1,500,485	35.61	122.2	120.3	114.6	139.1	137.1	126.0
Quebec	Construction	56,275	1,568,907	24.33	112.3	98.7	100.9	124.2	116.2	125.5
	Services	13,664	284,095	19.33	130.4	132.2	121.1	155.1	154.8	146.0
	Trade	40,624	1,082,205	26.64	102.7	102.8	99.5	114.8	116.3	108.0
	- All Industries	592,748	17,831,919	30.08	127.1	125.7	127.6	159.9	156.4	159.3
Ontario	Manufacturing	549,529	18,378,235	33.44	126.6	125.3	126.2	154.5	153.7	151.7
	Lumber products	24,730	651,709	26.35	114.3	113.4	117.8	142.0	139.5	144.2
	Plant products - edible	35,681	842,512	23.61	155.1	126.0	121.6	157.0	136.5	127.0
	Pulp and paper	37,094	1,220,840	32.91	107.8	106.7	106.3	118.7	118.4	115.7
	Textile products	52,241	1,272,178	24.35	91.6	93.1	95.3	111.2	113.6	115.0
	Chemicals	28,534	920,181	32.25	143.1	141.0	156.3	168.1	167.9	180.7
	Electrical apparatus	31,370	1,017,439	32.43	143.9	145.7	137.3	167.6	168.3	158.7
	Iron and steel	220,249	8,432,334	38.29	138.8	138.5	142.3	172.4	171.8	172.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	31,688	1,112,479	35.11	129.1	130.3	137.5	168.0	169.4	172.3
	Logging	11,984	295,391	24.65	119.3	118.8	74.6	162.9	156.1	108.1
Ontario	Mining	20,902	818,042	39.14	68.1	68.9	73.8	75.7	76.9	82.2
	Communications	11,099	355,081	31.99	114.2	111.9	103.0	132.6	130.6	119.3
	Transportation	46,858	1,759,973	37.56	124.6	124.8	120.7	139.3	138.8	128.9
	Construction	40,561	1,287,889	31.75	70.7	70.4	83.4	89.9	87.1	108.5
	Services	18,236	351,689	19.29	116.8	117.0	114.3	136.8	136.1	132.0
	Trade	68,283	1,811,759	26.53	98.4	98.1	92.1	111.4	111.0	102.5
	- All Industries	767,452	25,058,059	32.65	115.6	114.7	114.9	139.2	138.3	136.9
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	77,489	2,366,053	30.53	139.2	141.5	136.4	162.8	164.9	156.5
	Animal products - edible	14,974	422,605	28.22	169.9	180.1	133.9	184.4	195.9	148.7
	Lumber products	4,268	116,008	27.18	105.6	101.4	91.0	135.5	131.7	118.0
	Plant products - edible	6,398	171,819	26.86	145.1	148.7	136.6	154.2	153.6	139.7
	Textile products	4,819	99,265	20.60	113.2	108.6	110.3	127.6	114.8	123.2
	Iron and steel	26,701	900,834	33.74	138.9	140.5	156.7	173.0	173.9	185.8
	Mining	13,264	558,095	42.08	122.3	122.8	122.7	153.5	151.0	141.6
	Communications	4,885	156,677	27.98	115.2	115.7	112.5	124.9	125.4	115.4
	Transportation	38,958	1,488,421	38.21	125.3	124.4	115.1	142.3	143.4	125.9
	Construction	27,089	818,278	30.21	81.7	82.6	86.6	112.4	114.1	115.2
Prairies	Services	7,647	141,466	18.50	117.8	116.4	104.5	132.0	131.6	119.2
	Trade	36,030	964,493	26.77	108.1	108.8	100.7	120.5	122.1	110.7
	- All Industries	206,273	6,492,940	31.48	117.1	116.2	113.3	140.4	141.8	132.0
British Columbia	Manufacturing	98,728	3,496,909	35.42	174.1	171.9	183.5	217.7	217.3	235.7
	Animal products - edible	6,333	199,248	31.46	133.6	129.7	135.0	159.9	158.4	166.7
	Lumber products	18,146	605,969	33.39	98.4	97.9	93.6	124.5	124.6	116.1
	Plant products - edible	7,718	194,496	25.23	204.0	151.7	157.6	234.8	186.5	179.9
	Pulp and paper	7,540	271,047	35.95	112.8	112.3	106.6	127.1	125.5	116.3
	Iron and steel	45,135	1,748,003	38.73	379.1	386.7	456.5	492.9	503.5	607.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,314	121,821	36.76	100.4	99.7	109.3	105.0	102.1	120.6
	Logging	11,414	468,391	41.04	124.3	115.3	127.2	129.8	122.4	143.1
	Mining	7,798	307,579	39.45	77.3	81.7	83.8	87.9	91.2	92.9
	Transportation	16,667	598,453	35.91	123.9	124.8	111.5	149.6	152.3	138.8
B. C.	Construction	13,363	459,316	34.37	105.6	101.8	156.8	142.9	137.3	242.6
	Services	5,393	119,369	22.13	123.4	122.7	116.8	153.9	152.4	140.2
	Trade	18,432	480,154	26.59	112.3	110.3	103.7	134.4	133.4	119.1
	- All Industries	175,640	6,052,172	34.46	134.4	137.7	147.4	170.0	168.9	186.9

Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1944, and September 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1,1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept.1,1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Sept.1,1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept.1 1944	Aug.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1944	Aug.1 1944	Sept.1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	217,117	7,172,412	33.03	142.3	142.5	148.5	184.1	176.5	187.9
Plant products - edible	8,325	233,142	28.01	99.0	100.0	95.6	125.3	123.5	114.6
Pulp and paper	9,796	298,311	30.46	118.7	117.9	110.9	129.1	127.1	114.9
Textiles	31,668	765,260	24.17	97.7	96.0	99.9	120.4	112.7	115.2
Tobacco	6,337	161,911	25.55	109.1	110.7	112.0	160.4	151.6	148.5
Iron and steel	88,844	3,436,997	38.69	193.5	194.5	207.2	244.0	229.8	259.3
Communications	3,698	145,984	39.48	116.2	117.1	108.5	123.5	125.0	115.2
Transportation	14,360	465,247	32.40	116.3	113.6	105.1	134.5	131.6	114.1
Construction	9,895	321,961	32.54	90.6	88.2	87.2	113.7	106.9	97.7
Services	9,929	203,327	20.48	126.2	126.9	109.9	152.8	151.9	137.3
Trade	32,418	887,119	27.37	104.5	105.3	100.4	114.9	116.7	109.2
Montreal - All Industries	287,534	9,200,705	32.00	132.0	132.0	134.4	165.7	160.1	165.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	30,347	980,993	32.33	190.9	190.6	198.6	289.4	281.2	272.8
Chemicals	10,046	304,084	30.27	231.5	227.7	255.9	394.3	376.1	410.6
Iron and steel	9,793	422,013	43.09	390.6	398.6	417.0	569.4	555.3	605.3
Transportation	1,171	36,444	31.12	127.4	123.3	117.2	151.9	150.4	128.1
Construction	2,347	66,840	28.48	101.6	96.5	113.4	161.8	149.4	166.2
Services	1,452	24,204	16.67	132.5	132.2	122.7	159.8	157.9	159.7
Trade	3,598	82,445	22.91	113.2	111.6	102.9	129.5	128.6	113.3
Quebec - All Industries	39,280	1,201,835	30.60	165.6	164.5	169.4	244.6	237.6	229.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	191,892	6,409,620	33.40	141.4	140.7	141.1	173.3	172.4	173.3
Plant products - edible	13,544	316,545	23.37	123.2	112.7	103.2	120.7	116.6	110.4
Pulp and paper	16,434	526,682	32.05	108.2	107.2	104.3	117.8	118.2	112.1
Textiles	18,524	484,826	26.17	94.0	94.1	100.2	115.9	118.1	124.6
Chemicals	13,685	420,687	30.74	175.5	173.2	198.1	205.7	205.2	233.3
Electrical apparatus	14,804	471,561	31.85	158.0	161.0	164.4	181.0	181.9	171.1
Iron and steel	64,343	2,456,058	38.17	187.7	185.9	186.6	244.8	238.9	242.4
Communications	3,274	130,915	39.99	110.3	109.9	103.0	128.0	126.7	114.5
Transportation	9,281	312,838	33.71	127.4	127.5	123.0	142.6	142.6	136.4
Construction	6,061	214,123	35.33	73.4	70.9	80.1	83.2	81.4	87.6
Services	9,107	189,318	20.79	114.7	114.7	115.1	136.0	134.2	129.5
Trade	36,331	1,014,905	27.93	101.0	101.2	93.8	111.4	110.6	102.9
Toronto - All Industries	256,047	8,276,433	32.32	129.2	128.7	127.6	155.3	154.4	153.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,788	359,851	30.44	118.2	116.2	120.7	144.4	146.3	142.5
Pulp and paper	3,141	100,891	32.12	111.8	109.8	116.8	125.3	122.9	120.5
Iron and steel	3,906	126,250	32.32	116.7	111.8	107.9	167.7	169.8	160.6
Construction	1,969	56,933	28.91	79.9	80.4	90.6	98.9	99.7	116.8
Services	2,230	37,004	16.59	124.7	127.9	123.5	150.9	152.8	152.0
Trade	4,709	110,872	23.54	111.1	113.1	104.4	125.2	128.4	114.0
Ottawa - All Industries	22,538	621,743	27.59	113.5	113.2	114.0	135.3	137.2	133.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,430	1,696,594	33.64	114.6	116.1	117.5	137.0	139.4	138.2
Textiles	6,241	139,567	22.36	90.1	93.2	92.7	100.8	106.1	108.1
Electrical apparatus	6,953	241,644	34.75	133.5	133.6	126.6	175.3	176.4	157.2
Iron and steel	25,655	970,067	37.81	117.6	119.2	128.0	140.1	142.6	147.6
Construction	1,330	44,158	33.20	53.6	48.3	71.7	67.3	62.7	99.7
Trade	4,461	116,689	26.15	100.4	99.9	94.1	113.2	115.5	102.1
Hamilton - All Industries	59,143	1,937,977	32.77	111.4	112.2	113.7	132.7	134.6	134.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	35,237	1,578,504	44.74	126.0	126.6	132.4	143.2	144.4	144.0
Iron and steel	29,254	1,367,939	46.76	124.4	125.0	133.0	142.9	144.8	146.0
Construction	740	29,006	39.20	116.3	119.2	137.9	154.0	154.1	172.5
Trade	1,624	45,900	28.26	121.3	124.4	112.7	119.1	121.1	110.9
Windsor - All Industries	39,344	1,709,179	43.44	125.4	126.0	131.1	143.2	144.5	143.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	36,709	1,075,907	29.31	135.0	137.5	134.6	156.9	158.8	151.1
Animal products - edible	5,843	171,806	29.40	157.9	162.9	122.7	178.7	186.3	142.4
Textiles	3,905	78,388	20.07	112.9	110.7	112.2	121.2	115.5	120.2
Chemicals	3,200	99,500	31.09	561.0	597.6	458.3	667.6	723.9	555.4
Iron and steel	12,831	415,218	32.36	130.2	132.3	149.0	157.0	157.8	169.0
Communications	1,300	35,753	27.50	103.3	103.4	98.9	103.4	105.6	94.1
Transportation	3,583	117,366	32.76	125.5	125.4	115.2	140.0	136.7	135.1
Construction	1,457	46,548	31.95	33.4	32.8	43.8	35.4	35.5	48.3
Services	2,528	44,721	17.70	127.1	128.9	111.9	141.7	143.1	125.5
Trade	14,694	399,088	27.16	105.7	108.2	99.3	118.3	120.8	109.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	60,294	1,718,983	28.53	117.0	119.1	114.5	131.7	133.6	126.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	53,687	1,955,757	36.43	219.5	220.4	248.0	284.7	287.7	328.4
Lumber products	5,822	193,937	33.31	98.2	101.5	88.5	120.1	123.5	105.6
Iron and steel	33,940	1,316,619	38.79	411.0	417.5	519.9	536.4	546.2	678.8
Communications	2,669	78,475	29.40	114.8	113.4	112.4	137.5	128.9	125.8
Transportation	7,235	243,849	33.70	132.7	137.0	113.0	144.7	155.3	135.1
Construction	3,495	127,314	36.43	114.1	110.5	153.4	147.2	143.7	189.2
Services	3,825	86,121	22.52	127.7	127.0	122.3	158.5	158.1	145.8
Trade	14,090	382,170	27.12	111.5	109.6	101.9	134.4	134.1	119.1
Vancouver - All Industries	85,007	2,873,907	33.81	167.3	167.4	179.6	214.8	216.9	234.6

Table 10. - Number of Persons Employed at Sept. 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at Sept. 1 and Aug. 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Sept. 1, Aug. 1 and July 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Sept. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	Employment			Payrolls		
					Sept. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944
Halifax										
Manufacturing	9,290	323,065	34.78	34.29	134.7	121.8	170.0	196.7	178.1	273.5
Plant products - edible	1,025	22,529	21.98	21.28	77.2	74.3	75.5	103.0	96.0	94.5
Iron and steel	5,084	209,129	41.13	41.34	178.1	154.0	232.6	268.7	233.5	407.7
Transportation	5,086	89,899	29.13	25.17	232.4	430.9	410.0	327.1	411.2	458.9
Construction	2,770	87,572	31.61	32.69	126.4	111.9	110.9	132.4	121.2	119.1
Services	1,111	17,684	15.92	16.38	102.0	100.9	95.9	107.1	109.0	111.1
Trade	4,159	97,742	23.50	22.92	114.1	112.8	114.5	125.0	121.1	126.5
- All Industries	21,955	658,248	29.98	28.77	134.5	136.6	155.2	172.4	167.7	208.6
Saint John										
Manufacturing	6,998	213,823	30.55	30.44	138.7	134.1	141.4	195.9	183.4	194.5
Iron and steel	2,669	99,601	37.32	37.46	178.1	187.5	189.0	279.4	256.1	281.7
Trade	2,400	61,910	25.80	24.88	90.7	83.2	80.2	117.4	113.0	114.2
- All Industries	12,942	364,754	28.18	28.86	126.8	136.2	126.5	171.1	176.7	167.1
Sherbrooke										
Manufacturing	7,532	194,442	25.82	25.02	105.5	106.2	105.7	130.4	127.3	124.0
Textiles	4,097	92,357	22.54	20.93	96.8	99.4	99.9	113.6	112.9	113.5
Iron and steel	2,346	74,866	31.91	32.48	117.6	114.9	112.5	145.7	142.9	138.5
- All Industries	8,706	222,020	25.50	24.87	106.4	106.1	105.4	127.6	125.3	122.0
Trois Rivières										
Manufacturing	7,634	220,729	28.91	28.95	127.5	126.9	117.3	148.4	146.7	135.1
Pulp and paper	2,914	108,759	37.32	36.63	113.8	114.6	99.0	131.2	129.0	112.5
Textiles	1,873	34,553	18.45	18.85	82.1	80.8	82.2	98.5	95.2	94.2
- All Industries	9,672	267,838	27.69	27.64	126.2	128.2	112.5	146.4	142.8	133.1
Kitchener										
Manufacturing	13,405	386,008	28.80	29.09	114.4	109.9	108.6	145.4	141.4	136.9
Waterloo										
Animal products - edible	1,256	36,305	28.91	28.89	116.5	114.9	110.1	137.4	136.5	134.6
Leather products	1,551	45,350	29.24	29.67	93.3	92.6	93.1	121.4	122.5	122.4
Lumber products	1,273	36,639	28.78	29.18	109.9	107.9	103.4	140.9	136.1	143.7
Rubber products	4,506	132,315	29.36	30.47	135.4	122.8	123.4	166.4	166.5	168.3
Textiles	1,546	34,183	22.11	21.82	89.6	87.1	90.9	112.1	113.7	108.8
Iron and steel	1,079	36,038	33.40	32.62	145.2	139.6	147.9	176.3	165.8	176.2
- All Industries	15,237	440,690	28.92	29.17	111.7	108.0	107.1	142.2	138.8	136.0
London										
Manufacturing	14,546	424,421	29.18	29.46	125.5	126.8	129.8	145.7	147.5	150.0
Plant products - edible	1,921	51,210	26.86	26.80	120.8	120.6	123.4	147.0	147.7	147.1
Pulp and paper	1,628	47,169	28.97	28.05	103.9	106.0	107.6	113.7	111.2	115.4
Textiles	1,318	25,858	19.62	19.26	79.9	86.1	88.1	83.3	86.1	92.1
Iron and steel	4,613	151,621	32.87	33.99	163.0	163.6	163.5	192.2	199.4	204.0
Trade	2,141	55,940	26.13	26.82	98.3	94.7	96.4	104.1	104.7	105.7
- All Industries	20,597	595,288	29.19	29.49	121.9	121.4	123.8	143.4	144.3	146.1
Pt. William										
Manufacturing	11,964	492,917	41.20	39.70	132.7	133.4	129.6	204.1	197.8	190.6
Pulp and paper	1,712	68,178	39.82	41.61	109.0	106.0	108.9	117.9	118.9	117.1
Iron and steel	9,500	392,111	42.16	39.96	137.7	139.0	134.6	236.4	226.2	218.8
Transportation	2,021	71,155	35.21	38.91	144.6	138.7	139.7	123.0	131.9	137.2
Trade	1,250	31,172	24.94	25.82	93.4	88.3	87.5	108.4	107.0	103.9
- All Industries	16,215	620,751	38.28	37.80	117.6	117.6	115.6	166.7	163.7	158.8
Pt. Arthur										
Manufacturing	11,964	492,917	41.20	39.70	132.7	133.4	129.6	204.1	197.8	190.6
Pulp and paper	1,712	68,178	39.82	41.61	109.0	106.0	108.9	117.9	118.9	117.1
Iron and steel	9,500	392,111	42.16	39.96	137.7	139.0	134.6	236.4	226.2	218.8
Transportation	2,021	71,155	35.21	38.91	144.6	138.7	139.7	123.0	131.9	137.2
Trade	1,250	31,172	24.94	25.82	93.4	88.3	87.5	108.4	107.0	103.9
- All Industries	16,215	620,751	38.28	37.80	117.6	117.6	115.6	166.7	163.7	158.8
Regina										
Manufacturing	2,726	89,772	32.93	32.85	126.1	132.4	132.0	139.3	143.2	145.0
Animal products - edible	729	21,623	29.66	30.01	135.6	172.9	169.8	134.4	203.7	175.8
Iron and steel	561	21,678	38.64	38.35	81.1	84.8	94.1	103.2	113.4	124.0
Trade	3,547	87,069	24.55	24.52	104.8	107.8	106.0	116.1	113.8	120.8
- All Industries	9,287	253,088	27.25	27.21	108.4	113.4	115.6	128.7	129.4	130.1
Saskatoon										
Manufacturing	1,962	56,208	28.65	27.98	161.1	175.2	176.5	172.2	182.8	179.0
Animal products - edible	859	22,512	26.21	25.44	258.8	264.6	288.4	255.1	274.4	270.7
Trade	2,206	55,155	25.00	25.41	105.2	104.9	102.7	122.7	124.3	122.3
- All Industries	5,222	144,783	26.22	26.21	122.4	126.2	124.8	140.8	145.1	142.3
Calgary										
Manufacturing	8,236	268,601	32.61	32.99	163.3	150.7	149.8	179.7	179.0	175.4
Animal products - edible	1,510	44,282	29.33	29.49	184.9	172.3	171.1	171.9	180.7	177.6
Plant products - edible	860	24,030	27.94	29.51	118.6	106.6	119.2	136.1	130.8	130.9
Iron and steel	3,215	113,425	35.28	35.24	178.6	177.1	173.8	227.5	225.6	224.1
Construction	700	21,391	30.56	31.50	42.8	39.8	37.1	63.0	58.5	55.8
Trade	5,228	146,754	28.07	28.37	107.2	107.9	106.1	120.9	123.2	122.2
- All Industries	17,457	528,451	30.27	30.71	120.7	119.2	117.2	141.3	142.6	138.8
Edmonton										
Manufacturing	7,567	232,460	30.72	30.37	155.0	158.1	156.2	195.6	196.2	200.3
Animal products - edible	3,259	92,798	28.47	28.32	169.1	177.9	250.0	163.9	192.5	194.4
Iron and steel	1,651	62,957	38.13	38.96	236.2	235.6	247.2	378.9	392.8	404.1
Construction	1,440	57,153	39.69	37.19	146.1	157.4	142.4	221.1	220.1	191.5
Trade	4,885	124,411	25.47	26.09	135.5	126.6	124.0	146.1	139.0	134.8
- All Industries	17,521	513,224	29.29	29.33	138.7	137.6	134.0	187.3	185.9	162.7
Victoria										
Manufacturing	9,105	336,063	36.91	37.11	240.2	241.7	238.0	305.4	309.1	307.1
Lumber products	1,289	43,705	33.91	34.87	125.6	122.5	121.6	158.1	158.6	154.0
Iron and steel	6,090	239,242	39.28	39.34	461.0	466.6	464.1	521.0	529.1	602.4
Transportation	850	27,738	32.63	32.60	185.1	184.1	181.6	161.3	156.1	155.1
Trade	1,966	48,054	24.44	23.59	98.2	103.5	102.9	115.7	114.4	114.7
- All Industries	13,921	462,983	33.26	33.20	170.0	171.9	168.8	225.6	227.2	225.3

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in September

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Dec. 11, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Dominion Statistician:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial activity showed considerable curtailment at the beginning of October, the first time since the autumn of 1931 that the trend at that date has been downward. A combined working force of 1,861,599^{1/} persons was employed by the 14,921 establishments furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, whose staffs at Sept. 1 had aggregated 1,884,176. This loss of 22,577 employees amounted to 1.2 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index number of employment in the eight leading industries fell from 185.5 at Sept. 1, to 183.3 at the beginning of October, when it was 2.2 p.c. lower than at the same date of last year. Since the contraction at the date under review was contra-seasonal, the seasonally-corrected index was also lowered, declining from 178.3 at Sept. 1, to 174.4 at the beginning of October.

The general shrinkage in industrial employment at the beginning of October, 1944, took place largely in manufacturing and construction, from which 12,963 and 21,132 persons were released, respectively. The decline in the former was contra-seasonal, while that in the latter was seasonal in character, although it was greater than the loss usually indicated at Oct. 1. Most of the reduction was in highway work in Quebec. In the manufacturing division, the greatest falling-off was in iron and steel, nearly 9,500 persons being laid off in this group. There

1/ Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944.

Of the persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of October, 486,125, or 261 per thousand, were females, and 1,375,474, or 739 per thousand, were males. The former proportion showed no change as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, but was higher than that of 253 females per thousand employees at Oct. 1, 1943. There was thus a gain of 3.2 p.c. in this ratio in the 12 months' comparison, which eliminates the seasonal factor; the increase in the number of females in recorded employment, however, amounted only to about 4,300, or 0.9 p.c. On the other hand, the number of males showed a decline of 3.3 p.c.; the general reduction in the number in recorded employment, as stated above, was 2.2 p.c. Including those employed in financial institutions, the number of females reported by the co-operating establishments at Oct. 1 was 521,979, or 271 per thousand, as compared with 270 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944, and 262 at the beginning of October in 1943. A supplement to the present bulletin on employment and payrolls will shortly be issued, dealing in some detail with the sex distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating firms at Oct. 1, 1944, with comparisons from Apr. 1, 1944, Oct. 1, 1943, and earlier dates.

Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together With Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1944, With Comparative Figures for October 1, 1943 and October 1, 1942, Where Available Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 P.C.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Oct. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls					
			Oct. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944	Employment		Oct. 1, 1944							
					Oct. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1943	Sept. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1943	Oct. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1941		
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	144,417	4,432,553	31.11	30.11	28.79	25.29	124.1	121.1	125.3	121.5	177.0	167.2	166.0	142.8
Prince Edward Island	2,757	74,587	27.05	26.78	25.37	22.81	124.9	125.5	117.2	99.4	160.1	159.3	140.3	107.0
Nova Scotia	65,542	2,786,410	32.35	31.93	29.54	25.32	124.3	118.6	130.2	126.0	177.2	168.0	172.0	147.8
New Brunswick	55,118	1,656,558	29.14	27.71	27.65	24.35	127.1	125.1	118.7	116.5	177.5	166.2	157.2	137.1
Quebec	574,562	17,655,742	31.07	30.09	30.24	27.88	123.9	127.1	129.2	123.5	180.0	159.9	167.5	146.7
Ontario	765,833	25,800,321	32.02	32.55	32.35	30.77	115.3	115.6	115.6	114.1	140.3	139.2	138.3	130.6
Prairie Provinces	203,435	6,586,833	32.37	31.46	30.84	29.50	115.3	117.1	114.1	108.3	142.2	140.4	134.5	122.9
Manitoba	97,452	2,961,985	31.70	30.94	30.07	29.31	114.0	114.9	111.6	109.1	136.2	134.0	126.8	121.5
Saskatchewan	39,808	1,240,016	31.15	30.04	29.37	28.14	110.0	114.2	107.6	105.4	136.0	136.4	126.4	119.2
Alberta	70,223	2,584,332	33.95	32.99	32.57	30.58	120.5	121.9	121.8	109.2	154.4	151.7	150.3	127.4
British Columbia	175,484	6,037,248	34.80	34.45	35.21	32.81	137.6	139.4	146.3	136.1	169.5	170.0	163.8	162.5
CANADA	1,861,599	60,250,107	32.86	31.69	31.53	29.51	120.0	121.5	122.7	118.6	151.0	149.6	150.8	137.8
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	286,873	9,521,667	32.49	32.03	31.71	29.28	131.5	132.0	136.1	124.7	167.8	165.7	170.2	147.9
Quebec City	58,767	1,196,875	30.87	30.54	28.94	24.83	135.9	135.6	172.3	151.6	243.9	244.8	242.5	184.9
Toronto	255,392	8,273,000	32.65	32.33	32.41	30.64	127.7	129.2	128.3	121.7	155.1	155.3	155.2	140.8
Ottawa	22,449	624,648	27.83	27.57	27.22	26.24	112.9	115.5	115.3	107.8	135.9	135.2	136.2	124.0
Hamilton	59,181	1,943,893	32.95	32.78	32.64	32.05	111.4	111.4	112.4	118.0	133.3	132.7	133.4	137.8
Windsor	88,761	1,704,593	43.98	43.44	41.37	40.28	123.6	125.4	129.3	135.4	142.8	143.2	140.6	143.8
Winnipeg	60,912	1,747,483	28.69	28.52	27.88	27.57	118.3	117.0	116.3	111.1	133.9	131.7	128.3	121.7
Vancouver	83,259	2,816,753	33.83	33.80	34.28	32.25	163.5	167.5	179.0	168.1	210.2	214.8	235.2	211.7
Halifax	24,575	763,549	31.06	30.22	28.40	26.40	146.8	134.5	-	-	194.9	172.0	-	-
St. John	13,174	392,850	29.76	28.40	26.40	24.40	106.0	106.4	-	-	176.8	168.4	-	-
Sherbrooke	8,322	234,837	26.50	25.42	24.42	22.42	106.0	106.4	-	-	131.8	127.6	-	-
Trois Rivières	9,853	288,859	29.11	27.86	26.42	24.42	106.0	106.4	-	-	153.6	145.8	-	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	15,682	464,916	29.11	27.86	26.42	24.42	106.0	106.4	-	-	141.4	142.5	-	-
London	21,040	625,722	29.74	29.42	29.42	29.42	119.2	121.9	-	-	140.6	141.5	-	-
Port William-Port Arthur	16,569	650,241	39.01	38.22	36.22	34.22	119.1	117.6	-	-	173.4	166.4	-	-
Regina	9,767	274,201	28.07	27.44	26.44	24.44	106.0	106.2	-	-	137.0	126.9	-	-
Saskatoon	5,655	149,144	26.37	26.19	25.19	23.19	106.0	106.2	-	-	139.8	140.5	-	-
Calgary	17,531	535,784	30.53	30.37	29.37	27.37	117.2	120.7	-	-	159.9	141.3	-	-
Edmonton	17,267	507,714	29.40	29.37	28.37	26.37	117.2	120.7	-	-	162.6	166.9	-	-
Victoria	15,800	456,857	35.07	33.34	-	-	165.8	170.0	-	-	218.5	224.0	-	-
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	1,172,486	39,729,007	33.08	32.55	32.37	30.15	133.2	134.6	137.7	129.9	169.2	168.6	171.9	152.5
Durable Goods 1/	693,226	22,936,693	35.69	35.82	35.68	33.52	146.7	150.5	160.5	147.8	192.0	197.8	204.6	172.1
Non-Durable Goods	528,501	15,094,716	26.58	26.40	26.40	26.01	121.4	120.5	116.9	119.0	146.2	144.3	137.5	132.4
Electric Light and Power	18,759	695,598	37.08	36.88	36.61	35.16	98.5	100.5	97.5	97.9	118.0	114.9	110.8	107.0
Logging	54,135	1,436,918	26.54	27.29	27.71	21.86	114.8	97.9	92.2	95.8	152.6	134.4	130.5	112.1
Mining	70,804	2,769,064	39.11	38.25	36.76	35.52	85.0	86.0	87.8	92.7	105.5	104.4	100.5	105.1
Communications	29,903	930,068	31.10	30.76	29.97	28.95	114.8	116.4	109.5	109.0	131.9	132.2	121.1	116.4
Transportation	161,041	6,236,142	38.72	36.72	35.22	34.33	126.7	125.6	121.0	112.6	153.0	143.8	133.9	132.1
Construction and Maintenance	146,735	4,834,037	30.62	28.44	30.45	28.14	86.2	94.1	98.1	107.2	110.9	117.2	131.2	132.6
Services	47,517	924,005	19.48	19.29	18.94	17.92	121.2	121.2	116.1	108.3	143.1	142.1	136.5	121.3
Trade	179,978	4,735,866	26.50	26.45	25.63	24.52	105.7	103.3	99.7	97.9	119.1	117.0	109.9	106.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,861,599	60,250,107	32.46	31.69	31.53	29.51	120.0	121.5	122.7	118.6	151.0	149.6	150.8	137.8
Finance	66,512	2,155,693	32.41	32.53	31.34	30.74	119.7	108.6	108.2	107.1	124.5	122.6	117.7	114.3
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,928,111	62,405,800	32.47	31.72	31.52	29.55	119.7	121.0	122.0	118.1	149.9	148.5	149.4	136.8
/ This classification comprises the following: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.														

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:—Aug. 1, 143.5; Sept. 1, 143.6 and Oct. 1, 147.1; at Oct. 1, 1943, the index was 137.6.

was also a loss of over 3,500 in lumber mills, in which the decline exceeded the average at Oct. 1. Vegetable food factories, on the other hand, added almost 5,700 persons to their working forces. Textiles also afforded more employment, but the gains were not equal to those ordinarily recorded at Oct. 1.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, highway construction, as already stated, showed substantial curtailment, and there were smaller losses in mining, communications and services. On the other hand, logging reported important seasonal expansion, while improvement, though on a smaller scale, was noted in transportation and trade.

Payrolls.- The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at Oct. 1 aggregated \$60,250,107, as compared with \$59,714,662 at Sept. 1. The increase was 0.9 p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee showed a further gain, rising from \$31.69 at the beginning of September, to \$32.36 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.53 at Oct. 1, 1943, \$29.51 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$26.37 at Oct. 1, 1941. In the 12 months' comparison, there has been a small fractional increase in the index of payrolls, but that of employment has fallen by 2.2 p.c. The per capita earnings have risen by over two p.c. The gain in the latter is particularly interesting in view of the fact, already stated, that there has been a reduction of 3.3 p.c. in the number of male workers, accompanied by a gain of 0.9 p.c. in female employees during the 12 months.

The rise in the average earnings from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 is partly seasonal in character, but is also due in part to the payment of wages to railroad workers at the higher rates authorized some weeks ago by the National War Labour Board. The increased rates were made retroactive to September, 1943; adjustment cannot be made in these figures of payrolls for such retroactive payments.

If the statistics for the finance group be added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey shows a total of 1,928,111 in recorded employment at the beginning of October, as compared with 1,949,480 at the beginning of September. The latest aggregate weekly payroll was \$62,405,800, exceeding by 0.9 p.c. that of \$61,839,127 reported at Sept. 1. The per capita earnings in the nine leading industries advanced from \$31.72 at that date, to \$32.37 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$31.52 at Oct. 1, 1943, \$29.55 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$26.46 at Oct. 1, 1941.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the twenty leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, where these are available. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the latter statistics are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 20 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 51 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, amounted to 19.7 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 49.9 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work and (4) the granting of higher wage-rates in numerous cases.

As a result of wartime demands on industry, there have been especially important gains in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of expansion in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 33.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, and that of payrolls has advanced by 69.2 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Date	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing			Index Numbers of			Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date
	1 9 4 1			1 9 4 2				1 9 4 3				1 9 4 4			
Jan. 1	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$ 26.13	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$ 26.13	Jan. 1
Feb. 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.5	25.82	Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	106.4	109.3	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	Apr. 1
May 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80	May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	May 1
June 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.59	June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	June 1
July 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	July 1
Aug. 1							Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	Aug. 1
Sept. 1							Sept. 1	117.5	135.5	29.29	Sept. 1	117.5	135.5	29.29	Sept. 1
Oct. 1							Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	Oct. 1
Nov. 1							Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	Nov. 1
Dec. 1							Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	Dec. 1
	1 9 4 1			1 9 4 2				1 9 4 3				1 9 4 4			
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	\$ 27.32	130.7	142.5	\$ 26.11	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69	Jan. 1
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.95	132.2	137.0	30.55	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	118.6	143.0	30.72	133.0	143.1	31.49	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	146.3	31.81	Apr. 1	118.1	143.6	32.57	Apr. 1	118.1	143.6	32.57	Apr. 1
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	139.5	31.09	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	May 1
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	143.1	31.32	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	June 1
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	166.2	31.77	July 1	120.7	148.1	31.72	July 1	120.7	148.1	31.72	July 1
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.5	169.0	32.03	Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63	Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	171.9	32.37	Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69	Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	172.7	32.62	Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.56	Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.56	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	174.0	32.86	Nov. 1				Nov. 1				Nov. 1
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4			Dec. 1				Dec. 1				Dec. 1

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, where these are available. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the figures of payrolls. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

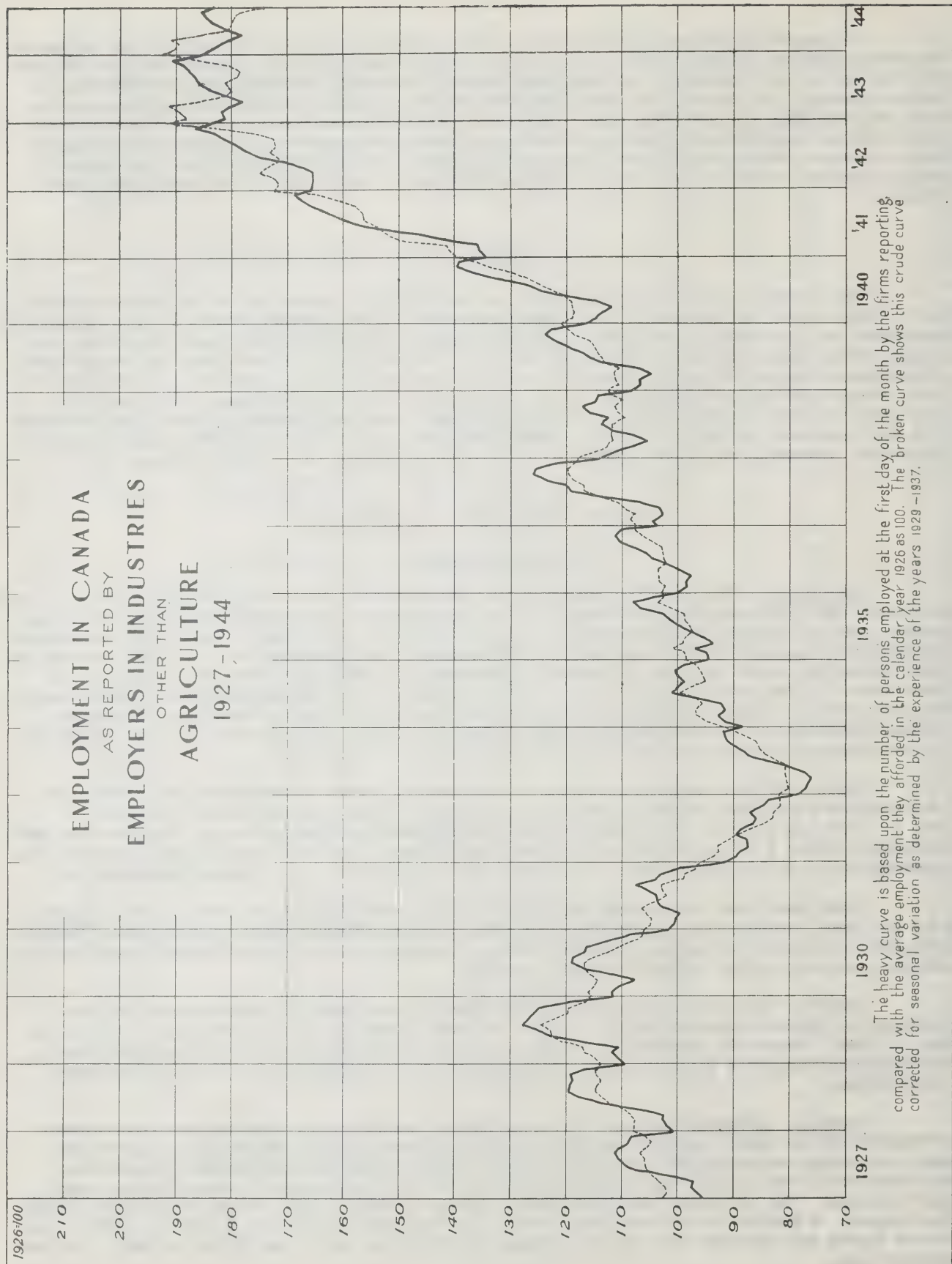
Employment.- The trend of employment in manufacturing was retrogressive at Oct. 1, in a movement which was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the period, 1921-1943. The loss, however, was by no means without precedent in the years prior to the war. The 8,228 co-operating manufacturers employed 840,306 men and 332,180 women at Oct. 1, a total of 1,172,486 workers; in their preceding report they had indicated a personnel of 1,185,449. There was, therefore, a reduction of 12,963 persons, or 1.1 p.c., in the number in recorded employment in manufacturing. The proportion of females, at 283 per thousand, differed only slightly from that of 280 per thousand indicated at the beginning of April, 1944; the change from the Oct. 1, 1943, ratio of 279 per thousand was not marked.

There were considerable additions to the working forces in vegetable food factories; textiles also reported a seasonal increase in activity, but on a scale less-than-normal for Oct. 1. There were rather small gains in tobacco and beverage manufacturing. On the other hand, employment showed a large decline in iron and steel plants, from which nearly 9,500 persons were released; the greatest losses were in aircraft and other vehicle and fire-arm manufacturing.

There were also substantial reductions in the production of non-ferrous metal, lumber, pulp and paper, animal food, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured goods. Smaller decreases took place in leather, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, and in central electric stations.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October stood at 223.7, a figure which was lower by 3.3 p.c. than that of 231.4 at Oct. 1, 1943. Since the curtailment as compared with the preceding month was contra-seasonal, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 219.9 at Sept. 1, to 216.8 at the date under review.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of \$38,729,007 in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1. This increase of \$139,920 or 0.4 p.c. over the weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Sept. 1, was due to the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following vacations, as well as to the release of workers in the lower-paid brackets. The per capita weekly earnings showed a further gain, rising from \$32.55 in the last report, to \$33.03 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.37 at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest figure was exceeded only by the averages of \$33.28 at Apr. 1 and \$33.23 at Mar. 1 of the present year.



Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Oct. 1, 1944, stood at 169.2, as compared with 168.6 at Sept. 1, 1944, and 171.9 at Oct. 1, 1943. The decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, was considerably smaller than that of 3.3 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturing establishments.

Logging.- Employment in logging showed a substantial seasonal increase at Oct. 1, when the number added was greater than usual for the time of year, although the percentage gain was rather less than normal. The 539 co-operating employers reported 54,135 workers; this was 7,773, or 16.8 p.c., more than at Sept. 1. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of October in any preceding year of the record. The latest index, at 181.0, was 24 p.c. above that of 146.0 at the same date of last year, while there was an increase of 16.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls during the 12 months. The sums distributed at the latest date aggregated \$1,436,918; this was 13.6 p.c. higher than the payrolls disbursed at the beginning of September.

The per capita weekly earnings at the date under review were \$26.54, as compared with \$27.29 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1943, average had been \$27.71. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

Mining.- The trend in mining was again downward, according to returns from 489 operators whose employees numbered 70,804, as compared with 71,631 at Sept. 1. Lowered activity was noted in coal-mining and in the production of other non-metallic minerals, and in the metallic ore division. The index of employment in the mining group at Oct. 1, at 150.6, was 2.3 p.c. lower than that of 154.1 at the same date in 1943.

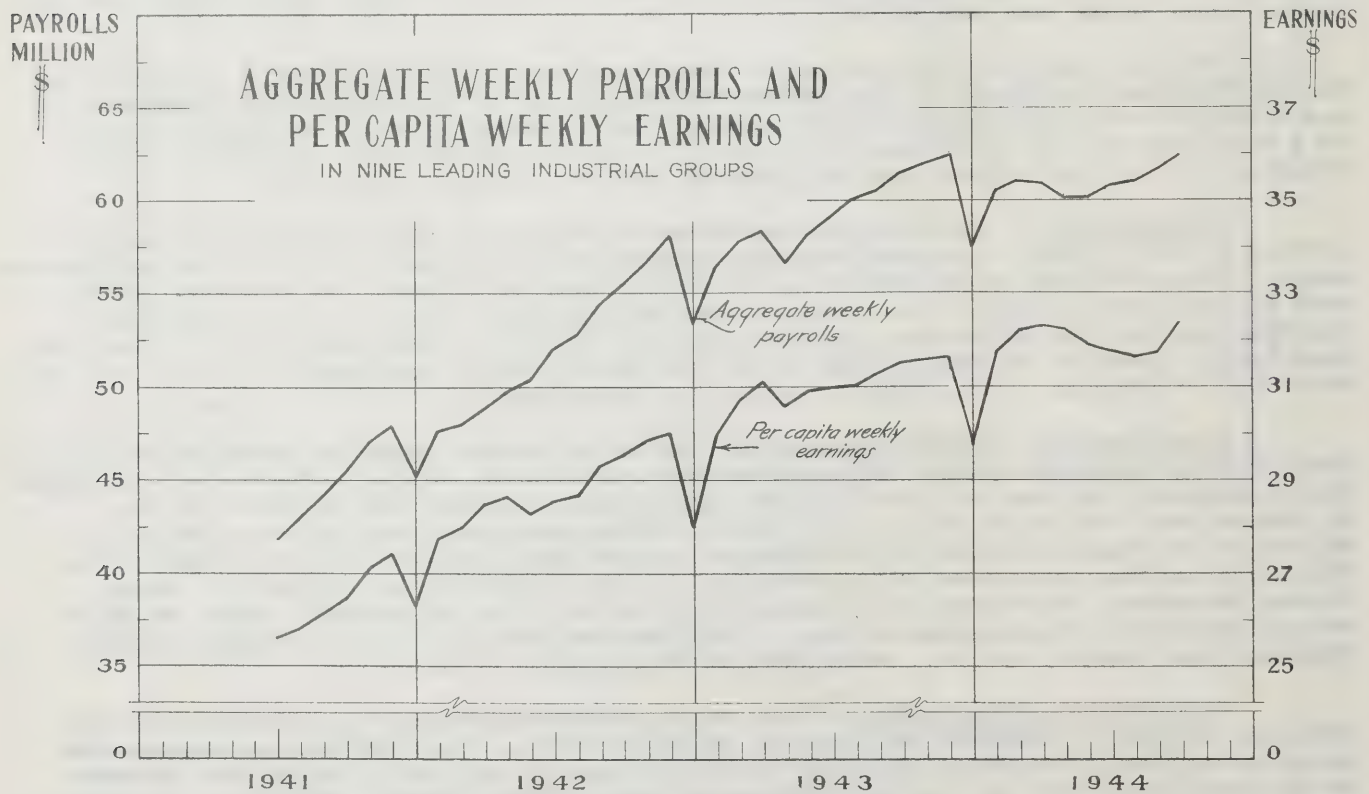
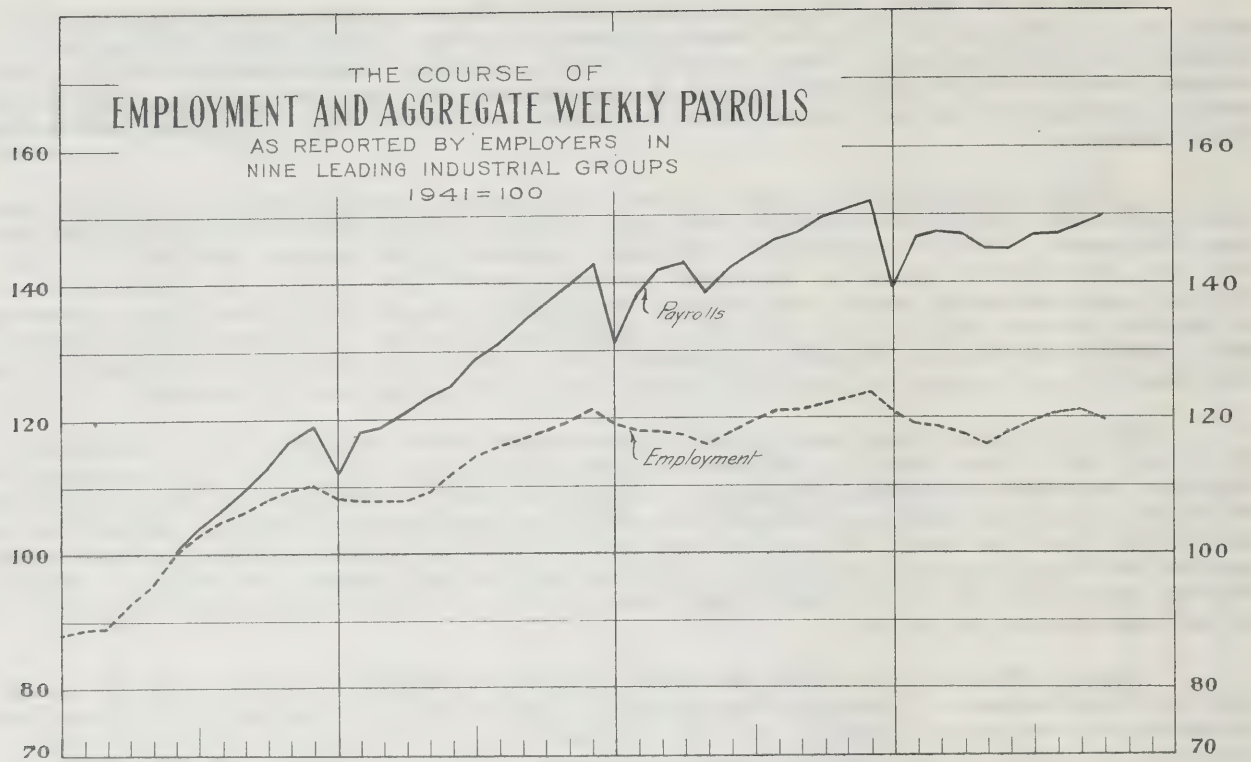
The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,769,064, as compared with \$2,739,608 indicated at Sept. 1. The increase was largely due to the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the holiday season. The indicated per capita earnings in mining as a whole rose from \$38.25 at Sept. 1, to \$39.11 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.36 at Oct. 1, 1943. Since then, the index of payrolls advanced by 5.2 p.c.

Communications.- There was some curtailment in employment in the communication group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the reported employees numbered 29,903, compared with 30,306 in the preceding month. The decrease was larger than usual for the beginning of October. The indicated payrolls were slightly lower at \$930,068, as compared with \$932,360 paid at Sept. 1. The average per employee rose from \$30.76 at Sept. 1, to \$31.10 at the first of October; that at Oct. 1, 1943, had been \$29.97. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 111.6 - 4.9 p.c. above that of 106.4 at Oct. 1, 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 8.9 p.c.

Transportation.- Greater activity was reported in transportation as a whole at Oct. 1. Local transportation was quieter, but steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring afforded more employment. The staffs of the 621 firms and branches furnishing data totalled 161,041, as compared with 159,753 at Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed were given as \$6,236,142, as compared with \$5,866,069 paid on or about Sept. 1; the latest figures reflect for the first time the higher rates of pay authorized by the National War Labour Board for steam railway employees. The average per employee rose from \$36.72 in the preceding report, to \$38.72 at the beginning of October; that at Oct. 1, 1943, had been \$35.22. In the 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 4.3 p.c., while payrolls have advanced by 14.3 p.c.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a pronounced decline of 21,132 persons in this division, bringing the reported employees to 145,735 at Oct. 1. The reduction was seasonal, but was decidedly larger than usual according to the experience of past years, having been exceeded in the period since 1920 only by that indicated at Oct. 1, 1939. Building was rather more active, but highway and railway construction and maintenance showed a considerable falling-off; the greatest loss took place in road work in Quebec. The weekly payrolls reported by the 1,611 co-operating employers were lower by 12.7 p.c.; the latest aggregate was \$4,491,037. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$28.44 paid at Sept. 1, to \$30.82 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.45 at Oct. 1, 1943.

Chart 2



The latest index of employment in construction, at 114.2, was lower than that of 136.9 at the beginning of October of last year, there being a falling-off of 16.6 p.c. in this comparison, accompanied by a decrease of 15.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services.- Employment in the service division showed a seasonal contraction. The 714 employers from whom data were received indicated a staff of 47,517, as compared with 47,902 at Sept. 1. Of the Oct. 1 personnel, 27,659 were females. The payrolls disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$924,005, compared with \$924,254 in the preceding period of observation.

The index of employment was higher by 3.5 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1943, while there was an increase of 4.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the year. The per capita earnings, at \$19.45 at the latest date, were higher by 16 cents than at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1943, average of \$18.94. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a considerable seasonal gain in trade at Oct. 1. The improvement was rather above-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. This was partly due to the employment of increasingly large numbers of part-time workers. Information was received from 2,655 establishments, whose personnel rose from 175,906 at Sept. 1, to 179,978 at the date under review. Of the latter number, 88,732 were females. The sum of \$4,733,866 was paid at Oct. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Sept. 1 had aggregated \$4,652,643. The average per employee was \$26.30 at the latest date, as compared with \$26.45 in the preceding report, and \$25.63 at Oct. 1, 1943.

The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 165.7, as compared with 156.3 at the same date in 1943. The latest figure, therefore, showed an increase of six p.c. in this comparison; the employment of greater numbers of part-time workers was partly responsible for the rise. The reported payrolls were higher by 8.4 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from financial institutions was 903, showing a personnel of 66,512, of whom 35,854 were women. At Sept. 1, these establishments had employed 65,304 persons. The weekly earnings disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,155,693, as compared with \$2,124,465 paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita figure was \$32.41, as compared with \$32.53 in the last report, and \$31.34 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the latter comparison, employment in financial institutions showed an increase of 2.3 p.c., while the index number of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c.

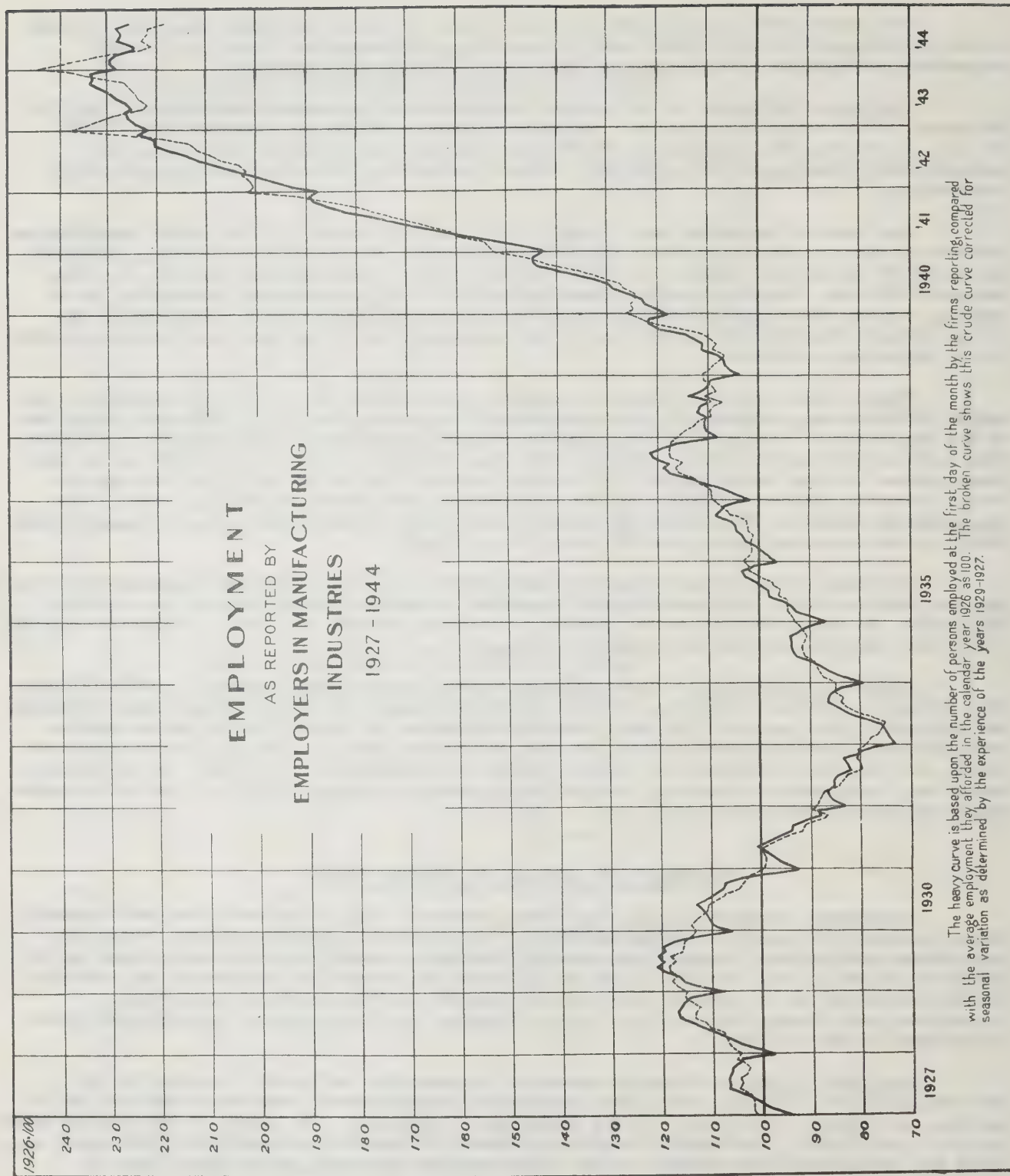
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment increased in only two of the provinces, viz., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while elsewhere the general trend was downward. The greatest loss was in Quebec. Except in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater in all provinces at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1, and in all cases the contents of the average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment were higher at the date under review than a month earlier. Except in Quebec and British Columbia, the latest average earnings were also higher than at Oct. 1, 1943.

Maritime Provinces.- Moderate expansion in industrial employment was noted in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1; the 1,092 co-operating establishments then had a staff of 144,417 persons, as compared with 140,939 at the beginning of September. The number of females indicated at Oct. 1 was 21,867. The index of employment stood at 189.1, as compared with 190.8 a year ago. There was considerable improvement in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with a minor loss in Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was rather brisker; there were advances in vegetable food and iron and steel plants, while lumber and pulp and paper factories released employees. Logging, transportation and trade showed greater activity, the gain in transportation being considerable. The changes in the other non-manufacturing industries were small.

Chart 3



The sum of \$4,492,553 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; this was an increase of 5.9 p.c. over the payments made by the same firms at Sept. 1, which had amounted to \$4,244,244. The average per employee rose from \$30.11 at the latter date, to \$31.11 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$28.79 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 6.6 p.c., while that of employment has fallen by 0.9 p.c.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec declined at Oct. 1, when the 3,902 firms furnishing data reported 574,582 employees, of whom 150,806 were females. At the beginning of September, they had employed 593,042 persons, so that there was a decrease of 3.1 p.c. in the month. The reduction was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years of the record.

The sum of \$17,853,742 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; as compared with \$17,844,099 paid on or about Sept. 1, this was a rise of 0.1 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings at Sept. 1 had been \$30.09, while the latest average was \$31.07, as compared with \$30.24 at Oct. 1, 1943. The index number of employment, at 193.8, was 4.5 p.c. lower than at Oct. 1 of last year, since when, that of payrolls has fallen by 2.1 p.c.

A large part of the contraction in employment in Quebec at Oct. 1, 1944, took place in highway construction, but manufacturing was also quieter and mining released some employees; within the manufacturing division, lumber, pulp and paper, food, beverage, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants showed curtailment, that in the metal-using industries being greatest. On the other hand, rubber, tobacco and textile factories reported improvement. Logging, transportation and retail trade also showed heightened activity.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario was downward, in a contra-seasonal movement. Returns were received from 6,270 establishments with a working force of 765,633, of whom 537,975 were men, and 227,658 were women. The total number of employees was lower by 2,186, or 0.3 p.c., than that reported by the same firms at the beginning of September. The indicated weekly payrolls, however, were higher, showing an increase of 0.8 p.c.; the total was \$25,280,231, as compared with \$25,070,019 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$33.02, as compared with \$32.65 at Sept. 1, 1944, and \$32.35 at the beginning of October, 1943. The index of employment, at 185.9 at the date under review, was slightly below that of 186.5 at Sept. 1, and 0.7 p.c. lower than the Oct. 1, 1943, figure of 187.2. The latest index of payrolls was 1.4 p.c. higher than a year ago.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario showed curtailment. There were contractions in food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. The reductions in iron and steel were particularly large. On the other hand, the reporting vegetable food factories absorbed an additional 3,111 workers, and there were smaller gains in textile and beverage plants. In the non-manufacturing groups, communications, construction and services showed reduced activity. Logging and trade, however, were brisker.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity was reduced in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at Oct. 1, the largest loss being in Saskatchewan. Information for the date under review was furnished by 2,050 employers, having 155,407 males and 48,076 females on their staffs; this total of 203,483 was smaller by 3,113 than that indicated at Sept. 1, the decline amounting to 1.5 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of October, however, were higher, at \$6,586,333, as compared with \$6,500,111 at the beginning of September. The per capita earnings showed an increase, advancing from \$31.46 at Sept. 1 to \$32.37 at the date under review; the Oct. 1, 1943, figure had been \$30.84.

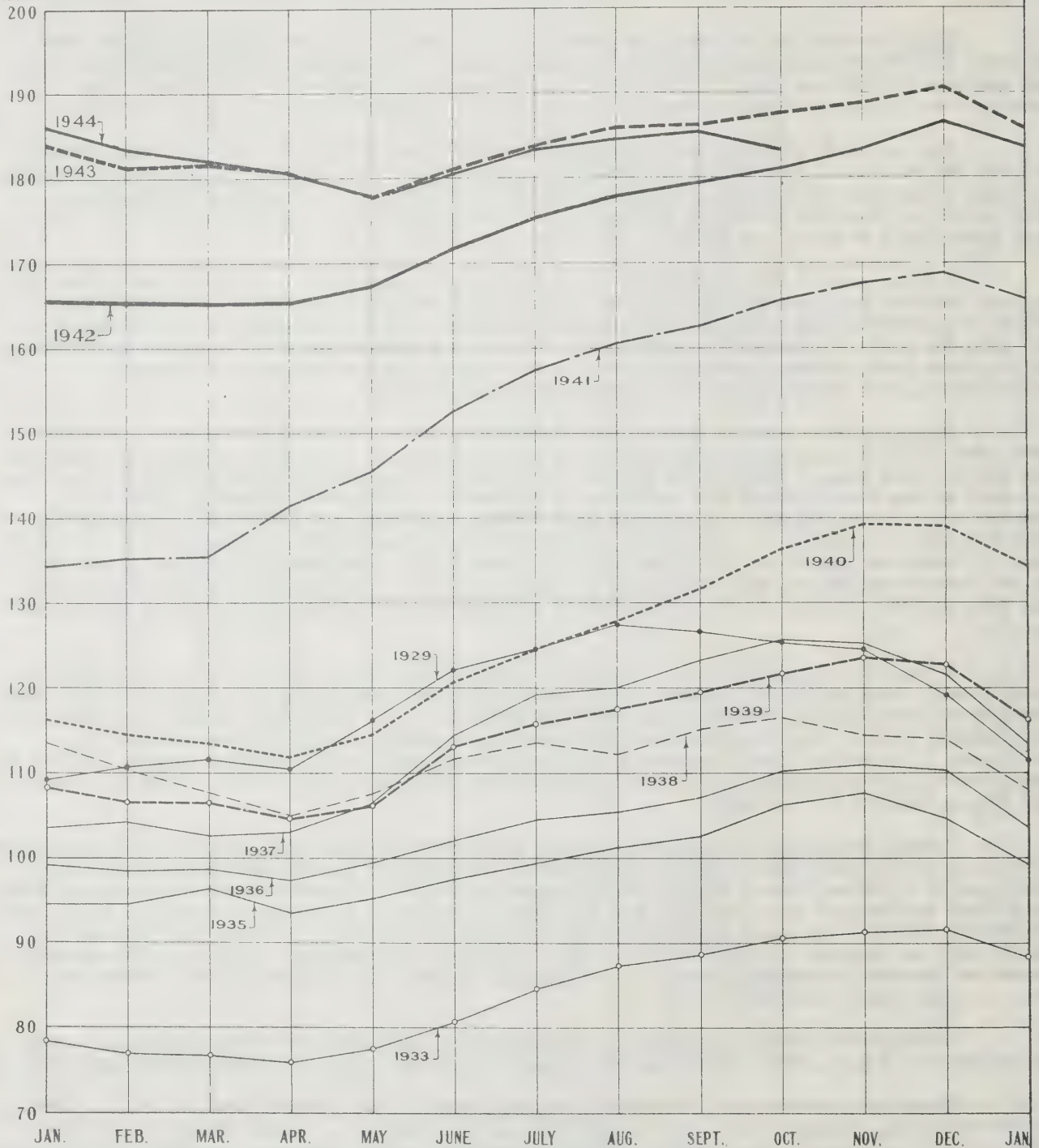
In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has risen by 1.1 p.c., while there has been a gain of 5.7 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

There was a substantial contraction in employment in the Prairie Area at Oct. 1, 1944, in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance. Retail trade, on the other hand, showed considerable improvement. Within the manufacturing division, vegetable food factories reported heightened activity, but animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel plants were quieter. There were also losses in the mining of metallic ores and in services and communications.

British Columbia.- There was a falling-off in employment in British Columbia at the beginning of October, when the 1,609 co-operating firms indicated a working force of 173,484

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

of whom 37,718 were females; at Sept. 1, the same employers had 175,780 persons on their payrolls. The decrease at the latest date, which was seasonal in character, took place largely in manufacturing, but there were also losses in construction and mining. Logging, transportation and trade, however, afforded rather more employment. Within the manufacturing division, there were widespread reductions, of which the most noteworthy were in lumber and iron and steel. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed seasonally increased activity.

The payrolls disbursed by the establishments co-operating at Oct. 1 aggregated \$6,037,248, as compared with \$6,056,189 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$34.80, 35 cents more than in the preceding report, but 41 cents less than the Oct. 1, 1943, average of \$35.21. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 7.8 p.c., while that of employment, at 185.6 at Oct. 1, 1944, was six p.c. lower than at the same date of 1943.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Oct. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- There was a substantial advance in employment in Halifax at the beginning of September, due in the main to greater activity in the iron and steel group. Transportation and trade also reported improvement, while there was a minor loss in construction and services. The 206 firms furnishing statistics indicated a working force of 24,575 persons, of whom 6,549 were women. The weekly payrolls were also considerably higher, rising from \$673,448 at Sept. 1, to \$763,349 at the beginning of October. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment then contained \$31.06, as compared with \$30.22 at Sept. 1.

From the beginning of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 94.9 p.c., while the number of workers has gained by 46.8 p.c.

Saint John.- Employment in Saint John showed minor improvement at Oct. 1, according to data received from 156 employers whose staffs consisted of 9,118 men and 4,056 women, a total of 13,174, as compared with 13,157 at Sept. 1. Vegetable food and some other factories were rather more active, as was shipping and stevedoring. Construction and some other of the non-manufacturing industries, however, showed a falling-off.

The small advance in employment on the whole at Oct. 1 was accompanied by a proportionately greater increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; these totalled \$392,350, as compared with \$373,715 paid on or about Sept. 1. The average per employee rose from \$28.40 at that date, to \$29.78 at the beginning of October. In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 26.6 p.c., while the gain in the reported salaries and wages has amounted to 76.8 p.c.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal was curtailed at Oct. 1, when there were losses in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal product and electrical apparatus divisions. Construction was also slacker. On the other hand, the trend was upward in textile and tobacco manufacturing, and also in transportation and trade. The gains were not particularly large.

The 2,299 establishments furnishing information at Oct. 1 reported 286,873 employees, of whom 93,192 were women; at Sept. 1, they had had 287,473 workers. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms at the date under review aggregated \$9,321,687, as compared with \$9,207,457 reported a month earlier. This gain, accompanying a loss of 0.2 p.c. in the number in recorded employment, produced a considerable increase in the per capita earnings, which stood at \$32.49 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$32.03 at Sept. 1, 1944, and \$31.71 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 3.3 p.c.; there has also been a slight loss in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- The trend of employment in Quebec was downward at the beginning of October, when a combined working force of 38,767 persons was reported by the 253 co-operating employers, who had indicated 39,334 employees at Sept. 1; of the latest aggregate, 12,135 were females. The weekly salaries and wages were given as \$1,196,875, as compared with \$1,201,317 at Sept. 1. The decline amounted to 0.4 p.c. The latest per capita figure, at \$30.87, was higher than that of \$30.54 at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1943 average of \$28.94. There was curtailment at the date under review in iron and steel and chemical plants and in transportation and

construction. The latest index of employment was 268.7, as compared with 282.4 at Oct. 1, 1943. This decrease of 4.9 p.c. was accompanied by a gain of 3.9 p.c. in the recorded payrolls in the 12 months.

Sherbrooke.- Little general change was noted in employment in Sherbrooke at Oct. 1, according to data received from 79 employers with 8,922 persons on their staffs, as compared with 8,928 at Sept. 1; at the beginning of October, 3597 of the reported employees were women. The weekly payrolls distributed amounted to \$234,637 at Oct. 1 and to \$226,912 at the beginning of September. The latest average per employee, at \$26.30, was considerably higher than that of \$25.42 at Sept. 1. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, the index of employment rose by six p.c., while there was a gain of 31.8 p.c. in the indicated weekly payrolls.

Trois Rivières.- Industrial employment in Trois Rivières showed a further upward movement at Oct. 1, when 69 firms reported 9,853 workers, of whom 2,802 were women. At Sept. 1, they had employed 9,736 persons. The weekly salaries and wages were stated as \$286,839 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$272,244 a month earlier. The average earnings were \$29.11 at the beginning of October, and \$27.96 at Sept. 1. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing at the date under review, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants releasing employees. Transportation, on the other hand, was more active, and minor improvement was also indicated in other non-manufacturing industries. The increase in employment from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced, to Oct. 1, 1944, was 24.9 p.c., while the gain in payrolls amounted to 53.6 p.c.

Toronto.- There was a decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of October, most of which took place in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, vegetable food and textile plants showed heightened activity. Trade was also busier. The 2,243 co-operating firms had a staff of 253,392, of whom 101,017 were females; at Sept. 1, they had employed 256,184 persons.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the establishments furnishing returns aggregated \$8,273,000 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$8,282,557 paid on or about Sept. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 195.8, being lower by 0.5 p.c., than the Oct. 1, 1943, figure of 196.7. The indicated payrolls have fallen by 0.1 p.c. in 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$32.65 at Oct. 1, and \$32.33 at Sept. 1, 1944, as compared with \$32.41 at Oct. 1, 1943.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa was unfavourable; manufacturing was slacker, there being a falling-off in animal food, pulp and paper and some other factories; construction also showed curtailment, while trade was somewhat busier. Statistics were received from 265 employers, with a staff of 22,449, as compared with 22,565 in the preceding month; the women employees (numbering 7,673), constituted 34.2 p.c. of the Oct. 1 total. The weekly salaries and wages reported aggregated \$624,848, a per capita of \$27.83. The Sept. 1 aggregate had been \$622,098, and the average, \$27.57. The Oct. 1, 1943, per capita figure was \$27.22. The index of employment in Ottawa, at 170.1, was two p.c. lower than that of 173.6 at Oct. 1, 1943, while the index of payrolls showed a fractional decrease in this comparison.

Hamilton.- Little general change was noted in Hamilton at Oct. 1, according to statistics compiled from 378 firms with a staff of 39,907 men and 19,274 women; this total of 59,181 workers was higher by 16 than that of 59,165 in the preceding month. Iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants showed lowered activity, but improvement was reported in vegetable food, textile and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral factories, and in construction and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Oct. 1 amounted to \$1,949,893. This was an increase of 0.5 p.c. as compared with the salaries and wages paid by the same establishments at the beginning of September. The per capita earnings accordingly advanced, rising from \$32.78 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.95 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.64 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the 12 months, the general index of employment, at 180.3, has fallen by 0.9 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 0.1 p.c.

Windsor.- A further decline in industrial activity was indicated in Windsor, where the 232 co-operating employers had a staff of 38,761, as compared with 39,346 in their last return; the Oct. 1 personnel included 7,005 women. The amount disbursed in weekly salaries and wages was \$1,704,593, compared with \$1,709,179 at Sept. 1. The average per worker at Oct. 1 was \$43.98, as compared with \$43.44 at Sept. 1, and \$41.37 at Oct. 1, 1943. The reduction in employment at the date under review took place mainly in iron and steel plants. Little general change was noted in the non-manufacturing classes.

The latest index of employment, at 284.1, was lower by 4.4 p.c. than that of 297.2 at the beginning of October in 1943. The index number of payrolls, however, has advanced by 1.6 p.c. in the twelve months.

Fort William-Port Arthur.- A combined working force of 16,669 persons was reported by the 111 firms furnishing data in Fort William and Port Arthur, as compared with 16,303 at Sept. 1; of the former number, 4,883 were females. The weekly payrolls disbursed rose from \$624,077 at the first of September, to \$650,241 at the first of October, when the weekly average per employee was \$39.01, considerably exceeding that of \$38.28 in the preceding report. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has advanced by 19.1 p.c., and the payrolls, by 73.4 p.c. The decline in employment at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1 took place mainly in manufacturing, in which the trend was downward in iron and steel plants; trade was also quieter, while transportation afforded more employment.

London.- The 238 establishments co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey of employment and payrolls reported 21,040 men and women on their staffs, as compared with 21,327 at Sept. 1; the Oct. 1 figure included 7,852 women. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$625,722, being slightly lower than the sum of \$629,035 disbursed at the beginning of September. The per capita figure, at \$29.74, however, was 25 cents higher than in the last report. There was a further reduction in employment at the beginning of October in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and food factories. Transportation and some other non-manufacturing groups also released employees.

From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, there has been a gain of 19.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, accompanied by an increase of 40.8 p.c. in their payrolls.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- Employment in Kitchener-Waterloo showed a falling-off at Oct. 1. Information was received from 165 employers with a personnel of 15,682, as compared with 15,928 at the beginning of September; of the former figure, 5,972 were females. The weekly salaries and wages were also lower, standing at \$464,916 at the latest date, as compared with \$468,536 in the preceding report. The average earnings per employee, however, at \$29.65, were somewhat higher than those of \$29.42 at the beginning of September. The increase in recorded employment from the institution of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to the latest date was 7.8 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 41.4 p.c.

Reduced employment was reported at Oct. 1, in lumber, rubber, iron and steel and textile manufacturing, while only small changes were indicated in the remaining industries.

Winnipeg.- Reversing the trend in evidence in the last report, there was a moderate rise in employment in Winnipeg at Oct. 1. The gain was largely in building and trade, while manufacturing showed a contraction. Most of this was reported in animal food, chemical and printing and publishing plants, while improvement was shown in vegetable foods. There were also rather small gains in construction. A staff of 39,642 men and 21,270 women, or a total of 60,912 persons, was employed by the 609 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported 60,267 employees at Sept. 1. This increase of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, which aggregated \$1,747,483 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$1,719,012 at Sept. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.52 at that date, to \$28.69 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$27.88 at Oct. 1, 1943.

The index number of employment, at 144.6, was 1.8 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1943, figure of 142.1. The rise in the index of payrolls in the twelve months was 4.4 p.c.

Regina.- Improvement in employment was indicated in Regina at the beginning of October as compared with Sept. 1, largely due to a seasonal increase in trade. Data were compiled from 150 establishments employing 9,767 workers, of whom 4,409 were women; at the beginning of September, they had had 9,536 employees. The weekly salaries and wages earned by the persons in recorded employment aggregated \$274,201, being considerably higher than the sum of \$261,653 distributed at Sept. 1. The average earnings per person at that date had been \$27.44, as compared with \$28.07 at Oct. 1.

Between June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls was commenced, and the date

under review, the index of employment advanced by 8.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 33 p.c.

Saskatoon.- A further reduction in employment was reported in Saskatoon at Oct. 1, when food and lumber factories released some employees, and there were also small declines in the non-manufacturing industries with the exception of trade. A staff of 3,619 men and 2,036 women was employed by the 130 firms whose statistics were received, who had had 5,722 workers at the beginning of September. The payrolls at that date had aggregated \$149,845, as compared with \$149,144 paid at Oct. 1. The average per employee advanced from \$27.87 in the preceding report to \$28.50 at the first of October.

The gain in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, was 19.5 p.c.; the accompanying rise in the reported payrolls was 39.8 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a falling-off in activity in Calgary at the beginning of October; the personnel of the 243 co-operating employers was given as 17,561, of whom 5,265 were females. The number reported at Sept. 1 was 17,816 employees of both sexes. The weekly payrolls also declined, falling from \$541,000 at that date, to \$535,784 at Oct. 1. The average earnings per employee, however, were higher, being \$30.53 at the latter date, as compared with \$30.37 at the beginning of September. Most of the reduction at the first of October took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants; the changes in other industries were moderate. The increase in employment from the beginning of the general payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944, was 17.2 p.c. while that in the payrolls was 39.9 p.c.

Edmonton.- Information was tabulated from 213 establishments in Edmonton with a combined working force of 17,267 persons, including 6,474 women. At Sept. 1, they had employed 17,744 workers, there being a decrease of 477 in the month. The reported salaries and wages were also lower, falling from \$521,218 at the last report to \$507,714 at Oct. 1, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.40. This was very slightly higher than that of \$29.37 at the beginning of September. Lowered activity was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, chiefly in the animal food, lumber and iron and steel divisions. Construction and services were also slacker. The increase in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941, when the statistics of payrolls in the Dominion were instituted, and Oct. 1, 1944, was 33 p.c., while that in the salaries and wages was 62.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- For the third successive month, there was a contraction in industrial activity in Vancouver at the beginning of October. The decline took place largely in iron and steel plants, although lumber mills were also quieter, as was construction. On the other hand, trade afforded rather more employment. The 687 firms furnishing data had a staff of 83,259, of whom 24,157 were women. The employees reported at Sept. 1 had numbered 85,126. The latest index, at 232.0, was 8.6 p.c. below that of 254.3 at Oct. 1, 1943. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,816,753 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,877,337 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has fallen by 10.6 p.c. since Oct. 1, 1943; the greater loss in the latter than in employment was largely due to curtailment in overtime work. The latest per capita earnings, at \$33.83, were slightly above those of \$33.30 a month earlier, but were lower than at Oct. 1, 1943, when the figure had been \$34.28.

Victoria.- Employment in Victoria again declined, a personnel of 13,800 being reported at Oct. 1 by the 161 co-operating employers, who had reported 14,034 workers at Sept. 1. Of the latest aggregate, 3,370 were women. Trade afforded more employment, but manufacturing was quieter, the greatest reduction in employment being in iron and steel plants. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review amounted to \$456,357, as compared with \$467,889 at Sept. 1, when the average per employee had been \$33.34, somewhat higher than the latest figure of \$33.07.

From the beginning of the general payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1944 employment in Victoria has advanced by 65.8 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed have shown a rise of 118.5 p.c.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	-	-	-	114.3	120.4	126.4	-	-	-	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	119.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	189.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.3	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	191.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	186.1	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	139.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	163.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1944.

100.0	7.8	.1	4.6	3.1	30.9	41.1	10.9	5.0	2.1	3.8	9.3
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Oct. 1, 1939	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Oct. 1, 1940	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	139.3	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.9	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	127.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1944.

15.4	2.1	13.6	1.2	3.2	2.1	3.3	4.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.3	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	37.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	97.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	98.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	153.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	138.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.3
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1944.

100.0	63.0	2.9	3.8	1.6	8.6	7.8	2.6	9.7
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1) Relative Weight	Oct.1 1944	Sept.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	63.0	223.7	226.2	231.4	218.3	184.9	143.8	119.7
Animal products - edible	2.5	229.1	234.9	197.2	178.7	182.3	170.9	151.2
Fur and products	.2	126.9	125.3	123.0	125.8	131.3	117.8	110.3
Leather and products	1.5	135.6	136.1	136.3	138.0	144.2	121.0	119.5
Boots and shoes	.9	124.5	125.2	123.5	126.5	135.9	119.4	120.3
Lumber and products	3.7	126.1	132.6	124.1	119.2	123.0	107.9	91.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	104.4	112.1	105.2	108.7	114.5	102.9	83.0
Furniture	.6	124.9	129.2	107.7	111.0	117.2	102.0	86.0
Other lumber products	1.1	209.1	213.0	210.6	166.4	160.9	131.0	121.7
Musical instruments	.04	28.5	29.3	50.1	42.5	40.6	76.1	58.2
Plant products - edible	3.8	214.1	196.7	185.6	190.7	192.4	171.3	160.3
Pulp and paper products	4.6	137.7	139.7	134.2	130.9	135.3	121.9	111.8
Pulp and paper	2.0	125.3	128.6	124.0	124.3	126.8	117.8	101.5
Paper products	.9	209.4	212.5	201.2	184.5	187.7	149.5	138.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	130.3	130.3	124.3	121.3	128.4	117.8	116.0
Rubber products	1.2	171.2	170.7	131.8	125.9	143.5	118.5	114.7
Textile products	7.2	154.9	153.4	156.8	166.7	165.7	152.0	126.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	154.9	155.3	156.2	174.1	174.1	161.9	135.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	108.1	108.7	112.6	125.5	128.2	121.7	102.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	165.7	167.0	169.9	198.2	191.0	183.7	147.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	592.8	591.5	556.3	597.5	591.6	525.1	443.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.1	143.6	143.3	143.3	134.6	146.1	138.8	127.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	155.7	152.6	159.5	173.7	167.2	149.6	121.0
Other textile products	.9	170.4	167.1	170.7	174.2	167.2	151.1	115.8
Tobacco	.5	124.5	120.9	126.8	137.8	116.1	106.0	99.1
Beverages	.8	263.4	261.7	243.6	253.9	236.3	190.5	186.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	611.7	614.4	627.6	682.4	439.8	218.8	170.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	130.9	134.4	137.7	132.2	134.7	112.4	97.8
Electric light and power	1.0	147.3	150.6	146.2	146.8	151.6	148.5	141.7
Electrical apparatus	2.5	323.1	327.8	323.4	269.9	235.4	169.4	136.1
Iron and steel products	23.4	318.9	325.8	351.1	310.4	219.4	144.3	101.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	245.5	246.4	265.4	250.0	227.4	175.1	145.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	218.2	222.0	239.5	258.0	227.5	158.1	119.9
Agricultural implements	.6	128.1	127.8	128.0	129.5	105.9	83.2	51.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	10.1	296.4	301.1	300.2	255.3	101.2	123.6	88.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	291.0	293.1	301.9	303.0	230.7	180.0	114.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1471.0	1513.1	1667.0	1234.5	526.4	288.0	74.7
Heating appliances	.3	173.2	173.6	168.2	155.6	169.6	151.0	139.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	313.4	325.5	316.8	324.4	251.1	177.9	120.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	234.0	234.0	274.3	307.6	251.5	160.4	114.6
Other iron and steel products	4.1	361.8	377.1	431.5	435.1	264.9	159.0	113.7
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	411.9	427.2	501.1	429.3	329.7	204.4	164.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	212.1	216.3	213.4	200.0	186.8	179.7	163.6
Miscellaneous	1.1	350.9	360.8	371.5	361.2	246.0	155.0	150.3
LOGGING	2.9	181.0	155.0	146.0	151.7	174.0	180.2	115.6
MINING	3.8	150.6	152.4	154.1	164.3	182.3	172.3	170.3
Coal	1.4	95.5	95.6	94.0	90.5	95.9	93.1	92.2
Metallic ores	1.8	257.6	262.7	285.7	327.9	376.6	350.3	352.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	173.6	175.2	155.5	162.0	166.6	158.3	150.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	111.6	113.1	106.4	105.9	101.5	90.7	87.5
Telegraphs	.4	129.8	133.1	133.2	128.4	124.3	106.9	101.4
Telephones	1.2	106.6	107.6	99.1	99.8	95.3	86.3	83.7
TRANSPORTATION	8.6	125.2	124.1	120.0	111.7	104.2	94.3	94.8
Street railway cartage and storage	2.5	188.7	189.3	174.3	159.2	153.0	139.1	133.9
Steam railways	4.7	107.9	107.8	106.1	97.3	89.7	81.3	84.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	118.0	111.6	109.8	112.0	103.4	93.9	91.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.8	114.2	130.8	136.9	149.6	155.4	121.1	131.5
Building	2.3	100.0	99.6	145.9	179.7	164.6	127.2	82.0
Highway	3.2	149.0	199.2	169.1	174.1	208.7	156.3	245.3
Railway	2.3	97.2	100.4	98.4	96.4	97.5	80.5	75.3
SERVICES	2.6	205.4	207.1	198.5	185.1	175.7	147.3	136.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	207.8	210.8	199.0	179.5	169.0	142.7	131.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	201.3	200.8	197.5	194.7	187.3	155.5	144.6
TRADE	9.7	165.7	162.0	156.3	153.5	160.9	146.8	138.6
Retail	7.2	171.8	166.7	163.6	161.4	167.9	152.2	142.6
Wholesale	2.5	150.5	150.0	137.7	132.4	142.3	132.7	127.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	183.3	185.5	187.5	181.3	165.8	136.2	121.7
Finance	-	128.5	126.1	125.6	124.3	122.0	113.6	-
Banks and trust companies	-	132.7	130.1	129.8	129.0	122.9	109.2	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	148.2	146.7	124.7	103.2	118.7	141.5	-
Insurance	-	121.7	119.4	120.0	119.1	121.0	117.7	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	180.6	182.6	184.5	178.5	163.6	135.1	-

1) The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1944	Sept.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939
Maritime	All Manufacturing	41.3	212.1	209.3	216.9	186.4	163.6	135.6	113.9
Provinces	Lumber products	4.3	133.0	153.1	118.6	121.7	109.0	109.5	81.8
	Pulp and paper	3.6	186.7	195.8	202.4	199.0	190.0	184.1	160.3
	Textile products	2.8	107.5	110.0	110.8	119.5	118.4	112.3	88.4
	Iron and steel	21.4	342.4	329.0	369.9	282.5	217.9	146.9	117.2
	Other manufactures	9.2	167.1	147.0	161.2	147.7	146.5	130.1	124.7
	Logging	3.2	212.3	173.6	165.0	208.3	227.5	147.5	76.0
	Mining	11.2	106.6	106.3	99.6	102.4	112.6	113.7	114.4
	Communications	2.0	130.2	129.7	125.6	119.4	109.8	99.2	101.3
	Transportation	11.5	142.6	129.5	156.1	144.2	92.0	74.3	68.4
	Construction	20.5	309.2	308.4	322.0	370.6	408.6	178.1	191.0
	Services	1.8	297.0	306.9	301.7	315.6	266.7	208.0	176.0
	Trade	8.5	165.5	180.2	169.6	169.5	168.1	154.2	140.9
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	169.1	184.5	190.8	185.2	175.4	128.2	117.9
Quebec	All Manufacturing	68.8	236.7	239.9	250.3	230.1	193.2	146.1	120.9
	Lumber products	2.9	147.0	155.7	142.2	140.6	135.4	116.3	99.9
	Pulp and paper	5.7	156.1	138.5	129.8	127.4	133.0	120.0	107.0
	Textile products	12.5	180.7	177.6	181.7	191.6	168.4	168.8	140.5
	Iron and steel	20.9	354.4	362.0	400.6	309.8	227.0	132.2	92.0
	Other manufactures	26.8	265.3	269.4	279.8	258.2	198.6	154.8	133.8
	Logging	4.0	248.9	195.3	204.6	240.6	273.1	322.2	182.6
	Mining	2.3	267.5	294.1	308.9	305.7	316.2	287.6	292.4
	Communications	1.3	106.5	107.5	99.5	102.5	96.4	81.7	77.9
	Transportation	7.4	118.2	117.3	108.8	104.1	104.0	95.0	89.9
	Construction	6.5	89.9	136.0	120.0	141.9	136.6	120.9	148.4
	Services	2.4	193.1	193.6	188.5	172.2	160.5	130.9	122.0
	Trade	7.3	173.6	169.5	170.0	165.1	169.6	152.4	144.2
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	193.8	200.0	203.0	194.5	173.9	142.8	126.4
Ontario	All Manufacturing	71.2	215.4	217.2	218.0	213.7	185.6	144.7	119.6
	Lumber products	3.1	110.8	114.3	114.1	99.2	101.9	89.9	78.4
	Pulp and paper	4.8	134.6	135.5	131.9	127.8	132.5	118.6	112.0
	Textile products	6.9	129.6	129.0	132.3	142.2	144.6	137.0	114.5
	Iron and steel	28.1	302.3	308.9	316.7	310.7	233.4	161.4	109.3
	Other manufactures	28.3	234.6	233.5	228.7	222.3	202.6	156.5	142.4
	Logging	1.8	150.5	132.2	95.9	109.2	131.2	137.9	87.7
	Mining	2.7	213.7	213.7	219.7	267.4	315.2	293.8	286.6
	Communications	1.4	99.9	101.8	93.3	94.1	91.7	85.0	79.6
	Transportation	6.1	118.2	118.0	115.4	105.7	101.4	90.5	90.0
	Construction	5.3	103.0	103.8	120.8	121.0	150.3	124.4	112.6
	Services	2.4	225.5	227.4	223.3	206.7	205.2	169.0	155.8
	Trade	9.1	165.1	162.4	155.1	154.9	155.0	152.5	144.3
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	185.9	186.5	187.2	184.7	172.2	140.9	121.4
Prairie	All Manufacturing	37.1	188.8	193.7	190.4	175.6	155.5	120.9	110.9
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	139.8	146.9	124.0	124.6	148.1	119.9	94.5
	Pulp and paper	2.0	102.9	105.7	101.3	98.6	110.3	100.2	101.6
	Textile products	2.3	220.3	222.9	215.5	229.8	208.6	182.9	151.7
	Iron and steel	12.7	148.3	153.8	174.9	152.1	118.9	86.5	81.3
	Other manufactures	18.1	270.6	274.9	247.9	231.6	210.0	158.7	146.7
	Logging	.5	53.2	52.5	34.1	40.0	57.5	41.5	16.5
	Mining	6.5	148.2	148.7	147.3	143.1	148.8	134.1	128.2
	Communications	2.3	124.2	127.3	121.7	116.9	118.3	100.5	101.0
	Transportation	18.8	136.0	138.5	128.0	116.9	114.3	106.9	115.1
	Construction	12.7	101.5	106.8	114.2	119.2	117.3	115.0	125.0
	Services	3.7	188.3	191.7	169.4	160.0	148.0	129.5	118.9
	Trade	18.4	147.2	142.5	137.4	131.5	141.3	130.2	122.7
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	148.0	150.3	146.4	139.0	134.3	118.1	116.4
British	All Manufacturing	55.7	270.2	276.0	292.9	267.0	190.2	157.9	128.0
Columbia	Lumber products	10.1	127.8	132.2	126.8	131.6	145.7	127.1	106.6
	Pulp and paper	4.3	165.1	167.6	157.2	155.2	152.3	132.5	115.3
	Textile products	.8	204.0	207.7	191.7	188.7	184.9	160.6	126.8
	Iron and steel	24.6	880.9	931.4	1112.6	937.4	327.4	166.6	90.2
	Other manufactures	15.9	229.7	220.5	211.7	204.4	202.3	199.3	169.6
	Logging	6.7	154.1	150.9	153.0	107.0	119.7	105.5	106.0
	Mining	4.2	84.8	91.0	97.4	97.6	114.6	113.8	114.3
	Communications	2.2	137.4	138.5	139.5	135.6	123.4	115.9	112.9
	Transportation	9.7	126.6	125.8	114.8	109.6	101.8	94.9	102.5
	Construction	7.5	107.1	110.8	146.9	155.5	115.4	78.9	99.2
	Services	3.1	177.2	176.4	164.2	152.7	143.0	133.7	127.8
	Trade	10.9	182.5	176.4	166.6	166.0	168.9	149.8	142.7
B.C.	- All Industries	100.0	185.6	188.1	197.4	183.6	149.4	127.8	118.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 =100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative weight	Oct.1 1944	Sept.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1940	Oct.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	75.1	224.9	227.0	240.1	210.8	179.8	134.1	113.1
Plant products - edible	2.9	143.4	142.5	137.4	144.2	152.8	144.6	136.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.4	145.9	146.7	139.0	131.1	131.9	114.6	116.0
Textiles	11.4	159.5	155.2	159.9	174.4	170.0	149.5	123.2
Tobacco and beverages	3.9	172.7	172.9	169.5	192.5	161.7	140.5	127.8
Iron and steel	30.4	349.0	355.7	368.0	292.7	220.5	126.4	90.3
Other manufactures	23.1	211.4	215.1	229.3	202.6	172.8	131.1	117.0
Communications	1.3	75.3	75.5	61.9	70.0	66.3	67.1	65.1
Transportation	5.0	118.1	117.6	96.6	101.3	114.5	105.5	96.4
Construction	3.4	59.9	60.9	56.4	85.9	67.2	60.3	88.2
Trade	11.6	167.9	163.3	163.5	157.6	160.7	147.7	139.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	185.6	186.2	192.0	176.0	155.7	122.4	110.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	76.9	356.0	359.0	381.9	326.1	220.3	154.4	111.4
Leather products	7.3	107.8	108.4	109.3	107.5	111.3	93.1	98.3
Other manufactures	69.6	469.0	471.6	501.2	422.2	268.9	181.0	117.3
Transportation	3.0	86.5	87.9	79.6	76.4	71.1	83.7	97.2
Construction	5.9	157.3	160.5	177.4	191.8	169.6	198.5	112.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	268.7	271.4	282.4	248.5	183.8	144.7	111.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	74.4	225.7	230.0	230.3	217.6	178.4	138.1	114.0
Plant products - edible	5.5	182.1	183.5	158.0	153.0	163.3	138.4	128.5
Printing and publishing	6.5	161.5	161.8	153.1	148.1	159.1	135.2	130.6
Textiles	7.4	114.0	112.8	119.1	126.9	128.4	116.9	96.2
Iron and steel	24.4	412.7	436.5	438.4	405.1	261.7	166.7	105.2
Other manufactures	30.6	223.4	227.5	231.2	214.3	175.1	136.2	118.8
Communications	1.3	77.8	78.2	72.6	74.5	71.3	70.9	68.8
Transportation	3.6	131.3	132.4	128.5	115.8	110.5	103.9	100.2
Construction	2.4	100.3	99.5	105.1	90.6	106.2	108.0	73.7
Trade	14.6	161.5	148.8	141.9	142.3	161.9	139.3	132.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	195.8	198.0	196.7	186.6	163.4	133.0	114.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.0	175.4	177.2	184.3	167.5	161.5	126.7	104.7
Lumber products	1.8	37.4	38.1	61.3	64.4	74.9	91.5	73.7
Pulp and paper	13.8	128.6	130.1	135.0	122.1	121.1	109.2	98.0
Other manufactures	36.4	257.4	259.6	262.5	236.3	221.3	153.2	121.3
Construction	8.6	127.1	129.0	145.3	161.4	183.6	130.7	125.0
Trade	21.2	192.9	191.6	179.8	172.7	174.2	153.0	140.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	170.1	170.9	173.6	162.3	161.1	127.8	111.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.9	189.0	189.8	192.5	203.7	179.2	136.4	108.6
Textiles	10.8	98.8	96.9	99.9	104.0	108.5	109.0	88.0
Electrical apparatus	11.6	213.1	216.2	204.4	194.3	168.4	137.3	111.2
Iron and steel	42.4	245.4	250.8	269.2	297.6	239.6	152.7	109.9
Other manufactures	20.1	178.1	173.2	158.6	160.8	161.2	137.6	124.4
Construction	2.4	87.2	82.0	108.4	113.9	112.1	82.0	57.7
Trade	7.8	156.7	152.4	142.7	143.5	148.8	145.4	133.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	180.3	180.3	181.9	191.1	171.2	133.2	108.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	89.4	320.7	325.9	337.8	356.2	270.9	196.3	134.3
Iron and steel	74.4	345.9	351.1	367.9	391.4	290.3	202.1	123.9
Other manufactures	15.0	236.0	241.3	236.7	237.7	207.6	185.8	169.2
Construction	1.8	75.2	79.6	95.7	113.4	131.5	62.2	42.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	284.1	288.4	297.2	311.2	243.1	177.6	124.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	59.8	179.9	181.5	181.6	169.6	155.4	111.3	104.1
Animal products - edible	9.1	269.9	305.6	232.7	190.2	172.0	136.5	130.8
Printing and publishing	3.7	99.5	104.2	100.9	98.1	113.1	103.7	104.4
Textiles	6.4	224.2	226.9	223.2	234.7	214.2	185.8	154.8
Iron and steel	21.1	145.1	144.6	166.0	134.8	113.9	84.3	77.8
Other manufactures	19.5	217.6	215.7	210.6	228.5	216.1	128.1	123.9
Transportation	5.9	90.9	91.0	82.1	74.3	78.6	85.4	85.1
Construction	2.5	55.1	51.7	65.3	99.4	76.0	77.8	52.9
Trade	25.6	125.4	118.0	118.3	112.6	120.9	108.0	103.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	144.6	143.0	142.1	135.8	130.5	105.3	96.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	62.1	391.9	406.9	461.1	409.4	220.3	158.5	123.7
Lumber products	6.8	125.3	128.9	119.0	110.0	138.9	124.9	96.5
Other manufactures	55.3	530.7	551.8	641.3	554.6	259.9	174.4	136.4
Communications	3.2	124.8	124.8	121.4	120.8	116.0	112.8	110.0
Transportation	8.7	111.6	111.1	94.1	91.3	84.2	96.2	102.7
Construction	4.2	88.9	90.4	122.8	177.8	110.8	52.0	59.7
Services	4.7	175.1	174.9	166.8	152.9	135.7	136.1	129.3
Trade	17.1	180.8	178.9	164.4	164.4	167.6	152.0	143.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	232.0	237.4	254.0	238.5	160.0	129.5	115.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 7.—Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1, and September 1, 1944, and October 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Oct. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Oct. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,172,486	38,729,007	33.03	133.2	134.6	137.7	169.2	168.6	171.9
Animal products - edible	46,275	1,388,969	30.02	132.5	135.9	114.1	156.5	155.0	137.1
Fur and products	2,984	86,796	29.09	102.7	101.4	99.5	113.6	113.8	112.7
Leather and products	28,118	670,969	23.86	99.0	99.3	99.5	126.1	125.4	120.6
Boots and shoes	17,118	392,891	22.95	95.0	95.6	94.3	124.3	123.2	118.4
Lumber and its products	68,409	1,925,807	28.15	104.3	109.7	102.6	138.3	143.0	131.9
Rough and dressed lumber	37,090	1,070,713	28.87	90.2	96.9	90.9	123.5	129.8	120.7
Furniture	11,623	308,847	26.57	111.6	115.5	96.2	123.8	126.5	110.9
Other lumber products	19,696	546,247	27.73	140.8	143.4	141.8	197.8	199.3	181.3
Plant products - edible	70,076	1,696,010	24.20	160.0	147.0	138.7	169.9	158.2	147.5
Pulp and paper products	86,188	2,901,287	33.66	122.9	108.9	104.6	123.2	123.7	114.9
Pulp and paper	38,120	1,415,567	37.13	104.0	106.7	102.9	124.3	127.5	116.7
Paper products	16,365	437,088	26.71	126.2	127.0	120.3	135.4	134.1	127.1
Printing and publishing	31,703	1,048,632	33.08	104.1	104.1	99.3	117.3	115.3	108.2
Rubber products	21,607	706,034	32.68	127.2	126.8	97.9	173.4	170.4	128.5
Textile products	134,685	3,157,200	23.44	97.2	96.2	98.4	119.3	117.4	116.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,317	1,199,885	24.83	91.2	91.4	91.9	119.5	117.0	114.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,851	543,220	24.86	85.9	86.4	89.5	110.5	106.6	106.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	11,977	292,633	24.43	88.9	89.6	91.2	121.0	119.0	118.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,299	283,189	25.06	102.3	101.0	95.0	137.0	136.4	124.4
Hosiery and knit goods	21,750	459,247	21.11	100.4	100.2	100.2	119.5	113.9	112.4
Garments and personal furnishings	48,300	1,090,732	22.58	100.1	98.1	102.5	118.2	118.4	119.8
Other textile products	16,318	407,336	24.96	102.7	100.7	102.8	124.1	119.9	119.1
Tobacco	10,272	255,785	24.90	116.4	113.0	118.5	160.7	151.9	145.4
Beverages	14,424	497,865	34.52	128.1	127.3	118.5	149.5	150.6	134.7
Chemicals and allied products	78,036	2,500,457	32.04	173.5	174.3	179.0	206.8	205.5	212.6
Clay, glass and stone products	15,016	473,016	31.50	98.2	100.8	103.3	126.2	126.5	128.3
Electric light and power	18,759	695,598	37.08	98.3	100.5	97.5	113.0	114.9	110.8
Electrical apparatus	47,446	1,563,032	32.94	151.6	153.8	151.8	183.1	184.1	178.9
Iron and steel products	435,373	16,909,793	38.84	160.3	163.7	176.4	207.5	206.4	221.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,650	1,257,787	37.38	116.2	116.7	125.7	137.2	136.0	141.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,537	854,627	36.31	96.9	98.6	106.3	119.3	119.2	129.8
Agricultural implements	10,458	360,764	34.50	118.7	118.4	118.6	159.2	156.0	148.0
Land vehicles & aircraft	188,492	7,494,666	39.76	164.8	167.5	167.0	206.0	203.7	200.4
Automobiles and parts	43,537	1,910,136	43.87	113.5	114.3	117.7	132.0	130.7	133.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64,313	2,704,107	42.05	349.7	359.7	396.3	498.5	480.4	583.5
Heating appliances	5,540	180,068	32.50	109.3	109.6	106.2	134.2	133.1	130.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	22,214	880,612	39.64	138.5	143.9	140.1	177.8	175.1	170.3
Foundry and machine shop products	10,176	388,237	38.15	100.7	100.7	118.1	172.0	170.3	160.7
Other iron and steel products	76,993	2,788,925	36.22	168.4	175.6	200.9	224.4	230.5	270.8
Non-ferrous metal products	58,303	2,048,904	35.14	141.7	147.0	170.6	176.2	180.5	209.1
Non-metallic mineral products	16,100	618,853	38.44	118.0	120.4	118.8	136.1	138.0	133.8
Miscellaneous	20,415	632,632	30.99	160.0	164.5	171.5	226.1	229.9	236.4
LOGGING	54,135	1,436,918	26.54	114.3	97.9	92.2	152.6	134.4	130.5
MINING	70,804	2,769,064	39.11	85.0	86.0	97.0	105.5	104.4	100.3
Coal	26,323	1,024,716	38.93	104.4	104.5	102.7	159.7	156.9	136.5
Metallic ores	32,893	1,355,281	41.20	69.2	70.6	76.8	79.0	78.2	83.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,588	389,067	33.57	107.8	108.8	96.6	145.6	146.6	119.5
COMMUNICATIONS	29,903	930,068	31.10	114.8	116.4	109.5	131.9	132.2	121.1
Telegraphs	7,448	231,415	31.07	112.4	115.2	116.3	138.5	133.5	131.6
Telephones	22,455	698,653	31.11	115.6	116.7	107.5	129.8	131.8	117.8
TRANSPORTATION	161,041	6,236,142	38.72	126.7	125.6	121.0	163.0	143.8	133.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	46,747	1,583,528	33.87	128.8	129.2	119.0	150.1	148.7	135.7
Steam railways	88,089	3,792,429	43.05	125.6	125.5	123.1	153.1	142.4	133.5
Shipping and stevedoring	26,205	860,185	32.83	124.3	117.6	115.7	157.9	141.3	132.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	145,735	4,491,037	30.82	82.2	94.1	98.1	110.9	117.2	131.2
Building	43,844	1,499,718	34.21	70.9	70.6	103.4	83.8	82.8	131.1
Highway	59,022	1,740,139	29.48	82.6	110.5	93.8	124.4	144.0	129.2
Railway	42,869	1,251,180	29.19	96.8	100.0	97.5	145.6	145.3	134.6
SERVICES	47,517	924,005	19.45	120.2	121.2	116.1	143.1	143.1	136.5
Hotels and restaurants	30,518	569,076	18.65	127.0	128.9	121.6	156.9	158.3	150.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,999	354,929	20.88	109.6	109.4	107.6	125.4	123.7	113.9
TRADE	179,978	4,733,866	26.30	105.7	103.3	99.7	119.1	117.0	109.9
Retail	133,337	3,208,231	24.06	104.4	101.3	99.4	117.3	114.9	109.0
Wholesale	46,641	1,525,635	32.71	110.5	110.1	101.1	122.9	121.6	112.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,861,599	60,250,107	32.36	120.0	121.5	122.6	151.0	149.6	150.2
FINANCE	66,512	2,155,693	32.41	110.7	108.6	108.2	124.5	122.6	117.7
Banks and trust companies	38,501	1,118,180	29.04	119.2	116.9	116.6	132.6	126.8	122.6
Brokerage and stock market	1,835	65,448	35.67	120.2	119.0	101.1	140.5	138.4	115.0
Insurance	26,176	972,065	37.14	99.5	97.6	98.1	115.4	117.5	113.0
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,928,111	62,405,800	32.37	119.7	121.0	122.0	149.9	148.5	149.4

				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1944	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>										
	Manufacturing	59,593	1,914,537	32.13	139.4	137.5	142.5	194.6	186.7	191.5
	Lumber products	6,132	163,006	26.68	118.8	136.7	106.1	182.0	200.5	145.3
	Pulp and paper	5,247	171,309	32.65	100.9	104.6	108.2	125.5	129.8	128.5
	Iron and steel	30,902	1,156,328	37.48	187.0	179.7	202.0	257.2	239.9	264.5
	Logging	4,895	111,861	23.35	81.7	66.8	71.2	125.6	103.3	104.5
	Mining	16,189	594,508	36.77	89.8	89.4	83.8	144.4	142.4	113.5
	Transportation	16,567	597,933	36.11	167.4	152.0	183.2	207.5	179.8	203.9
	Construction	29,535	859,334	29.10	122.3	121.9	127.3	187.2	175.5	176.3
	Trade	12,502	295,292	23.84	110.0	106.8	100.5	128.6	126.0	113.8
	- All Industries	144,417	4,492,553	31.11	124.1	121.1	125.2	177.0	167.2	166.0
<u>Quebec</u>										
	Manufacturing	395,559	12,589,896	31.83	137.9	138.0	143.9	181.1	180.0	188.4
	Lumber products	16,896	425,522	25.49	102.2	108.2	98.8	167.9	162.1	148.2
	Pulp and paper	32,562	1,092,717	33.56	109.4	111.3	104.3	127.7	129.6	115.0
	Textile products	72,100	1,649,548	22.98	100.6	98.9	101.2	123.7	121.7	118.7
	Chemicals	43,023	1,358,325	31.57	197.8	198.1	194.4	237.1	234.6	233.7
	Iron and steel	120,460	4,738,070	39.33	184.3	186.2	208.3	245.1	241.1	273.0
	Logging	23,208	472,408	20.36	109.2	85.7	89.7	161.6	135.5	132.4
	Mining	13,251	467,692	35.29	97.6	99.8	104.8	111.6	112.2	113.8
	Communications	7,492	255,970	34.17	116.4	117.5	108.7	127.5	125.4	115.8
	Transportation	42,474	1,588,890	37.41	123.1	122.2	113.3	147.3	139.1	124.2
	Construction	37,195	1,097,339	29.50	74.2	112.3	99.1	99.5	124.2	126.0
	Services	18,628	269,428	19.77	130.0	130.4	126.9	158.2	155.1	152.6
	Trade	41,775	1,112,119	26.62	105.1	102.7	103.0	117.4	114.8	111.9
	- All Industries	574,582	17,853,742	31.07	123.2	127.1	129.1	160.0	159.9	163.5
<u>Ontario</u>										
	Manufacturing	545,108	18,431,549	33.81	125.5	126.6	127.0	154.9	155.7	153.6
	Lumber products	24,037	639,088	26.69	110.8	114.3	114.1	139.1	142.0	140.5
	Plant products - edible	38,792	902,253	23.26	168.7	155.1	144.8	168.1	157.0	147.9
	Pulp and paper	36,844	1,232,493	33.45	107.1	107.8	104.9	119.8	118.7	114.2
	Textile products	52,504	1,296,809	24.70	92.0	91.6	93.9	113.4	111.2	113.4
	Chemicals	28,515	927,823	32.54	1					

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1944, and October 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	215,468	7,233,632	33.57	141.0	142.3	150.5	185.4	184.1	193.9
Plant products - edible	8,378	235,874	28.15	99.6	99.0	95.4	126.8	125.3	115.8
Pulp and paper	9,746	303,406	31.13	118.0	118.7	112.5	131.3	129.1	120.0
Textiles	32,626	764,579	23.43	100.4	97.7	100.6	119.9	120.4	115.8
Tobacco	6,549	171,384	26.17	112.8	109.1	113.7	169.8	160.4	151.2
Iron and steel	87,202	3,470,765	39.80	189.7	193.3	210.9	246.3	244.0	269.9
Communications	3,688	146,495	39.72	115.8	116.2	106.0	124.0	123.5	115.3
Transportation	14,429	488,466	33.85	116.8	116.3	95.7	141.2	134.5	108.5
Construction	9,738	326,787	33.56	89.1	90.6	83.9	115.3	113.7	101.6
Services	10,209	212,405	20.81	129.7	126.2	120.1	159.6	152.8	147.5
Trade	33,240	909,690	27.37	107.4	104.5	104.6	117.9	114.9	113.5
Montreal - All Industries	286,873	9,321,687	32.49	131.5	132.0	136.1	167.8	165.7	170.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	29,819	975,533	32.72	137.7	130.9	203.0	289.1	290.3	290.0
Chemicals	9,855	298,480	30.29	227.1	231.5	251.8	387.1	394.3	409.7
Iron and steel	9,425	420,115	44.57	258.6	390.6	436.3	566.8	569.4	574.8
Transportation	1,152	36,239	31.46	125.4	127.4	115.4	151.0	151.9	127.9
Construction	2,299	65,618	28.54	99.6	101.6	112.3	158.8	161.8	169.0
Services	1,462	25,265	17.28	133.4	132.5	120.8	166.8	159.8	139.7
Trade	3,691	83,640	22.66	114.5	113.2	103.6	129.4	129.3	119.5
Quebec - All Industries	38,767	1,196,875	30.87	163.9	165.6	172.3	243.9	244.8	242.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	188,471	6,377,447	33.84	138.7	141.4	141.5	172.3	173.3	175.1
Plant products - edible	13,883	323,088	23.27	126.2	123.2	106.0	123.2	120.7	110.3
Pulp and paper	16,420	535,601	32.62	108.0	108.2	102.4	119.6	117.8	111.8
Textiles	18,747	491,673	26.23	95.0	94.0	99.3	117.4	115.9	121.3
Chemicals	13,737	425,330	30.96	176.2	175.5	197.1	208.0	205.7	235.7
Electrical apparatus	14,764	472,664	32.01	157.6	158.0	155.7	181.4	181.0	176.2
Iron and steel	61,731	2,426,069	39.30	180.0	187.7	188.5	241.8	244.8	246.7
Communications	3,258	128,188	39.35	109.7	110.3	102.4	125.4	128.0	114.6
Transportation	9,205	321,220	34.90	126.4	127.4	123.7	146.4	142.6	136.0
Construction	6,110	219,710	35.96	74.0	73.4	77.6	84.9	83.2	89.5
Services	9,222	189,829	20.58	115.5	114.7	115.5	135.9	136.0	132.1
Trade	37,025	1,032,428	27.88	102.9	101.0	96.3	113.2	111.4	105.6
Toronto - All Industries	253,392	8,273,000	32.65	127.7	129.2	128.3	155.1	155.3	155.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,874	361,945	31.00	117.0	118.2	122.9	145.6	144.4	145.7
Pulp and paper	3,105	102,853	33.12	110.5	111.8	116.0	127.8	125.3	123.0
Iron and steel	3,927	127,774	32.54	117.3	116.7	117.4	169.7	167.7	171.4
Construction	1,939	56,230	29.00	78.7	79.9	90.0	97.7	98.9	120.2
Services	2,240	37,284	16.64	125.2	124.7	126.9	152.0	150.9	155.2
Trade	4,769	111,015	23.28	111.9	111.1	104.3	124.9	125.2	116.5
Ottawa - All Industries	22,449	624,848	27.83	112.9	113.5	115.3	135.9	135.3	136.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,220	1,702,963	33.91	114.1	114.6	116.2	145.6	137.0	137.6
Textiles	6,562	147,044	23.11	91.9	90.1	92.9	106.2	100.8	107.5
Electrical apparatus	6,853	231,935	33.84	131.6	133.5	126.3	168.2	175.3	152.2
Iron and steel	25,097	961,951	38.33	115.1	117.6	126.3	138.9	140.1	147.6
Construction	1,432	50,269	35.10	57.0	53.6	70.9	75.1	68.0	100.8
Trade	4,587	116,376	25.37	103.2	100.4	94.0	112.9	113.2	102.0
Hamilton - All Industries	59,181	1,949,893	32.95	111.4	111.4	112.4	133.3	132.7	133.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	34,669	1,573,154	45.38	124.0	126.0	130.6	142.9	143.2	141.0
Iron and steel	28,819	1,367,730	47.46	122.5	124.4	130.3	142.8	142.9	142.1
Construction	701	26,567	37.90	110.1	116.5	140.1	141.1	154.0	167.7
Trade	1,649	45,351	27.50	123.2	121.3	108.9	117.7	119.1	104.8
Windsor - All Industries	38,761	1,704,593	43.98	123.6	125.4	129.3	142.8	143.2	140.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	36,398	1,082,956	29.75	133.9	135.0	135.1	157.9	156.9	152.7
Animal products - edible	5,543	171,715	30.98	149.8	157.9	120.3	178.6	178.7	137.5
Textiles	3,876	75,919	19.59	111.5	112.9	111.0	117.2	121.2	116.7
Chemicals	3,016	92,044	30.52	528.7	561.0	497.3	617.6	667.6	572.9
Iron and steel	12,853	428,326	33.17	130.5	130.2	149.3	161.2	157.0	174.2
Communications	1,266	35,638	28.15	100.6	103.3	97.2	103.1	103.4	96.0
Transportation	3,579	116,531	32.56	125.4	125.5	113.2	139.0	140.0	131.9
Construction	1,553	51,690	33.28	35.6	33.4	42.2	39.3	35.4	44.8
Services	2,505	44,740	17.86	126.1	127.1	111.9	141.8	141.7	126.8
Trade	15,586	415,385	26.85	112.4	105.7	106.0	123.6	118.3	114.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	60,912	1,747,483	28.69	118.3	117.0	116.3	133.9	131.7	128.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	51,704	1,886,642	36.49	211.4	219.5	248.7	274.6	284.7	330.6
Lumber products	5,662	189,868	33.53	95.5	98.2	90.7	117.6	120.1	107.9
Iron and steel	32,306	1,258,759	38.96	391.2	411.0	518.0	512.9	536.4	681.4
Communications	2,669	77,258	28.95	114.8	114.8	111.7	135.4	137.5	121.9
Transportation	7,268	258,459	35.56	133.3	132.7	112.4	153.4	144.7	130.8
Construction	3,461	122,913	35.51	112.2	114.1	155.1	141.3	147.2	194.1
Services	3,911	88,245	22.56	127.8	127.7	121.8	158.0	158.9	143.8
Trade	14,240	383,015	26.90	112.7	111.5	102.5	134.7	134.4	119.6
Vancouver - All Industries	83,259	2,816,753	33.83	163.6	167.3	179.0	210.2	214.8	235.2

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at October 1 and September 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1, September 1 and August 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Employment			Payrolls		
					Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944
<u>Halifax</u>										
- Manufacturing	10,478	382,906	36.54	34.78	151.9	134.7	121.8	233.1	196.7	178.1
Plant products - edible	949	20,960	22.09	21.98	71.5	77.2	74.3	95.8	103.0	96.0
Iron and steel	6,533	271,894	41.62	41.13	228.8	178.1	154.0	349.3	268.7	233.5
Transportation	4,152	124,001	29.87	29.90	360.0	282.4	410.9	416.3	320.2	411.2
Construction	2,714	83,365	30.72	31.61	123.8	126.4	111.8	126.1	132.4	121.2
Services	1,077	18,227	16.92	15.92	98.9	102.0	100.9	110.4	107.1	109.0
Trade	4,358	103,068	23.65	23.58	117.9	114.1	112.8	130.6	125.4	121.1
- All Industries	24,575	763,349	31.06	30.22	146.8	134.5	136.6	194.9	172.0	167.7
<u>Saint John</u>										
- Manufacturing	7,033	226,835	32.25	30.55	139.4	138.7	134.1	207.3	195.4	188.4
Iron and steel	2,684	112,092	41.76	37.32	179.2	178.1	167.5	304.3	270.4	255.1
Trade	2,406	60,720	25.24	25.87	90.0	90.7	93.2	113.5	117.1	116.0
- All Industries	13,174	392,350	29.78	28.40	126.6	126.8	128.2	176.8	168.4	176.7
<u>Sherbrooke</u>										
- Manufacturing	7,568	202,011	26.69	25.82	106.0	105.5	106.2	135.5	130.4	127.3
Textiles	4,134	95,810	23.18	22.54	97.6	96.8	99.4	122.8	118.4	112.9
Iron and steel	2,305	78,010	33.84	31.91	115.5	117.6	114.9	149.7	143.7	142.9
- All Industries	8,922	234,637	26.30	25.42	106.0	106.4	106.1	131.8	127.6	125.3
<u>Sherbrooke</u>										
- Manufacturing	7,402	222,480	30.06	28.93	123.7	127.5	125.9	149.4	148.4	146.7
Pulp and paper	2,830	106,082	37.48	37.32	110.5	113.8	114.0	127.9	131.2	129.0
Textiles	1,893	36,410	19.23	18.53	82.9	82.1	81.8	98.0	93.5	95.2
- All Industries	9,853	286,839	29.11	27.96	124.9	124.2	138.2	153.6	145.8	142.8
<u>Trois Rivières</u>										
- Manufacturing	13,141	383,498	29.18	28.80	112.1	114.4	109.9	144.4	145.4	141.4
Animal products - edible	1,245	35,140	28.22	28.91	115.6	118.5	114.9	133.0	137.4	135.5
Leather products	1,528	45,405	29.75	29.24	91.8	93.3	92.6	121.5	121.4	123.5
Lumber products	1,228	35,655	29.04	28.78	105.1	109.0	103.9	137.1	140.9	136.1
Rubber products	4,405	133,433	30.29	29.36	132.6	135.6	122.8	168.0	166.6	156.5
Textiles	1,507	34,352	22.79	22.11	87.3	89.6	92.1	112.6	112.1	113.7
Iron and steel	1,039	34,039	32.76	33.40	139.8	145.2	139.8	166.5	176.3	165.8
- All Industries	15,682	464,916	29.65	29.42	107.8	111.7	108.0	141.4	142.5	138.8
<u>London</u>										
- Manufacturing	14,228	423,414	29.76	29.16	123.9	125.5	125.8	146.9	145.9	147.5
Plant products - edible	1,899	49,626	26.13	26.66	119.5	120.8	120.8	142.5	147.0	147.7
Pulp and paper	1,653	47,672	28.84	28.97	105.5	103.9	105.0	114.9	113.7	111.2
Textiles	1,281	25,988	20.29	19.62	77.6	79.9	86.1	83.7	83.3	88.1
Iron and steel	4,496	153,431	34.13	32.87	158.9	163.0	163.6	194.5	192.2	199.4
Trade	2,328	61,110	26.25	26.35	97.8	96.6	94.7	105.4	104.9	104.7
- All Industries	21,040	625,722	29.74	29.49	119.2	121.9	121.4	140.8	141.5	144.8
<u>Ft. William</u>										
- Manufacturing	12,261	510,998	41.68	41.20	136.0	132.7	133.4	211.6	204.1	197.8
Pulp and paper	1,750	69,104	39.49	39.82	111.4	109.0	106.0	119.5	117.9	119.9
Iron and steel	9,608	392,420	40.84	42.16	142.2	137.7	139.0	236.6	236.4	226.2
Transportation	2,123	81,457	38.37	35.21	161.7	144.5	138.7	140.8	123.0	131.9
Trade	1,213	29,856	24.61	24.94	90.6	93.4	88.3	103.8	108.4	107.0
- All Industries	16,669	650,241	39.01	38.28	119.1	117.6	117.5	173.4	166.4	163.7
<u>Regina</u>										
- Manufacturing	2,699	90,032	33.36	32.93	124.0	125.1	132.4	139.7	139.3	143.2
Animal products - edible	696	20,316	29.19	29.66	177.2	185.6	172.9	182.6	194.4	203.7
Iron and steel	591	23,505	39.77	38.64	85.4	81.1	84.8	118.4	109.2	113.4
Trade	3,867	99,402	25.71	24.55	114.2	104.8	107.8	132.5	116.1	119.8
- All Industries	9,767	274,201	28.07	27.44	108.8	106.2	115.4	133.0	126.9	129.4
<u>Saskatoon</u>										
- Manufacturing	1,916	55,857	29.15	28.65	167.3	161.1	175.2	171.1	172.2	182.8
Animal products - edible	839	23,204	27.66	26.21	231.1	236.6	284.6	242.3	235.1	274.4
Trade	2,214	54,853	24.78	25.00	105.6	105.2	104.9	122.1	122.7	124.3
- All Industries	5,655	149,144	26.37	26.19	119.5	122.4	126.2	139.8	140.5	145.1
<u>Calgary</u>										
- Manufacturing	8,024	264,015	32.90	32.67	148.8	153.3	150.7	175.9	179.7	179.0
Animal products - edible	1,489	43,408	29.15	29.33	162.6	164.9	172.3	168.5	171.9	180.7
Plant products - edible	875	24,254	27.72	27.94	120.6	118.6	108.6	137.4	136.1	130.8
Iron and steel	3,089	112,238	36.33	35.28	171.5	178.5	177.1	225.1	227.6	225.5
Construction	740	22,660	30.62	29.96	43.7	42.8	39.8	61.8	60.8	58.5
Trade	5,318	147,670	27.77	28.02	106.8	107.2	107.9	120.6	121.5	123.2
- All Industries	17,551	535,784	30.53	30.37	117.2	120.7	119.2	139.9	141.3	141.6
<u>Edmonton</u>										
- Manufacturing	7,256	227,776	31.39	30.72	148.7	155.0	155.1	189.7	193.6	195.2
Animal products - edible	3,085	90,267	29.28	28.47	160.0	169.1	177.9	178.8	183.9	192.5
Iron and steel	1,578	61,356	38.88	38.13	224.8	236.2	238.8	369.2	378.9	392.8
Construction	1,348	48,269	35.81	39.69	138.6	148.1	157.4	186.7	221.1	220.1
Trade	4,905	124,928	25.47	25.42	135.4	135.5	126.6	146.1	146.1	159.0
- All Industries	17,267	507,714	29.40	29.37	133.0	138.7	137.6	162.6	166.9	165.9
<u>Victoria</u>										
- Manufacturing	8,723	324,884	37.24	36.91	230.0	240.2	241.7	295.2	306.4	309.1
Lumber products	1,239	41,616	33.59	33.91	120.8	126.6	122.6	150.6	158.1	158.6
Iron and steel	5,805	231,086	39.81	39.28	439.4	461.0	466.6	670.9	591.0	599.1
Transportation	877	27,390	31.23	32.65	161.1	166.1	154.1	169.3	161.3	158.1
Trade	2,106	48,897	23.12	24.36	104.1	98.2	103.3	114.4	113.7	114.4
- All Industries	13,800	466,357	33.07	33.34	165.8	170.0	171.9	216.5	224.0	227.2

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

NOVEMBER, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in October

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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Jan. 13, 1945

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1944.

Dominion Statistician:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Moderate increases in employment and payrolls were indicated at the first of November, when the 14,983 firms co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey reported the addition of 5,389 persons to their staffs, which aggregated 1,867,673. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at November 1 by these establishments amounted to \$60,300,839; as compared with the sum of \$60,258,445 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was an advance of 0.1 p.c. The contents of the average pay envelope of the men and women in recorded employment, however, fell from \$32.36 paid in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.29 at the beginning of November.

An upward movement in industrial employment at Nov. 1 is contra-seasonal, according to the experience of pre-war years. Beginning with 1939, however, there have been annual increases in employment at that date; the latest gain is smaller than at the first of any other November during the war.

The expansion at the date under review took place in the non-manufacturing industries, there being considerable curtailment in manufacturing, mainly in the vegetable foods, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and lumber divisions. This is the seventh monthly decline in manufacturing as a whole since the beginning of 1944. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed substantially greater seasonal activity, some 17,600 men having been taken on by the co-operating camps, in which the advance exceeded the average for the time of year. Building and trade also afforded more employment. In the latter, the reported gain of over 4,900 persons was larger-than-normal for Nov. 1; this was no doubt partly due to the employment of unusually large numbers of part-time workers. On the other hand, mining, communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services indicated reduced activity, the losses being seasonal.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment at the beginning of November was 183.8, as compared with 183.3 at Oct. 1, 1944, and 188.7 at Nov. 1, 1943. The decrease of 2.6 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by a fractional reduction in the index number of payrolls. The seasonally-adjusted index number of employment rose from 174.4 in the preceding month to 175.9 at the beginning of November.

Payrolls.- As already stated, the firms whose returns were tabulated reported the payment of \$60,300,839 in salaries and wages at Nov. 1, a sum which exceeded by 0.1 p.c. the amounts they

had disbursed at the beginning of October. The per capita weekly earnings averaged \$32.36 at Oct. 1 and \$32.29 at Nov. 1, 1944, being then higher than the Nov. 1, 1943, average of \$31.60; the figures at Nov. 1, 1942 and 1941, had been \$29.81 and \$27.02, respectively.

If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,934,218, as compared with 1,928,796 at the beginning of October. The amounts received as weekly salaries and wages by these persons were stated as \$62,459,770 paid on or about Nov. 1, and \$62,414,138 paid on or about Oct. 1. The average earnings per person in the nine industries, including finance were also \$32.29; this was seven cents lower than the per capita figure indicated at the beginning of October. At Nov. 1, 1943, the average in the nine leading industrial groups was \$31.59, while in 1942, the Nov. 1 figure was \$29.85.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1944, and Nov. 1, 1943, where these are available. In the table on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period commencing with June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was instituted.

The indexes of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table shows that, in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 20.4 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2) while the weekly earnings of these persons have risen by 51 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1944, has amounted to 20 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 49.9 p.c. The reasons previously given for the relatively greater rise in the salaries and wages than in employment may again be stated; (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in which there has been a considerable amount of overtime work; (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience; and, (4) the granting of higher wage rates in numerous cases.

The expansion of employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has for obvious reasons been on a much greater scale than that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index of employment in factories having risen by 31.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls by 68.1 p.c.; these proportions considerably exceed those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is also obviously an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Nov. 1, and Oct. 1, 1944, and Nov. 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Date	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing			Index Numbers of			Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
	1 9 4 1			1 9 4 2			1 9 4 3			1 9 4 4			1 9 4 5		
Jan. 1	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57	108.4	112.1	\$ 26.13	111.4	114.3	\$ 26.32	134.8	156.5	\$ 30.18
Feb. 1	105.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.5	25.82	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39	135.3	170.6	32.76
Mar. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58	134.8	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	108.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94	134.2	171.7	33.28
May 1	108.4	113.5	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.30	108.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57	114.3	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73	132.8	166.7	32.64
July 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.15	134.4	167.7	32.44
Aug. 1	108.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.09	133.9	166.8	32.38
Sept. 1	108.4	113.5	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.30	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72	134.6	168.6	32.55
Oct. 1	108.6	117.5	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.53	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15	133.2	169.2	33.02
Nov. 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	119.9	140.6	29.81	130.1	155.3	30.70	131.7	168.1	33.18
Dec. 1							122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0		31.17			
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	\$ 27.32	130.7	142.5	\$ 28.11	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69	134.8	156.5	\$ 30.18	134.8	156.5	\$ 30.18
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.95	132.2	157.0	30.65	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.76	135.3	170.6	32.76
Mar. 1	118.6	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.43	118.8	149.1	32.27	134.8	172.2	33.23	134.8	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.5	31.81	118.1	148.6	32.57	134.2	171.7	33.28	134.2	171.7	33.28
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	116.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.32	118.1	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92	132.9	168.1	32.92
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	164.7	31.32	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44	134.4	167.7	32.44
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	31.08	135.5	166.2	31.77	120.7	148.4	31.63	133.9	166.8	32.38	133.9	166.8	32.38
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.3	169.0	32.03	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.55	134.6	168.6	32.55
Oct. 1	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.3	32.37	120.0	151.0	32.36	133.2	169.2	33.02	133.2	169.2	33.02
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.80	137.4	172.7	32.62	120.4	151.0	32.29	131.7	168.1	33.18	131.7	168.1	33.18
Dec. 1	124.6	155.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.85	120.4	151.0	32.29	131.7	168.1	33.18	131.7	168.1	33.18

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

Employment in factories at the beginning of November showed further curtailment; this was seasonal in character, according to the experience of pre-war years, and repeated the movement at Nov. 1, 1943, but was contrary to the trend indicated annually at Nov. 1 in the first four years of the war. The index declined from 223.7 at Oct. 1, to 221.3 at the date under review, when it was lower by 4.1 p.c. than that of 230.8 at Nov. 1, 1943. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers. After correction for seasonal influences, however, the index showed a gain, rising from 216.8 at Oct. 1, to 219.3 at the beginning of November.

Data were received from 8,246 manufacturers, whose staffs included 1,159,925 men and women, 12,818 fewer than they had employed at Oct. 1. This decline of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1 contained \$33.18; this was 16 cents more than the per capita weekly earnings of those employed by the same firms at the beginning of October, and 56 cents more than the Nov. 1, 1943, average of \$32.62.

There were increases in employment at the beginning of November in the animal food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, tobacco, beverage, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. The advances, however, were not particularly large, that of 2,373 persons in textiles being most noteworthy. On the other hand, there was considerable seasonal curtailment in the vegetable food group (from which some 7,400 workers were released); iron and steel plants also reported important declines, involving the lay-off of over 7,700 men and women. Reductions on a smaller scale were noted in lumber mills and in non-ferrous metal works; the former were seasonal in character.

Payrolls in manufacturing.- The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of \$38,486,267 in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1. This was a reduction of \$243,244, or 0.6 p.c., from the weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita figure, at \$33.18, was exceeded only by those at Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, in the record commencing at June 1, 1941. The Oct. 1, 1944, figure was \$33.02, and that at Nov. 1, 1943, \$32.63. In 1942, the Nov. 1 average had been \$30.70, and that in 1941, \$27.59.

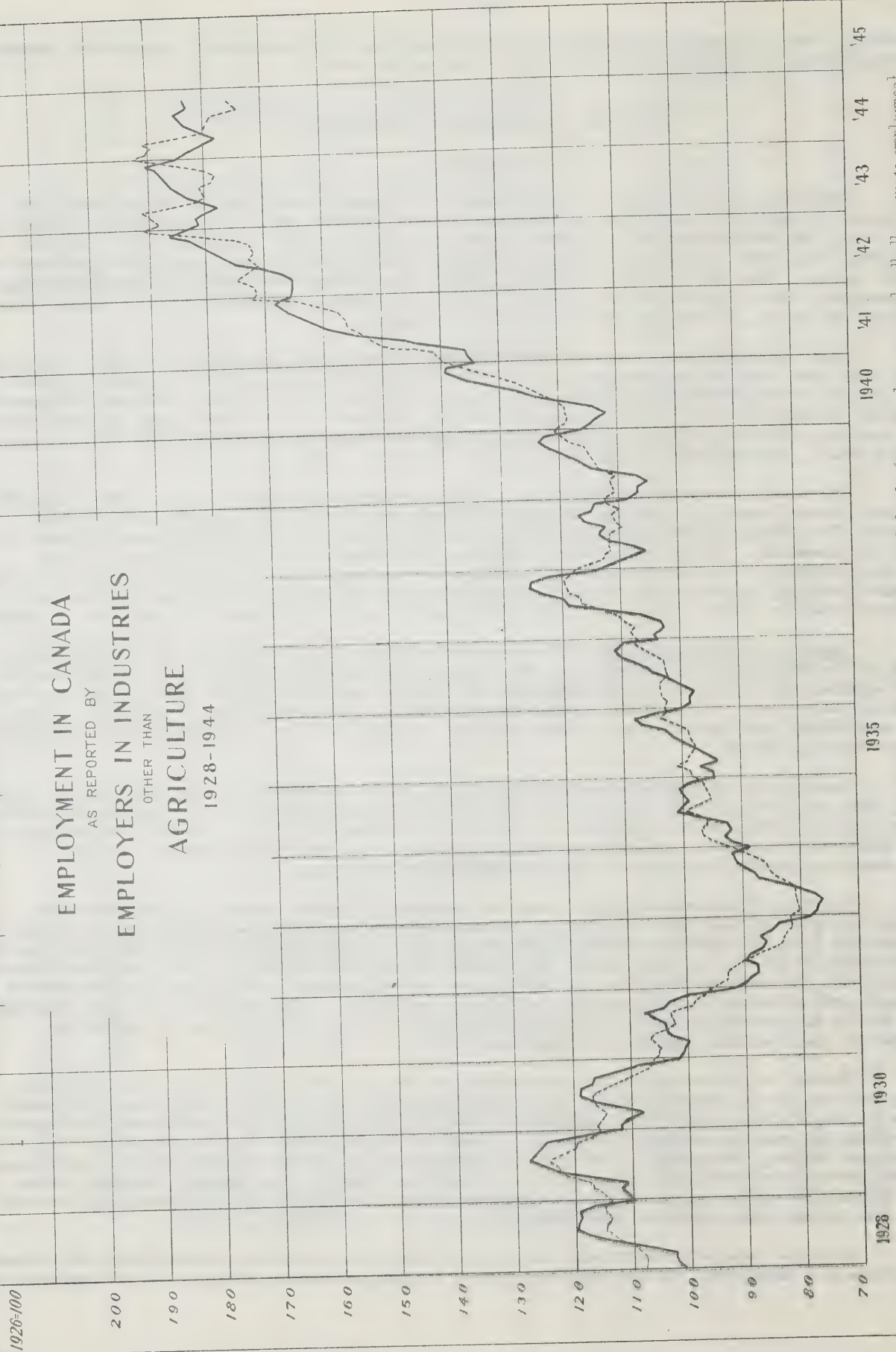
Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Nov. 1, 1944, stood at 168.1, as compared with 169.1 at Oct. 1, 1944, and 172.7 at Nov. 1, 1943. The decrease of 2.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier was rather smaller than that of 4.1 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers.

Logging.- There was a further seasonal advance in logging at Nov. 1, 1944, when the expansion was greater than that reported at the same date in any other year since 1940. Returns were received from 558 operators having 71,801 workers, as compared with 54,232 at Oct. 1. The index of employment, at 239.8, was the highest for November in any year since 1920, with the exception of 1940 and 1936. As compared with Nov. 1, 1943, there was an increase of 31.3 p.c. in the index of employment, while that of weekly payrolls was higher by 30.9 p.c. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,849,726, showing an advance of 28.7 p.c. over the payrolls indicated in the preceding period of observation.

The per capita earnings fell from \$26.51 at Oct. 1, 1944, to \$25.76 at the date under review; this decline is associated with the large increase in the number of employees. The weekly average at Nov. 1, 1943, was \$25.48, and that at Nov. 1, 1942, \$21.32. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being considerably higher than in any other province (see Table 8).

Mining.- Reduced activity was indicated in mining as a whole at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 488 operators showed a combined working force of 70,145 persons, as

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1928-1944



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

against 70,804 in their last return. There was a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores, and of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, but coal-mining was slightly brisker. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1 was 149.2, being four p.c. below that of 155.4 at the same date in 1943. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has increased by 2.2 p.c.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,769,985, as compared with \$2,769,064 disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings were also slightly higher, standing at \$39.49, as compared with \$39.11 in the preceding period of observation. The Nov. 1, 1943, figure had been \$37.09.

Communications.- The trend in the communications division was again downward, as is usual at the beginning of November. The staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 29,666, a decline of 237 from their last report. The loss was of normal size. There was also a falling-off in the payrolls distributed; these amounted to \$924,121, as compared with \$930,068 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita earnings rose from \$31.10 at Oct. 1, to \$31.15 at the first of November. The Nov. 1, 1943, figure had been \$30.05. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 110.7; this was a few points above that of 105.3 at Nov. 1, 1943, while there was a gain of 9.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months.

Transportation.- The seasonal contraction noted in transportation as a whole at Nov. 1 was slightly below-average in extent. The reduction took place in shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation, local transportation showing a moderate advance. Employment continued in greater volume than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. The index stood at 124.2, four p.c. higher than that of 119.4 at Nov. 1, 1943; this gain has been accompanied by that of 11 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The staffs of the 621 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 159,734, as compared with 161,041 at Oct. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 were given as \$6,119,439; this was 1.9 p.c. less than the sum of \$6,236,142 recorded in the preceding period of observation. The weekly earnings per employee fell from \$38.72 at Oct. 1, to \$38.31 at the date under review; those at Nov. 1, 1943, had been \$35.72.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a further recession in construction; the loss was below-normal for the time of year, largely as a result of the relatively low level of employment indicated in these industries under wartime conditions. Building was more active, but highway and railway construction and maintenance released employees. Statements were tabulated from 1,615 contractors, employing 143,829 men and women, 1,911 fewer than in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls reported by these employers amounted to \$4,401,053; this was a decrease of two p.c. from their Oct. 1 total. There was also a falling-off in the per capita earnings, which stood at \$30.60 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$30.82 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1943, figure was \$30.19.

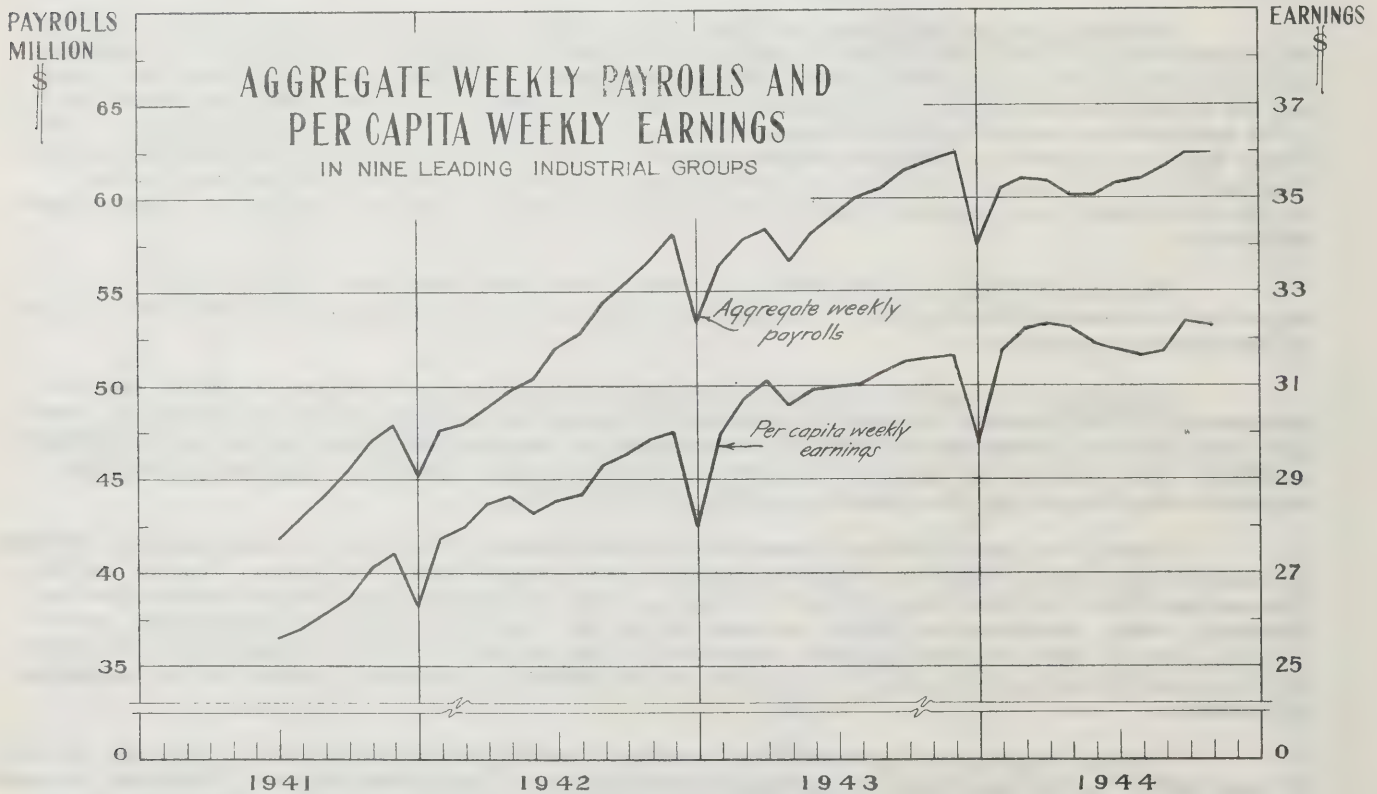
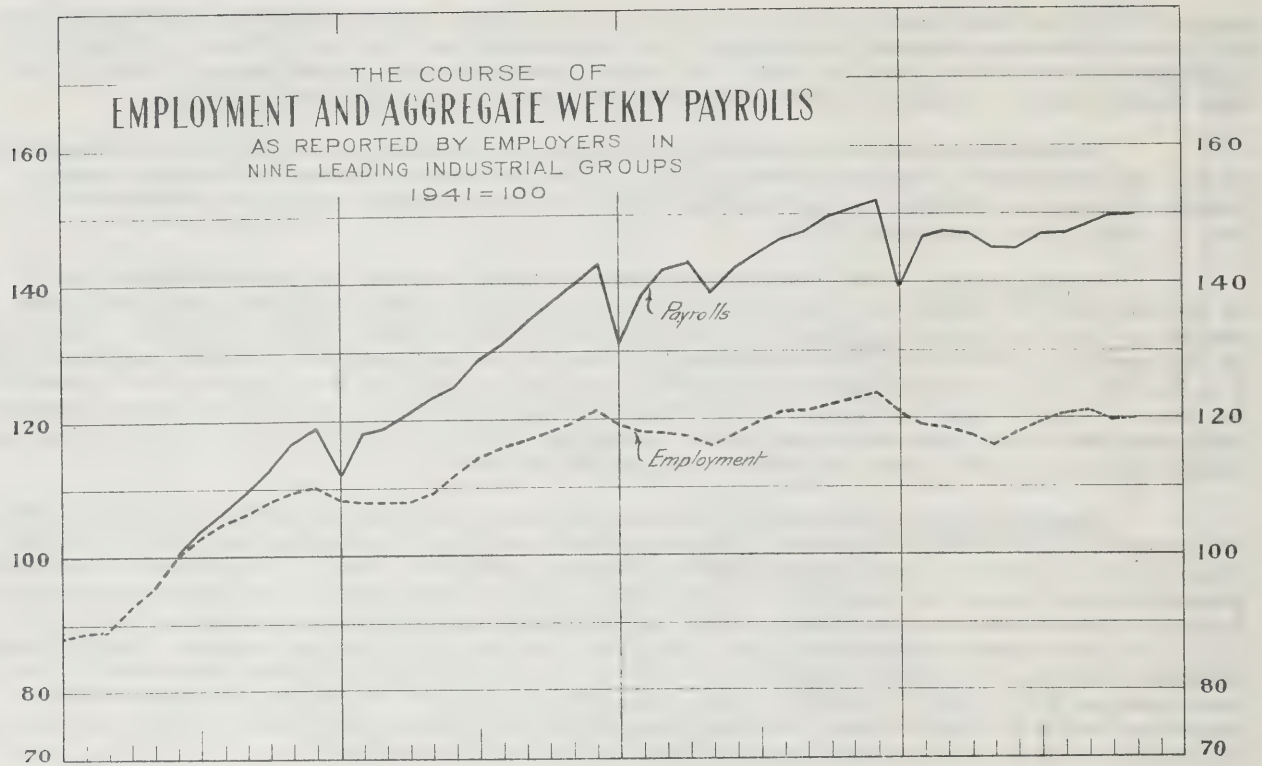
The latest index in construction, at 112.7, was lower than that of 135.3 at the beginning of November of last year. This decrease of 16.7 p.c. was accompanied by that of 15.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services.- A seasonal decline was indicated in the service division, in which the 724 co-operating establishments released 182 persons, bringing their staffs to 47,422 at Nov. 1. The loss took place in hotels and restaurants, employment in laundries and dry-cleaning plants gaining slightly. The salaries and wages distributed at the beginning of November amounted to \$933,736, compared with \$926,147 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 2.1 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the reported payrolls have shown a gain of 5.3 p.c. The per capita figures were \$19.69 at Nov. 1 and \$19.46 at Oct. 1, 1944, as compared with \$18.88 at the first of November, 1943. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of these employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 64 p.c. of the total in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Employment in trade showed extremely marked expansion at Nov. 1; this may be due to some extent to the employment of unusually large numbers of part-time workers. Data were furnished by 2,667 establishments, with a total personnel of 186,151 men and women, as compared with 180,217 at Oct. 1. The sum of \$4,816,512 was paid at the date under review in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Oct. 1 had aggregated \$4,738,845. The percentage gain in

Chart 2



the disbursements was smaller than that in the employees, so that the average per worker declined, standing at \$26.01, as compared with \$26.30 in the preceding report; the Nov. 1, 1943, per capita figure had been \$25.36.

The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 170.3, as compared with 162.2 at the same date in 1943. The latest figure therefore showed an increase of five p.c. in the twelve months. The index of payrolls was 7.2 p.c. higher.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 900 financial institutions indicated a personnel of 66,545, 33 more than at Oct. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$2,158,931, as compared with \$2,155,693 paid on or about Oct. 1. The average per employee was \$32.44, as compared with \$32.41 in the last report, and \$31.43 at Nov. 1, 1943. The Nov. 1 index of employment in financial institutions was higher by 2.6 p.c. than at the same date in 1943, while that of payrolls was higher by 5.9 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces, Alberta and British Columbia reported smaller staffs at Nov. 1 than at the beginning of October; there was practically no general change in Ontario, while employment increased in Quebec and Manitoba. The reported payrolls were higher in the three provinces last-named, but were reduced in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the three most westerly provinces. Only in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta were the average weekly earnings higher at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment showed a contraction in the three Maritime Provinces, where the general decrease was seasonal according to pre-war experience, although the movement at Nov. 1 in earlier years of the war has been uniformly upward. The largest losses took place in New Brunswick, mainly in construction and maintenance. The 1,091 co-operating establishments employed 142,766 persons, 1,718 fewer than at the beginning of October. This loss of 1.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.5 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages. The index of employment stood at 187.1, as compared with 194.1 at Nov. 1, 1943.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces showed little general change, there being gains in vegetable food and textile factories, with declines in animal food and lumber plants. The changes in other branches of manufacturing were small. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, trade and transportation reported increases, those in the first two being considerable. Construction showed seasonal curtailment.

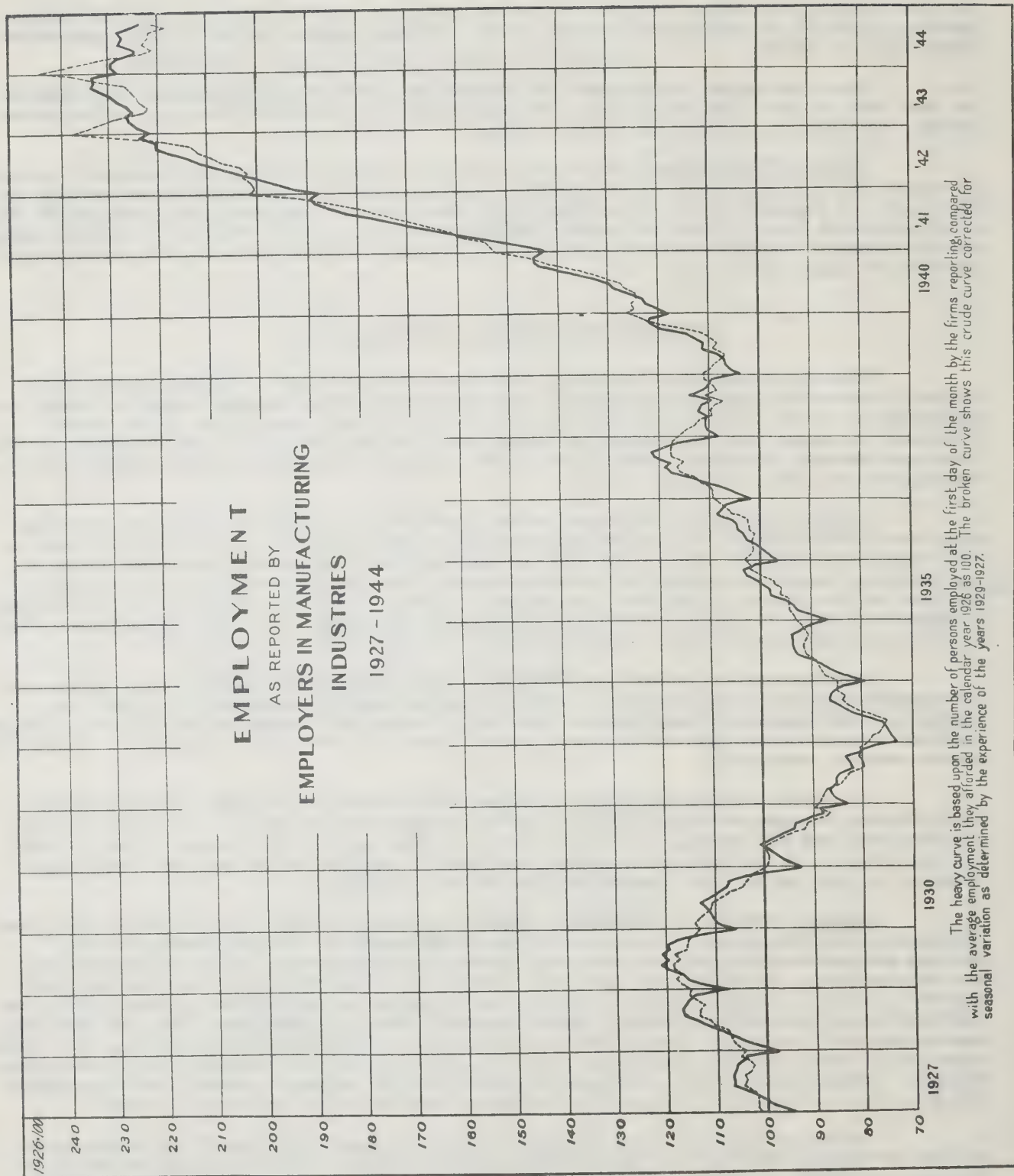
The payrolls disbursed at Nov. 1 for services rendered in the week preceding amounted to \$4,426,964, as compared with \$4,493,116 paid by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita fell from \$31.10 in the last report, to \$31.01 at the date under review. The average at Nov. 1, 1943, had been \$29.04. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 2.4 p.c., while that of employment has fallen by 3.6 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a considerable advance in Quebec at Nov. 1, most of which took place in logging; construction and trade also showed heightened activity. Mining, transportation, services and manufacturing, on the other hand, released some employees. Except in manufacturing and transportation, the losses were not large. Within the former division, there were increases in rubber, textile, beverage, tobacco, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product plants, but the trend was unfavourable in leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. The greatest declines were in the metal-using industries. The general expansion in Quebec exceeded the average at Nov. 1, approximating that indicated at the same date in 1943. Information for Nov. 1, 1944, was furnished by 3,931 employers, whose staffs aggregated 583,935; this was higher by 1.6 p.c. than the number reported at the beginning of October.

The sum of \$18,056,387 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1; as compared with \$17,850,107 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was a gain of 1.2 p.c. However, the latest per capita earnings were lower, at \$30.92, as compared with \$31.05 at Oct. 1, and \$30.13 at Nov. 1, 1943. The index number of employment at the date under review was 4.6 p.c. lower than a year earlier, while that of payrolls was less by 2.2 p.c.

Ontario.- Little change, on the whole, was shown in Ontario at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, according to information furnished by 6,283 firms with a working force of 765,820 men and

Chart 3



women, as compared with 765,732 at Oct. 1. The reported salaries and wages, at \$25,317,444, showed an increase of 0.1 p.c. The latest average per employee was \$33.06, as compared with \$33.02 at Oct. 1, 1944, and \$32.67 at the beginning of November, 1943. The index of employment, at 185.9 at the date under review, was a little lower than that of 187.4 at Nov. 1, 1943. The latest index of payrolls was 0.5 p.c. higher than a year ago. There was a further falling-off in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario; this was mainly due to seasonal reductions in fruit and vegetable canneries, from which 6,882 persons were released by the co-operating establishments. Lumber, beverage, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants were also slacker. On the other hand, moderate expansion was indicated in animal food, leather, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, tobacco and chemical factories. The largest gains were in pulp and paper. In the non-manufacturing group, logging, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded more employment, but mining showed curtailment, and there was a small decline in communications.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Nov. 1 was upward in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but downward in Alberta. Statistics tabulated from 2,061 establishments in the Prairie Area showed a combined staff of 204,478, as compared with 203,565 at the beginning of October. This increase of 0.4 p.c. was contra-seasonal, there having been, on the average, a small decline in employment at Nov. 1 in the period, 1921-1943. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of November, however, were slightly lower, at \$6,584,933, as compared with \$6,588,744 at the beginning of October. The per capita earnings, at \$32.20, were 17 cents below those of \$32.37 at Oct. 1, but considerably exceeded the figure of \$30.85 at Nov. 1, 1943. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has advanced by 0.4 p.c. while there has been a rise of 4.4 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

The largest additions to the working forces in the Prairie Area at Nov. 1, 1944, were in retail trade; manufacturing, mainly in food factories and logging was also busier. Transportation and construction, however, showed reduced activity.

British Columbia.- There was a further, considerable recession in employment in British Columbia; the 1,617 employers furnishing data at Nov. 1 had a personnel of 170,674 men and women, 2,915 fewer than in their preceding return. This loss of 1.7 p.c. was accompanied by a decrease of 2.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The contraction in employment was seasonal, repeating that indicated at Nov. 1, 1943.

Manufacturing continued to show important curtailment, mainly in iron and steel products; there were smaller reductions of a seasonal character in vegetable foods, while lumber mills and beverage plants reported heightened activity. Employment declined in mining, communications, transportation, construction and services, in all of which the losses were moderate. On the other hand, retail trade showed seasonal expansion.

The sum of \$5,915,111 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1, being less by \$125,148 than the salaries and wages indicated at Oct. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$34.66, as compared with \$34.80 in the preceding period of observation, and \$34.93 at Nov. 1, 1943. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 7.3 p.c., while that of employment, at 182.5 at Nov. 1, 1944, was lower by 5.8 p.c. than at the same date of 1943.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

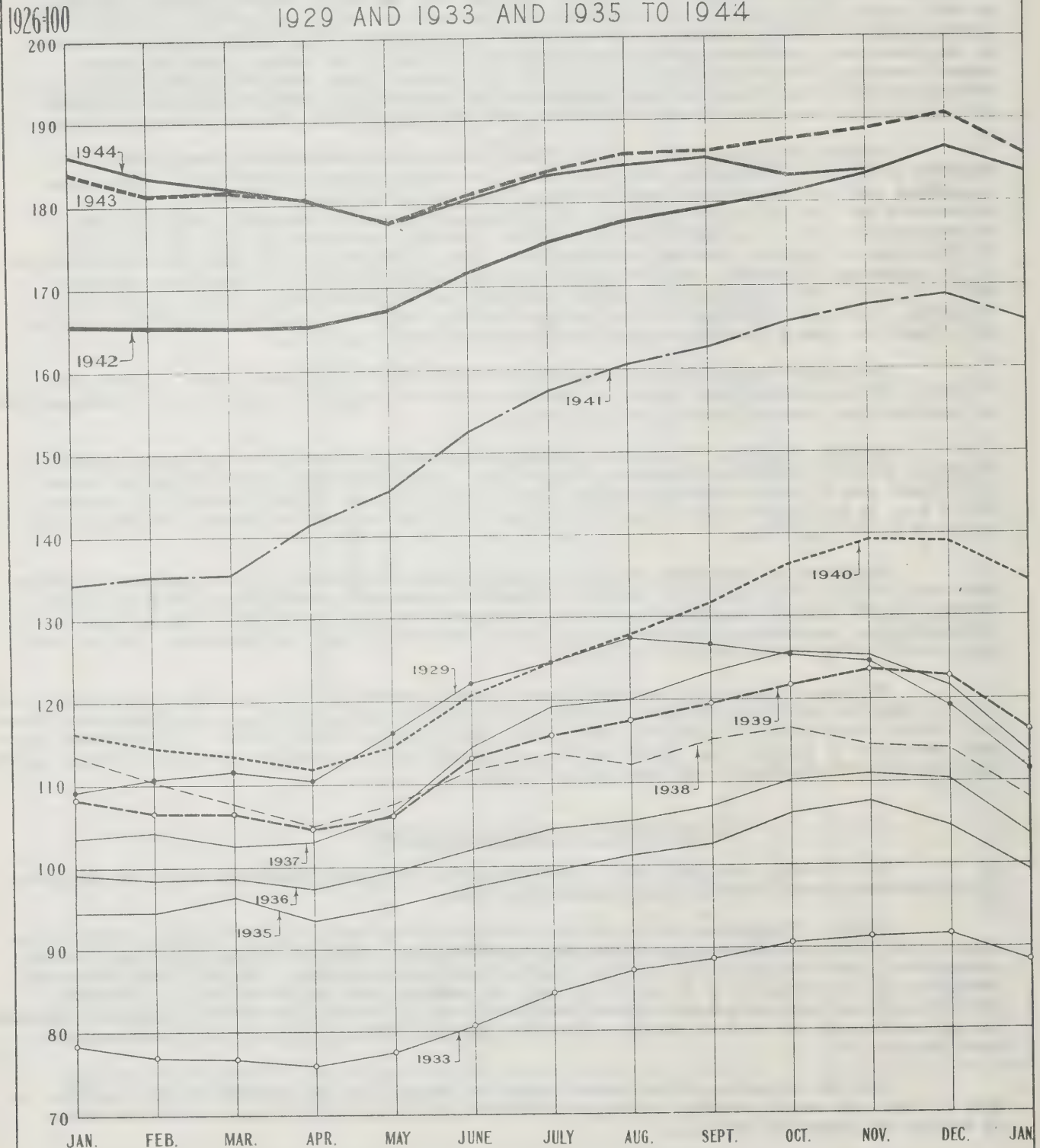
The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Oct. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax was curtailed at the beginning of November, largely as a result of a falling-off in shipping operations; manufacturing, (notably of iron and steel products), construction, services and trade, however, reported heightened activity. The 209 firms furnishing statistics had a working force of 24,236 persons, as compared with 24,669 at Oct. 1. The weekly payrolls also declined considerably, from \$765,179 at Oct. 1, to \$738,619 at the beginning of November. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment then contained \$30.48, as compared with \$31.02 at Oct. 1.

From the beginning of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1944, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 87.9 p.c., while the number of workers has gained by 44.6 p.c.

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

Saint John.- A further advance was indicated in employment in Saint John at Nov. 1, according to data received from 157 employers whose staffs consisted of 13,933 men and women, as compared with 13,200 at Oct. 1. Pulp and paper, food and certain other factories, and construction released employees, but shipping and stevedoring and retail trade were brisker.

The considerable gain in employment on the whole at Nov. 1 was accompanied by an increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; these totalled \$414,212, as compared with \$392,616 paid on or about Oct. 1. The average per employee at that date was \$29.74, as compared with \$29.73 at the beginning of November. In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 33.6 p.c., while the gain in the reported salaries and wages has amounted to 86.4 p.c.

Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal continued downward, there being a considerable reduction at Nov. 1 in manufacturing, (notably in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal groups), and in transportation and services. On the other hand, activity increased in textile, beverage, tobacco and chemical plants and in construction and trade.

Statistics were received from 2,310 establishments with a personnel of 284,657 men and women, as compared with 287,029 at Oct. 1. The amount disbursed in weekly payrolls at the date under review was stated as \$9,250,113, as compared with \$9,322,088 reported a month earlier. This was a decline of 0.8 p.c. The per capita earnings stood at \$32.48 at Oct. 1 and at \$32.50 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$31.75 at Nov. 1, 1943. In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 4.6 p.c., while there has also been a slight loss in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- Continued curtailment was shown in Quebec; the 254 co-operating employers had a working force of 38,048 men and women at Nov. 1, as compared with 38,767 at the beginning of October. The reported salaries and wages fell by 0.6 p.c., to \$1,190,047 at Nov. 1. The weekly average per employee, however, stood at \$31.28, as compared with \$30.87 at Oct. 1, 1944, and \$29.52 paid on or about Nov. 1, 1943. There were decreases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel, chemical and pulp and paper divisions. Services and trade, on the other hand, showed moderate improvement.

The index of employment at Nov. 1, 1943, had stood at 283.2, as compared with 263.7 at the date under review. This loss of 6.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.3 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Sherbrooke.- Heightened industrial activity was reported in Sherbrooke at Nov. 1, when information was furnished by 82 firms with 9,095 employees, as compared with 8,983 at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid at Nov. 1 totalled \$233,686, a sum slightly smaller than that of \$235,410 reported at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$25.69; those at Oct. 1 had been \$26.21. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1944, the index of employment rose by 6.1 p.c., while there was a gain of 29.9 p.c. in the indicated weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Little general change in employment was shown in Three Rivers at the beginning of November, according to data tabulated from 72 establishments whose working forces aggregated 9,898 - 22 fewer than at Oct. 1. The weekly payrolls at Nov. 1 were stated as \$285,373, an average of \$28.83, as compared with \$287,822 and a per capita figure of \$29.01 a month earlier. Improvement was indicated in construction at the date under review, but in manufacturing the tendency was unfavourable; pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants showed lowered activity. The increase in employment in this city from June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, to Nov. 1, 1944, was 25.2 p.c., while the gain in payrolls amounted to 52.3 p.c.

Toronto.- Considerable expansion was noted in Toronto at the beginning of November, according to data from 2,224 establishments employing 254,669 workers, as compared with 253,392 at Oct. 1. The seasonal increase approximated the average, based on the experience of over 20 years. Manufacturing showed further curtailment, notably in iron and steel plants; vegetable food factories also released employees. On the other hand, animal feeds, printing, publishing and paper products, textiles and chemicals reported heightened activity. The trends among the non-manufacturing divisions were generally upward, transportation, construction, services and trade showing improvement; that in trade was most pronounced.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the establishments furnishing returns aggregated \$8,280,016, as compared with \$8,276,397 paid on or about Oct. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 196.8, being lower by 1.7 p.c., than the Oct. 1, 1944, figure of 200.2. The indicated payrolls have shown no general change in the 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$32.51 at Nov. 1 and \$32.66 at Oct. 1, 1944, as compared with \$32.48 at Nov. 1, 1943.

Ottawa.- There was a small advance in industrial activity in Ottawa at Nov. 1. Manufacturing reported little change on the whole; construction was quieter, while trade afforded more employment. Information was tabulated from 266 employers, with a staff of 22,624, as compared with 22,510 in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms totalled \$640,992, an average of \$28.33 per worker; the Oct. 1 aggregate had been \$626,309, and the average, \$27.82. The Nov. 1, 1943, per capita figure \$27.15. The latest index of employment, at 170.8, was a little lower than that of 172.7 at Nov. 1, 1943; the index of payrolls, on the other hand, slightly increased in the 12 months.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity in Hamilton showed some acceleration at Nov. 1, when the 379 co-operating firms reported a working force of 59,867 men and women, 686 more than at Oct. 1. Manufacturing was brisker; the largest gains were in textiles and iron and steel, in which, however, they were of moderate size. Transportation, construction and trade also reported some improvement. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Nov. 1 aggregated \$1,994,247. This was an increase of 2.3 p.c. over the disbursements indicated at the beginning of October, when the average earnings per employee were \$32.95, as compared with \$33.31 at the date under review; this was higher than the Nov. 1, 1943, average of \$33.01. In the 12 months, the general index of employment, at 182.4, has shown a small fractional increase, while that of payrolls has risen by one p.c.

Windsor.- The trend was upward in Windsor at the beginning of November; data were received from 230 establishments with a staff of 39,128, as compared with 38,732 at Oct. 1. The weekly payrolls were given as \$1,701,972, a sum slightly smaller than that of \$1,703,360 disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The average earnings per employee declined from \$43.98 at Oct. 1, to \$43.50 at the date under review, as compared with \$43.72 at Nov. 1, 1943. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel and textile divisions; vegetable food factories, on the other hand, released employees. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction and trade showed improvement, while only slight changes were indicated in the remaining industrial groups.

The latest index of employment, at 286.8, was lower by 3.1 p.c. than that of 295.9 at the beginning of November, 1943. The index number of payrolls has fallen by 3.6 p.c. in the twelve months.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Continued expansion in industrial activity was noted in Fort William and Port Arthur, where statistics tabulated from 110 employers showed a combined working force of 16,930 men and women, exceeding the Oct. 1 staff by 261. The weekly salaries and wages distributed, however, were slightly lower, at \$649,776, as compared with \$650,241 at the first of October; the weekly average per employee was then \$39.01, being higher than the latest per capita of \$38.38. From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1944, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 20.9 p.c. and the payrolls, by 73.2 p.c. Employment increased at the date under review as compared with Oct. 1, 1944, in manufacturing, transportation and trade, while construction was rather slack.

London.- Information received from 238 firms in London indicated the employment of 20,990 persons at Nov. 1, as compared with 21,056 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing and trade showed slightly greater activity at the date under review, but transportation released employees. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 amounted to \$618,378, while those reported at Oct. 1 had aggregated \$626,302. The latest per capita figure was \$29.46, as compared with \$29.74 in the last report.

From the beginning of the general payroll series at June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1944, the number of persons in recorded employment in London has advanced by 18.7 p.c., and the indicated weekly payrolls, by 39 p.c.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- There was a further slight decline in employment in Kitchener-Waterloo at Nov. 1, when statistics were compiled from 164 establishments with a personnel of

15,640, as compared with 15,682 at the beginning of October. The weekly payrolls, on the other hand, showed an advance, rising from \$464,916 at that date, to \$471,750 at the date under review, when the average earnings amounted to \$30.16, as compared with \$29.65 at the beginning of October. The gain in recorded employment from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1944, was 7.6 p.c., and that in the index of payrolls was 43.5 p.c.

Manufacturing reported rather greater activity at Nov. 1, mainly in food and rubber factories. Trade also afforded more employment, while construction showed curtailment.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg continued to expand, there being a considerable increase in manufacturing, notably of food products, and in transportation and trade; building was also brisker. A combined working force of 62,590 men and women was indicated at Nov. 1 by the 610 firms furnishing data, who had had 60,932 employees a month earlier. There was accordingly an increase of 2.7 p.c., while that in the weekly salaries and wages amounted to 2.3 p.c.; these were given as \$1,789,042, as compared with \$1,748,008 at Oct. 1. The per capita figure fell from \$28.69 at that date to \$28.58 at the beginning of November, as compared with \$28.08 at Nov. 1, 1943.

The index number of employment, at 148.5, was 2.1 p.c. above the Nov. 1, 1943, figure of 145.4. The rise in the index of payrolls in the twelve months was 3.6 p.c.

Regina.- Heightened activity was again reported in Regina; the 151 employers furnishing statistics had a staff of 10,163 men and women, as compared with 9,781 at the beginning of October. Most of the gain took place in trade, but increases were also shown in manufacturing. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms aggregated \$274,573 at Oct. 1, and \$276,485 at the date under review, when the average earnings per person amounted to \$27.21, as compared with \$28.07 at Oct. 1.

Between June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls was commenced, and the date under review, the index of employment advanced by 13 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 33.9 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Moderate improvement in employment was reported in Saskatoon at Nov. 1; most of this took place in manufacturing, notably of animal foods. Trade was also rather busier, while construction was quieter. A staff of 5,771 men and women was employed by the 131 establishments whose statistics were received, who had had 5,682 workers at the beginning of October. The reported weekly payrolls had then amounted to \$149,504, as compared with \$152,852 paid at Nov. 1. The average per employee rose from \$26.31 in the preceding report, to \$26.49 at the first of November.

The gain in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1944, was 21.4 p.c.; the accompanying rise in the payrolls was 42.9 p.c.

Calgary.- Continued curtailment was noted in Calgary at the beginning of November, when the personnel of the 245 co-operating employers was given as 17,203, as compared with 17,551 at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were also reduced, declining from \$535,784 at that date, to \$525,551 at Nov. 1. The average earnings per employee showed little change, being \$30.55 at the latter date, and \$30.53 at the beginning of October. Most of the contraction at the date under review took place in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel plants; the changes in other industries were moderate. The increase in employment from the beginning of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1944, was 14.9 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 37.3 p.c.

Edmonton.- Industrial activity in Edmonton again declined, according to data from 213 firms in Edmonton with a combined working force of 16,942 persons, 325 fewer than at Oct. 1. The reported weekly payrolls were also reduced, being \$507,714 at that date, and \$497,868 at Nov. 1; the per capita figure was then \$29.39, showing an insignificant change from the Oct. 1 average of \$29.40. There was a general slackening in manufacturing, and in most of the non-manufacturing groups at the date under review.

The advance in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941, when the statistics of payrolls in the Dominion were instituted, and Nov. 1, 1944, was 30.5 p.c., while that in the indicated salaries and wages was 59.5 p.c.

Vancouver.- The trend in Vancouver continued downward; the loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded that indicated, on the average, in earlier years of the record. There was a substantial

reduction in iron and steel plants. Animal food, lumber and beverage factories, on the other hand, showed improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, construction and trade also indicated greater activity, but services were quieter. The 694 establishments whose returns were received reported 82,246 employees, a decline of 1,091 as compared with Oct. 1. The index of employment stood at 229.0, being 9.1 p.c. below the Nov. 1, 1943, figure of 252.0. The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers totalled \$2,730,368 at the date under review, as compared with \$2,818,784 at Oct. 1. These sums represented averages of \$33.20 at Nov. 1 and \$33.82 at the beginning of October; that at Nov. 1, 1943, had been \$33.87. The index of payrolls has fallen by 11.7 p.c. in the last 12 months.

Victoria.- There was an increase in industrial activity in Victoria, where the 163 firms making returns reported the addition of 135 persons to their working forces, which aggregated 13,962. Trade and manufacturing afforded more employment, but transportation and construction were quieter. The sum of \$452,017 was disbursed in weekly payrolls, as compared with \$457,113 paid by the same establishments at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$32.37; the average at Oct. 1 was \$33.06.

From the beginning of the general payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1944, employment in Victoria has increased by 67.2 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown a gain of 115.7 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 10 show the number of employees reported at Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classified by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

3/1/44.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	-	-	-	114.8	121.1	128.6	-	-	-	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	126.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	128.3
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	198.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	135.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.6	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	139.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	145.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.7	145.2	141.8	158.5	182.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1944.

100.0 7.6 .1 4.6 2.9 31.3 41.0 11.0 5.1 2.2 3.7 9.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	81.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Nov. 1, 1939	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Nov. 1, 1940	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.6
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.6
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.9	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.8	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	289.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	263.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	148.5	229.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1944.

15.2 2.0 13.6 1.2 3.2 2.1 3.4 4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	168.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	178.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.9	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.8
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	106.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	185.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.6	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.6	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	124.2	112.7	204.6	170.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1944.

100.0	62.1	3.9	3.7	1.6	8.6	7.7	2.5	9.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1944	Oct.1 1944	Nov.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	62.1	221.3	223.7	230.8	218.6	187.5	144.6	122.1
Animal products - edible	2.5	232.6	229.1	202.3	178.8	185.8	172.1	149.0
Fur and products	.2	129.1	126.9	124.8	125.7	131.8	117.6	114.3
Leather and products	1.5	135.7	135.6	136.7	138.6	144.0	121.4	123.1
Boots and shoes	.9	123.6	124.5	123.6	126.5	134.7	117.8	121.6
Lumber and products	3.6	123.3	126.1	120.7	114.9	119.5	104.1	88.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	100.2	104.4	99.4	102.2	109.0	95.6	76.0
Furniture	.6	126.5	124.9	108.1	108.8	118.2	105.0	90.8
Other lumber products	1.1	207.2	209.1	216.6	168.2	160.4	134.0	126.0
Musical instruments	.03	27.7	28.5	51.5	42.9	40.0	78.2	58.4
Plant products - edible	3.4	191.5	214.1	170.3	160.1	172.2	150.5	146.6
Pulp and paper products	4.6	138.1	137.7	135.0	128.7	136.1	121.1	113.9
Pulp and paper	2.0	124.0	125.3	122.0	119.9	127.9	115.4	102.3
Paper products	.9	212.3	209.4	210.4	184.1	190.2	149.7	146.7
Printing and publishing	1.7	131.7	130.3	127.2	121.1	128.3	118.7	117.6
Rubber products	1.2	173.8	171.2	135.7	127.6	145.3	120.1	115.6
Textile products	7.3	157.7	154.9	156.6	165.9	166.4	152.8	134.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	156.8	154.9	156.7	173.5	175.9	162.0	144.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	109.6	108.1	112.8	126.4	129.1	121.0	109.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	.6	166.6	165.7	169.5	197.2	197.8	184.5	156.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	608.4	598.8	561.7	584.8	585.9	529.4	478.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	146.2	143.6	144.0	133.8	147.2	139.2	136.9
Garments and personal furnishing	2.6	158.6	155.7	158.2	173.1	166.6	151.6	126.0
Other textile products	.9	175.6	170.4	171.1	173.3	168.4	150.3	123.3
Tobacco	.6	131.2	124.5	133.1	137.7	116.0	106.1	98.8
Beverages	.8	269.4	263.4	238.4	253.1	231.2	196.0	181.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	616.5	611.7	630.0	696.2	480.5	218.9	175.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	131.6	130.9	137.6	133.4	135.4	114.7	99.4
Electric light and power	1.0	145.1	147.3	145.0	143.7	149.9	146.8	143.6
Electrical apparatus	2.5	323.6	323.1	328.0	276.8	230.6	173.5	138.8
Iron and steel products	22.9	313.2	318.9	351.1	319.1	230.4	151.0	107.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	246.9	245.5	266.1	252.5	233.3	179.3	151.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	218.1	218.2	239.0	259.2	233.5	165.8	123.4
Agricultural implements	.6	130.6	128.1	128.5	123.9	108.4	83.6	60.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	9.8	288.9	296.4	303.4	260.1	202.0	131.6	94.8
Automobiles and parts	2.3	291.3	291.0	298.4	308.1	253.4	200.0	139.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.4	1460.2	1471.0	1654.5	1350.6	549.8	287.3	62.4
Heating appliances	.3	178.1	173.2	168.5	157.6	171.6	157.0	142.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	313.0	313.4	310.1	326.1	255.1	185.6	131.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	236.1	234.0	275.6	311.1	261.4	162.7	124.4
Other iron and steel products	4.0	347.4	361.8	432.5	450.2	286.3	172.1	119.9
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	403.3	411.9	503.3	442.2	333.7	211.5	167.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	207.5	212.1	213.0	197.7	188.3	178.7	168.5
Miscellaneous	1.1	358.5	350.9	372.9	364.3	255.4	159.6	152.3
LOGGING	3.9	239.8	181.0	182.6	190.3	219.6	258.6	206.4
MINING	3.7	149.2	150.6	155.4	163.0	185.0	174.0	171.0
Coal	1.4	95.7	95.5	97.5	90.1	99.4	95.8	94.4
Metallic ores	1.7	253.2	257.6	283.8	325.3	378.9	351.5	353.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	171.3	173.5	154.0	159.8	166.7	156.6	143.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	110.7	111.6	105.3	104.7	100.0	90.4	86.7
Telegraphs	.4	129.1	129.8	130.3	128.5	118.0	105.5	100.0
Telephones	1.2	105.6	106.6	98.4	98.2	95.1	86.3	83.0
TRANSPORTATION	8.6	124.2	125.2	119.4	110.6	102.8	93.5	90.6
Street railways and cartage	2.5	189.8	188.7	176.2	160.2	151.3	140.0	133.5
Steam railways	4.7	107.5	107.9	105.3	97.6	89.8	79.6	79.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	112.3	118.0	107.4	103.5	97.3	94.8	86.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.7	112.7	114.2	135.3	154.9	147.7	120.5	117.6
Building	2.4	102.8	100.0	140.8	201.4	167.8	137.8	85.1
Highway	3.1	144.0	149.0	173.3	172.1	198.4	157.6	209.1
Railway	2.2	94.6	97.2	94.9	91.8	81.2	68.0	64.5
SERVICES	2.5	204.6	205.4	200.4	182.6	173.7	148.8	135.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	205.7	207.8	202.5	175.1	166.5	140.5	129.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	202.6	201.3	196.8	195.6	186.2	163.4	145.9
TRADE	9.9	170.3	165.7	162.2	156.5	163.4	148.9	140.2
Retail	7.4	177.7	171.8	171.3	165.7	171.8	154.9	144.8
Wholesale	2.5	151.6	150.5	138.9	132.3	141.3	133.4	128.1
SIX LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	183.8	183.3	188.7	183.3	167.6	139.2	123.6
FINANCE	-	128.6	128.5	125.4	124.1	122.5	112.8	-
Banks and trust companies	-	132.9	132.7	129.7	128.9	123.4	109.2	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	150.0	148.2	125.4	99.6	117.5	137.4	-
Insurance	-	121.5	121.7	119.5	119.0	121.5	116.4	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	181.1	180.6	185.6	180.4	165.4	137.8	-

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries				Nov.1 1944	Oct.1 1944	Nov.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939
				1/Relative Weight						
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	-	All Manufacturing	41.8	212.0	212.1	218.8	184.4	164.0	135.1	114.9
		Lumber products	4.0	124.6	133.0	120.8	113.7	99.6	98.2	73.0
		Pulp and paper	3.7	188.6	188.7	202.2	197.1	195.2	179.6	166.7
		Textile products	2.9	110.6	107.5	109.5	120.3	120.5	113.4	96.3
		Iron and steel	21.7	342.6	342.4	373.0	283.3	224.5	147.9	117.3
		Other manufactures	9.5	170.2	167.1	153.8	144.7	145.3	137.1	127.2
		Logging	4.4	282.0	212.3	237.2	319.0	303.3	276.5	225.5
		Mining	11.2	106.1	106.8	103.2	101.5	115.7	113.4	114.8
		Communications	2.0	126.6	130.2	124.4	119.5	108.0	97.1	100.6
		Transportation	11.7	143.4	142.6	159.0	151.6	91.6	78.3	65.5
		Construction	18.0	272.7	309.2	314.8	368.9	411.2	178.6	154.3
		Services	1.9	300.7	297.0	298.0	285.6	262.3	207.0	172.9
		Trade	9.0	193.9	185.5	179.3	177.2	178.4	163.1	142.3
	Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	187.1	189.1	194.1	189.0	179.6	133.8	117.9
<u>Quebec</u>	-	All Manufacturing	67.1	234.3	236.7	250.0	232.5	195.8	147.0	123.1
		Lumber products	2.8	140.9	147.0	134.3	133.8	132.6	111.2	97.0
		Pulp and paper	5.5	134.3	136.1	129.6	123.6	132.9	119.0	108.3
		Textile products	12.6	184.2	180.7	181.1	190.3	188.5	169.0	147.1
		Iron and steel	20.0	343.6	354.4	402.7	324.9	233.4	140.4	94.5
		Other manufactures	26.2	264.2	265.3	279.1	271.7	200.7	154.1	134.1
		Logging	6.0	373.5	248.9	288.6	306.9	383.4	483.5	364.8
		Mining	2.2	282.7	287.5	315.3	307.9	320.2	288.1	288.9
		Communications	1.3	106.2	106.5	98.8	100.1	95.5	82.0	77.6
		Transportation	7.0	113.9	118.2	106.3	98.1	102.6	93.8	87.0
		Construction	6.8	95.7	89.9	124.4	148.0	126.2	124.3	140.2
		Services	2.3	188.6	193.1	190.1	169.8	159.2	130.8	120.8
		Trade	7.3	178.0	173.6	174.3	167.0	170.0	153.7	145.7
	Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	196.7	193.8	206.2	198.1	177.1	148.7	131.5
<u>Ontario</u>	-	All Manufacturing	70.4	212.9	215.4	217.5	212.4	187.8	145.7	122.9
		Lumber products	3.0	107.3	110.8	111.4	95.8	98.4	86.8	73.1
		Pulp and paper	4.9	136.6	134.6	133.6	126.5	133.6	118.2	114.6
		Textile products	7.0	131.7	129.6	132.6	141.7	146.0	138.2	123.3
		Iron and steel	28.0	300.9	302.3	317.4	317.2	247.0	170.3	119.3
		Other manufactures	27.5	228.0	234.6	227.0	215.1	197.6	152.5	140.3
		Logging	2.3	194.7	150.5	115.2	139.6	150.4	186.3	171.5
		Mining	2.7	211.4	213.7	214.7	262.4	315.6	296.4	289.8
		Communications	1.4	99.5	99.9	92.4	92.4	90.9	85.4	78.9
		Transportation	6.1	118.6	118.2	116.1	105.2	100.2	90.7	87.5
		Construction	5.3	103.5	103.0	116.6	126.7	137.4	118.9	100.4
		Services	2.4	228.6	225.5	224.0	206.7	203.4	173.5	157.7
		Trade	9.4	170.3	165.1	161.8	157.7	168.9	155.1	146.5
	Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	185.9	185.9	187.4	185.2	173.0	142.5	124.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	-	All Manufacturing	37.3	190.4	188.8	193.4	179.1	161.7	124.4	113.4
		Lumber products	1.9	138.9	139.8	118.6	122.3	149.5	117.5	98.3
		Pulp and paper	2.0	105.0	102.9	102.9	100.8	107.1	99.9	103.1
		Textile products	2.4	222.7	220.3	216.2	230.9	208.3	186.4	156.1
		Iron and steel	12.4	145.5	148.3	175.2	155.9	123.5	89.4	81.2
		Other manufactures	18.6	277.9	270.6	257.1	236.9	223.2	165.4	152.1
		Logging	.6	73.0	53.8	63.2	40.9	79.4	104.2	44.6
		Mining	6.4	148.0	148.2	151.6	143.2	153.6	141.7	131.8
		Communications	2.3	122.1	124.2	121.8	116.7	115.4	98.5	97.4
		Transportation	18.8	136.5	136.0	127.5	117.4	112.9	103.8	106.7
		Construction	12.2	98.1	101.5	111.0	116.8	116.9	113.7	106.2
		Services	3.7	186.6	188.3	177.0	155.4	145.9	129.9	117.8
		Trade	18.7	150.4	147.2	141.5	134.9	140.7	131.2	124.6
	Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	148.7	148.0	148.1	140.2	136.1	119.7	112.7
<u>British Columbia</u>	-	All Manufacturing	54.9	262.0	270.2	285.5	267.3	192.5	154.7	126.9
		Lumber products	10.5	130.3	127.8	124.8	128.6	142.6	125.1	108.2
		Pulp and paper	4.4	165.3	165.1	159.3	151.6	157.3	131.6	116.3
		Textile products	.7	196.6	204.0	200.5	191.4	184.5	157.3	128.6
		Iron and steel	23.5	827.7	880.9	1083.0	966.2	363.1	170.7	93.1
		Other manufactures	15.8	224.2	229.7	202.5	198.6	196.0	191.7	163.1
		Logging	6.8	154.2	154.1	152.6	108.7	116.8	109.5	103.4
		Mining	4.2	83.8	84.8	96.1	97.1	116.5	112.5	112.0
		Communications	2.2	136.9	137.4	134.7	137.5	119.9	114.9	114.4
		Transportation	9.8	125.9	126.6	112.9	109.2	99.6	92.8	97.5
		Construction	7.6	106.8	107.1	140.5	178.5	109.6	77.8	87.9
		Services	3.2	174.4	177.2	165.1	154.1	140.0	132.9	120.9
		Trade	11.3	185.8	182.5	172.9	168.7	172.9	150.1	142.3
	B. Columbia	- All Industries	100.0	182.5	185.6	193.8	187.2	149.4	126.3	115.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1928=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries			1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1944	Oct.1 1944	Nov.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1940	Nov.1 1939
Montreal	-	Manufacturing	74.9	222.6	224.9	240.9	216.5	183.2	136.9	115.8
		Plant products - edible	3.0	145.0	143.4	141.3	146.1	158.1	147.1	141.2
		Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.5	147.7	145.9	141.0	131.2	132.0	116.2	117.7
		Textiles	11.7	163.5	159.5	158.6	171.3	169.8	149.8	127.4
		Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.0	177.3	172.7	169.1	190.3	165.8	137.4	127.4
		Iron and steel	29.5	336.1	349.0	389.0	312.1	229.2	133.0	93.7
		Other manufactures	23.2	210.6	211.4	230.6	206.5	168.0	133.9	118.4
		Communications	1.3	75.7	75.3	68.4	68.9	66.9	67.1	65.2
		Transportation	4.6	107.3	118.1	93.7	89.2	108.4	105.0	94.8
		Construction	3.6	62.3	59.9	57.2	84.4	75.3	60.2	76.3
		Trade	12.0	172.0	167.9	168.4	158.8	160.8	149.5	141.2
		Montreal - All Industries	100.0	184.1	185.6	192.9	178.6	158.2	124.3	110.7
Quebec	-	Manufacturing	76.1	345.6	356.0	384.4	329.6	233.1	156.3	114.2
		Leather products	7.4	107.1	107.8	107.7	107.6	110.4	92.2	97.2
		Other manufactures	66.7	454.2	469.0	505.5	427.2	287.8	184.1	121.9
		Transportation	3.0	85.7	86.5	80.2	76.0	70.0	87.1	95.2
		Construction	6.0	156.1	157.3	168.3	213.1	161.6	235.7	99.6
		Quebec - All Industries	100.0	263.7	268.7	283.2	254.1	190.7	149.0	111.6
Toronto	-	Manufacturing	73.6	224.4	225.7	232.9	221.7	184.9	141.4	118.1
		Plant products - edible	5.3	181.6	183.1	161.5	146.1	173.1	138.3	132.8
		Printing and publishing	6.6	165.5	161.5	159.7	146.7	159.7	136.4	134.9
		Textiles	7.5	116.5	114.0	119.5	128.8	129.8	118.7	103.5
		Iron and steel	23.4	404.5	418.7	439.1	422.8	278.2	174.9	109.4
		Other manufactures	30.8	225.4	223.4	234.5	217.6	181.0	139.2	121.1
		Communications	1.3	77.6	77.8	72.2	72.8	71.1	70.3	67.7
		Transportation	3.7	135.7	131.8	130.3	116.2	108.2	103.6	100.1
		Construction	2.6	108.0	100.7	106.9	111.6	96.2	90.4	76.5
		Trade	15.0	156.4	151.4	149.9	145.1	155.5	142.9	134.4
		Toronto - All Industries	100.0	196.8	198.3	200.2	190.9	167.6	135.2	117.4
Ottawa	-	Manufacturing	51.9	175.2	175.4	183.1	168.0	158.6	130.9	107.3
		Lumber products	2.1	42.4	47.4	58.7	69.8	54.9	82.2	75.3
		Pulp and paper	15.7	128.4	128.6	134.6	123.1	125.0	109.8	100.5
		Other manufactures	34.1	257.3	257.4	261.2	234.8	219.0	164.2	124.5
		Construction	4.4	124.5	124.1	131.1	152.6	222.8	132.7	124.6
		Trade	21.7	198.3	194.9	197.2	176.8	175.2	157.9	144.6
		Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	170.8	170.1	172.7	162.6	164.4	131.2	113.1
Hamilton	-	Manufacturing	84.8	190.5	189.8	191.9	204.7	183.1	137.0	113.9
		Textiles	10.9	101.5	99.8	99.0	102.8	111.8	108.6	96.8
		Electrical apparatus	11.5	213.8	213.1	202.5	198.2	172.6	137.5	115.8
		Iron and steel	42.1	246.5	245.4	268.1	301.7	247.9	155.6	114.4
		Other manufactures	20.1	179.3	179.1	159.7	157.8	158.9	135.9	128.2
		Construction	2.6	94.3	87.2	107.6	126.7	119.4	90.8	59.9
		Trade	7.8	160.4	156.7	148.5	148.6	155.2	147.2	135.0
		Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	182.4	180.3	182.0	192.9	175.3	134.4	112.8
Windsor	-	Manufacturing	88.9	321.8	320.7	335.5	355.2	274.4	212.9	153.5
		Iron and steel	74.0	347.5	345.9	368.7	394.7	296.9	218.8	147.5
		Other manufactures	14.9	235.6	236.0	223.7	222.3	199.0	193.0	173.9
		Construction	2.2	92.6	75.2	97.9	111.7	113.6	58.5	45.2
		Windsor - All Industries	100.0	286.8	284.1	295.9	310.3	244.7	188.5	140.4
Winnipeg	-	Manufacturing	59.6	184.2	179.9	185.7	170.9	160.7	115.9	106.4
		Animal products - edible	9.4	307.4	289.9	260.7	200.7	193.0	159.0	144.3
		Printing and publishing	3.8	103.5	99.5	105.1	99.7	108.2	103.0	106.7
		Textiles	6.2	226.8	224.2	224.5	235.0	213.4	187.9	160.0
		Iron and steel	20.4	144.0	145.1	166.8	134.2	116.6	85.3	77.5
		Other manufactures	19.8	226.6	217.6	212.9	230.0	226.7	135.0	125.7
		Transportation	6.2	98.0	90.9	85.8	76.2	77.7	83.7	81.3
		Construction	2.6	57.7	55.1	61.2	106.6	81.8	80.4	48.8
		Trade	25.6	129.0	123.4	122.2	116.4	120.7	108.4	104.3
		Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	148.5	144.6	145.4	138.2	133.2	107.5	99.3
Vancouver	-	Manufacturing	61.1	380.2	351.5	450.8	417.9	229.9	155.6	126.5
		Lumber products	7.2	131.3	128.3	119.7	109.1	137.7	124.3	99.4
		Other manufactures	53.9	509.6	530.7	625.1	567.7	274.3	170.6	139.1
		Communications	3.2	124.8	124.8	118.8	119.5	113.7	112.6	112.6
		Transportation	8.9	112.9	111.6	94.7	90.4	83.3	93.0	97.5
		Construction	4.3	90.5	88.9	125.1	171.8	99.8	51.7	51.6
		Services	4.7	170.5	170.1	165.7	154.6	134.0	134.4	124.4
		Trade	17.3	185.6	180.8	172.0	166.8	172.4	152.6	143.4
		Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	229.0	232.0	252.0	241.4	163.0	127.9	114.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1, and October 1, 1944, and November 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Nov. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov.1 1944	Oct.1 1944	Nov.1 1943	Nov.1 1944	Oct.1 1944	Nov.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,159,925	38,486,267	33.18	131.7	133.2	137.4	168.1	169.2	172.7
Animal products - edible	47,192	1,425,522	30.21	134.5	132.5	117.0	160.1	156.5	141.1
Fur and products	3,034	92,644	30.54	104.4	102.7	101.0	121.3	113.6	116.1
Leather and products	28,136	677,006	24.06	99.1	99.0	99.8	127.2	126.1	120.9
Boots and shoes	16,989	392,143	23.08	94.4	95.0	94.4	124.1	124.3	117.9
Lumber and its products	66,909	1,905,313	28.48	102.0	104.3	99.8	136.7	138.3	129.4
Rough and dressed lumber	35,613	1,045,662	29.36	86.6	90.2	85.0	120.5	123.5	113.6
Furniture	11,771	317,576	26.98	113.0	111.6	96.6	127.0	123.8	113.4
Other lumber products	19,525	542,075	27.76	139.5	140.8	145.9	196.2	197.8	188.3
Plant products - edible	62,676	1,584,084	25.27	143.1	160.0	127.3	158.7	169.9	142.8
Pulp and paper products	86,415	2,917,578	33.76	107.6	107.3	105.2	123.8	123.2	115.7
Pulp and paper	37,734	1,402,231	37.16	102.9	104.0	101.2	123.1	124.5	115.3
Paper products	16,623	449,143	27.02	126.9	125.2	125.8	139.0	135.4	130.8
Printing and publishing	32,058	1,066,204	33.26	105.2	104.1	101.6	119.2	117.3	110.7
Rubber products	21,941	718,052	32.73	129.1	127.2	100.8	176.3	173.4	129.1
Textile products	137,075	3,264,694	23.82	98.9	97.2	98.2	123.2	118.8	117.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,958	1,208,612	24.69	92.3	91.2	92.2	120.3	118.3	115.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,164	535,738	24.17	87.1	85.9	89.7	109.0	108.2	108.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,044	296,512	24.62	89.4	88.9	91.0	122.6	121.0	119.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,481	291,812	25.42	103.9	102.3	95.9	141.2	137.0	124.4
Hosiery and knit goods	22,143	465,266	21.01	102.2	100.4	100.7	118.3	117.0	112.7
Garments and personal furnishings	49,184	1,163,043	23.65	101.9	100.1	101.7	125.8	118.2	121.6
Other textile products	16,790	427,773	25.48	105.8	102.7	103.1	130.5	124.1	119.8
Tobacco	10,823	266,771	24.65	122.6	116.4	124.4	167.6	160.7	154.2
Beverages	14,772	495,590	33.55	131.0	128.1	116.0	148.3	149.5	134.0
Chemicals	78,654	2,557,335	32.51	174.9	173.5	178.7	211.5	206.8	214.9
Clay, glass and stone products	15,100	478,592	31.69	98.7	98.2	103.2	127.7	126.2	128.5
Electric light and power	18,471	689,945	37.35	96.8	98.5	96.7	112.1	113.0	110.3
Electrical apparatus	47,519	1,589,736	33.45	151.9	151.6	153.9	186.3	183.1	186.5
Iron and steel products	427,668	16,550,142	38.70	157.4	160.3	176.4	203.0	207.5	222.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,840	1,265,817	37.41	116.9	116.2	126.0	138.0	137.2	145.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,521	869,729	36.98	96.8	96.9	106.1	121.4	119.3	130.8
Agricultural implements	10,666	364,153	34.14	121.0	118.7	119.1	160.7	159.2	143.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	183,727	7,219,457	39.29	160.7	164.8	168.7	198.4	206.0	205.1
Automobiles and parts	43,591	1,908,124	43.77	113.6	113.5	116.3	131.9	132.0	136.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	63,839	2,696,045	42.23	347.2	349.7	393.4	487.0	486.5	555.2
Heating appliances	5,699	187,527	32.91	112.4	109.3	106.4	139.8	134.2	131.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	22,182	886,048	39.94	138.4	138.5	137.1	178.9	177.8	171.5
Foundry and machine shop products	10,268	377,537	36.77	101.6	100.7	118.6	167.2	172.0	164.8
Other iron and steel products	73,926	2,683,829	36.30	161.7	168.4	201.4	215.9	224.4	271.1
Non-ferrous metal products	57,080	2,007,804	35.18	138.8	141.7	172.7	172.7	176.2	211.6
Non-metallic mineral products	15,751	616,800	39.16	115.5	118.0	118.5	135.6	136.1	135.7
Miscellaneous	20,709	648,659	31.32	162.3	160.0	172.5	231.8	226.1	238.1
LOGGING	71,801	1,849,726	25.76	151.5	114.3	115.4	196.4	152.6	150.0
MINING	70,145	2,769,985	39.49	84.2	85.0	87.7	105.5	105.5	103.2
Coal	26,370	1,034,418	39.23	104.6	104.4	106.6	161.2	159.7	145.6
Metallic ores	32,329	1,345,680	41.62	68.0	69.2	76.3	78.4	79.0	84.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,446	389,887	34.06	106.4	107.8	95.7	146.0	145.6	119.0
COMMUNICATIONS	29,666	924,121	31.15	113.9	114.8	108.3	131.0	131.9	120.1
Telegraphs	7,410	230,903	31.16	111.8	112.4	112.8	138.2	138.5	127.8
Telephones	22,256	693,218	31.15	114.5	115.6	106.7	128.8	129.8	117.7
TRANSPORTATION	159,734	6,119,439	38.31	125.7	126.7	120.9	150.1	153.0	135.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	46,997	1,577,843	33.57	129.6	128.8	120.3	149.5	150.1	138.8
Steam railways	87,804	3,733,993	42.53	125.1	125.6	122.6	150.8	153.1	134.0
Shipping and stevedoring	24,933	807,603	32.39	118.3	124.3	113.2	148.2	157.9	133.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	145,829	4,401,053	30.60	81.1	82.2	97.3	108.7	110.9	128.5
Building	45,214	1,545,836	34.19	72.9	70.9	99.8	86.2	83.8	125.3
Highway	56,885	1,660,414	29.19	79.9	82.6	96.1	118.9	124.4	129.5
Railway	41,730	1,194,803	28.63	94.2	96.8	94.5	139.1	145.6	133.8
SERVICES	47,422	933,736	19.69	119.7	120.2	117.5	144.2	143.1	137.0
Hotels and restaurants	30,312	573,144	18.91	125.7	127.0	123.8	157.3	156.7	150.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,110	360,592	21.07	110.3	109.6	107.2	127.4	125.4	120.2
TRADE	185,151	4,816,512	26.01	108.6	105.7	103.4	121.0	119.1	112.9
Retail	138,149	3,278,120	23.73	108.0	104.4	104.1	119.7	117.3	112.3
Wholesale	47,002	1,538,392	32.73	111.3	110.5	102.0	123.9	122.9	114.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,867,673	60,300,839	32.29	120.4	120.0	123.6	151.0	151.0	152.0
FINANCE	66,545	2,158,931	32.44	110.8	110.7	108.0	124.7	124.5	117.8
Banks and trust companies	38,558	1,120,994	29.07	119.4	119.2	116.5	132.9	132.6	122.6
Brokerage and stock market	1,857	66,155	35.62	121.7	120.2	101.7	142.0	140.5	117.1
Insurance	26,150	971,782	37.19	99.3	99.5	97.7	115.4	115.4	113.1
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,934,218	62,459,770	32.29	120.0	119.7	123.0	149.9	149.9	150.6

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1944, and November 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Nov. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Nov.1 1944	Oct.1 1944	Nov.1 1943	Nov.1 1944	Oct.1 1944	Nov.1 1943
			\$	\$						
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	59,623	1,933,205	32.42	139.3	139.4	143.8	196.2	194.6	194.6
	Lumber products	5,745	147,075	25.60	111.3	118.8	107.9	164.2	182.0	153.2
	Pulp and paper	5,244	169,521	32.33	100.8	100.9	108.1	124.2	125.5	126.9
	Iron and steel	30,917	1,177,878	38.10	187.1	187.0	203.7	261.6	257.2	267.7
	Logging	6,238	148,650	23.83	108.5	81.7	91.3	166.9	125.6	131.3
	Mining	16,053	591,684	36.86	89.2	89.8	86.8	143.7	144.4	124.6
	Transportation	16,645	581,633	34.94	168.3	167.4	186.6	201.9	207.5	210.2
	Construction	25,771	747,684	29.01	107.8	122.3	124.5	163.7	187.6	170.9
	Trade	12,919	304,680	23.58	114.9	110.0	106.3	135.3	128.6	120.5
	- All Industries	142,766	4,426,964	31.01	122.8	124.1	127.4	174.4	177.0	170.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	391,546	12,534,164	32.01	134.7	137.9	143.8	180.3	181.1	188.7
	Lumber products	16,010	417,374	26.07	97.9	102.2	95.3	154.4	157.9	141.0
	Pulp and paper	32,129	1,086,020	33.80	108.0	109.4	104.2	126.9	127.7	114.4
	Textile products	73,514	1,704,007	23.18	102.6	100.6	100.8	127.7	122.8	119.6
	Chemicals	43,186	1,396,630	32.34	198.5	187.8	193.8	243.8	237.1	236.4
	Iron and steel	116,813	4,614,631	39.50	178.7	184.3	209.4	239.7	245.1	271.5
	Logging	34,982	709,429	20.28	163.8	109.2	126.6	242.3	161.6	175.1
	Mining	13,031	464,522	35.65	95.9	97.6	107.0	110.8	111.6	117.2
	Communications	7,471	254,904	34.12	116.1	116.4	108.0	126.9	127.5	115.0
	Transportation	40,913	1,539,808	37.64	118.6	123.1	110.7	142.8	147.3	123.6
Quebec	Construction	39,726	1,149,982	28.95	79.0	74.2	102.7	104.1	99.5	129.3
	Services	15,358	270,203	20.23	127.0	130.0	128.0	157.9	158.2	152.4
	Trade	42,908	1,133,375	26.41	107.8	105.1	105.6	119.4	117.4	113.8
	- All Industries	583,935	18,056,387	30.92	125.0	123.2	131.1	161.7	159.8	165.3
Ontario	Manufacturing	538,756	18,364,682	34.09	124.1	125.5	126.7	154.3	154.9	155.3
	Lumber products	23,287	628,495	26.99	107.3	110.8	111.4	136.7	139.1	138.9
	Plant products - edible	31,910	780,204	24.45	138.7	168.7	125.1	145.4	168.1	134.2
	Pulp and paper	37,399	1,246,309	33.32	108.7	107.1	106.3	121.1	119.8	115.4
	Textile products	53,361	1,344,823	25.20	93.5	92.0	94.1	117.3	113.4	114.8
	Chemicals	28,991	946,505	32.65	145.4	143.0	157.2	172.9	169.5	165.3
	Electrical apparatus	31,120	1,029,937	33.10	143.0	142.7	138.8	169.8	165.5	167.1
	Iron and steel	214,561	8,363,310	38.98	135.2	135.8	142.6	171.0	172.4	176.6
	Non-ferrous metal products	30,497	1,083,210	35.52	124.2	125.9	139.4	163.5	164.3	177.8
	Logging	17,651	433,577	24.56	175.7	135.8	104.0	239.1	180.6	137.1
Ontario	Mining	20,678	838,468	40.55	67.3	68.1	68.4	77.6	77.9	78.9
	Communications	10,858	348,328	32.08	110.7	111.1	102.8	130.0	129.9	119.1
	Transportation	47,086	1,816,926	38.69	125.2	124.8	121.8	143.8	146.9	133.2
	Construction	40,500	1,291,366	31.89	70.5	70.2	78.7	89.9	89.9	103.0
	Services	18,449	356,226	19.31	116.8	115.2	114.5	137.9	135.2	133.4
	Trade	71,842	1,867,871	26.00	103.1	100.0	98.0	114.4	112.4	107.8
	- All Industries	765,820	25,317,444	33.06	115.3	115.3	115.8	140.5	140.3	139.8
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	76,246	2,375,114	31.15	136.8	135.6	138.9	163.3	161.6	162.9
	Animal products - edible	14,895	438,244	29.42	169.0	161.8	146.4	191.3	182.7	166.8
	Lumber products	3,982	112,042	28.14	98.5	99.1	84.1	128.3	128.8	106.0
	Plant products - edible	7,635	201,076	26.34	173.1	159.9	149.3	180.4	161.8	161.6
	Textile products	4,832	101,708	21.05	113.1	111.9	109.8	130.6	125.2	121.8
	Iron and steel	25,266	876,005	34.67	131.4	134.0	158.3	168.2	172.9	193.4
	Mining	13,201	580,435	43.97	121.7	121.9	124.7	159.7	157.5	144.8
	Communications	4,686	134,118	28.62	110.5	112.4	110.2	122.5	125.0	113.0
	Transportation	38,416	1,549,683	40.34	123.5	123.1	115.4	148.1	149.6	127.8
	Construction	24,927	769,716	30.88	75.0	77.6	84.9	105.7	110.0	118.8
Prairies	Services	7,518	140,923	18.74	114.7	115.7	108.8	130.0	131.2	121.2
	Trade	38,218	1,009,147	26.41	114.1	111.7	107.4	125.6	124.3	115.2
	- All Industries	204,478	6,584,933	32.20	115.9	115.4	115.4	142.1	142.2	136.1
British Columbia	Manufacturing	93,754	3,279,102	34.98	165.3	170.5	180.1	204.0	214.4	227.3
	Animal products - edible	6,354	203,243	31.99	133.7	131.8	118.2	162.8	165.4	140.1
	Lumber products	17,885	600,327	33.57	96.9	95.1	92.9	123.3	120.5	114.3
	Plant products - edible	8,362	218,681	26.15	221.0	246.2	186.7	263.7	280.1	221.0
	Pulp and paper	7,455	274,970	36.88	111.2	111.1	107.2	128.6	125.5	119.2
	Iron and steel	40,111	1,518,318	37.85	336.9	356.5	440.8	428.1	473.1	572.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,227	117,144	36.30	97.8	98.3	105.3	101.0	108.3	119.5
	Logging	11,664	532,273	45.63	127.0	126.9	125.7	147.5	139.7	143.0
	Mining	7,182	294,876	41.06	71.2	72.0	81.6	84.3	85.5	93.0
	Transportation	16,674	631,589	37.87	124.0	124.7	111.2	157.8	157.0	138.2
B. C.	Construction	12,905	442,325	34.28	101.8	102.1	133.9	137.3	137.4	199.1
	Services	5,427	122,216	22.52	122.0	123.9	115.5	153.4	152.4	137.5
	Trade	19,264	501,439	26.03	117.0	114.9	108.9	137.0	135.7	123.6
	- All Industries	170,674	5,916,111	34.66	135.3	137.6	143.7	166.0	169.5	179.1

Table. 9 - Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1944, and November 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Nov. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov.1 1944	Oct.1 1944	Nov.1 1943	Nov.1 1944	Oct.1 1944	Nov.1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	213,300	7,159,377	33.56	139.6	141.0	151.0	183.4	185.4	194.8
Plant products - edible	8,468	238,396	28.15	100.7	99.6	98.1	128.2	126.8	120.5
Pulp and paper	9,862	309,543	31.39	119.5	118.0	114.1	133.9	131.3	120.9
Textiles	33,443	814,394	24.35	102.9	100.4	99.8	127.6	119.2	116.4
Tobacco	6,660	173,028	25.98	114.7	112.8	113.5	171.4	169.8	156.4
Iron and steel	83,968	3,340,330	39.78	182.7	189.7	211.4	237.0	246.3	268.6
Communications	3,708	147,928	39.89	116.5	115.8	105.2	125.2	124.0	114.2
Transportation	13,110	454,953	34.70	106.1	116.8	92.7	131.5	141.2	107.2
Construction	10,173	339,361	33.36	92.7	89.1	85.1	119.5	115.3	104.4
Services	10,108	214,460	21.22	128.1	129.7	121.6	160.6	159.6	148.8
Trade	34,132	929,075	27.22	110.0	107.4	107.7	120.2	117.9	114.7
Montreal - All Industries	284,657	9,250,113	32.50	130.5	131.5	136.7	166.4	167.8	171.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	28,951	974,294	33.65	183.7	189.3	204.4	288.8	289.1	298.9
Chemicals	9,556	297,028	31.08	220.2	227.1	248.1	385.2	387.1	426.2
Iron and steel	9,047	422,250	46.67	360.9	376.0	452.7	569.7	566.8	597.4
Transportation	1,142	34,038	29.81	124.2	125.4	116.2	141.9	151.0	131.9
Construction	2,282	62,051	27.19	98.8	99.6	106.5	150.2	153.8	156.3
Services	1,497	24,483	16.35	136.6	133.4	119.2	161.7	166.8	138.8
Trade	3,831	84,794	22.13	118.8	114.5	105.8	131.2	129.4	125.3
Quebec - All Industries	38,048	1,190,047	31.28	160.9	163.9	172.8	242.5	243.9	248.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	187,382	6,340,179	33.84	137.9	138.7	143.1	171.2	172.3	177.8
Plant products - edible	13,400	320,728	23.93	121.9	126.2	108.4	122.3	123.2	113.2
Pulp and paper	16,827	551,059	32.75	110.7	108.0	106.8	123.0	119.6	114.9
Textiles	19,148	520,543	27.19	97.1	95.0	99.6	123.6	117.4	124.3
Chemicals	14,186	439,566	30.99	181.9	176.2	200.6	215.0	208.0	238.7
Electrical apparatus	14,840	484,089	32.62	158.4	157.6	157.7	185.8	181.4	179.0
Iron and steel	59,634	2,312,799	38.78	173.9	180.0	188.8	230.5	241.8	249.2
Communications	3,248	128,834	39.67	109.4	109.7	101.8	126.0	125.4	115.8
Transportation	9,510	320,652	33.72	130.6	128.4	125.4	146.2	146.4	138.9
Construction	6,574	237,035	36.06	79.7	74.0	78.9	91.4	84.9	93.5
Services	9,623	196,663	20.44	120.5	115.5	118.4	140.8	135.9	135.1
Trade	38,231	1,051,975	27.52	106.2	102.9	101.8	115.3	113.2	109.9
Toronto - All Industries	254,669	8,280,016	32.51	128.4	127.7	130.6	155.1	155.1	158.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,739	375,036	31.95	116.9	117.0	122.1	150.1	145.4	147.2
Pulp and paper	3,100	102,699	33.13	110.3	110.5	115.6	127.6	127.8	123.5
Iron and steel	3,921	138,866	35.42	117.1	117.3	117.0	184.4	169.7	176.3
Construction	1,900	57,196	30.10	77.1	78.7	81.2	99.4	97.7	104.4
Services	2,253	37,184	16.50	126.0	125.2	125.8	151.6	152.0	152.3
Trade	4,901	113,197	23.10	115.0	111.9	108.6	127.4	124.9	117.9
Ottawa - All Industries	22,624	640,992	28.33	113.4	112.9	114.7	139.0	135.9	135.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,623	1,740,208	34.38	115.0	114.1	115.9	140.5	137.5	139.3
Textiles	6,538	154,310	23.60	94.4	91.9	92.1	111.4	106.2	108.0
Electrical apparatus	6,875	243,133	35.36	132.1	131.6	125.1	176.4	168.2	167.4
Iron and steel	25,217	977,674	38.77	115.6	115.1	125.8	141.2	138.9	147.6
Construction	1,550	54,436	35.12	61.7	57.0	70.4	81.3	75.1	99.0
Trade	4,697	118,464	25.22	105.7	103.2	97.8	114.9	112.9	106.7
Hamilton - All Industries	59,867	1,994,247	33.31	112.7	111.4	112.4	136.4	133.3	135.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	34,795	1,561,860	44.89	124.4	124.0	129.7	141.8	142.9	148.5
Iron and steel	28,954	1,357,084	46.87	123.1	122.5	130.6	141.7	142.8	151.1
Construction	863	33,415	38.72	135.6	110.1	143.3	177.4	134.5	173.1
Trade	1,694	47,020	27.76	126.6	123.2	114.6	122.1	117.7	112.0
Windsor - All Industries	39,128	1,701,972	43.50	124.7	123.6	128.7	142.6	142.8	148.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37,299	1,097,299	29.42	137.1	133.9	138.2	159.9	157.9	159.3
Animal products - edible	5,877	179,146	30.48	158.9	149.8	134.7	186.3	178.6	163.2
Textiles	3,921	80,868	20.62	112.8	111.5	111.7	124.9	117.2	119.3
Chemicals	2,932	91,700	31.28	514.0	528.7	490.1	615.3	617.6	569.5
Iron and steel	12,757	415,787	32.59	129.5	130.5	150.0	157.2	161.2	176.3
Communications	1,260	36,406	28.89	100.2	100.6	97.4	105.3	103.1	94.4
Transportation	3,860	125,232	32.44	135.2	125.4	118.3	149.4	139.0	134.7
Construction	1,627	55,711	34.24	37.3	35.6	39.6	42.3	39.3	41.2
Services	2,486	44,482	17.89	125.1	126.1	114.2	140.9	141.8	128.2
Trade	16,035	429,325	26.77	115.6	112.4	109.5	127.7	123.6	117.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	62,590	1,789,042	28.58	121.5	118.3	119.0	137.0	133.9	132.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	50,236	1,779,676	35.43	205.1	211.4	243.1	258.8	274.6	316.8
Lumber products	5,933	193,955	32.69	100.1	95.5	91.2	120.2	117.6	109.1
Iron and steel	30,258	1,143,086	37.78	366.4	391.2	500.4	465.7	512.9	639.6
Communications	2,669	77,258	28.95	114.8	114.8	109.3	135.4	135.4	119.3
Transportation	7,350	269,190	36.62	134.9	133.3	113.1	159.8	153.4	134.3
Construction	3,523	125,233	35.55	114.3	112.2	158.0	144.0	141.3	213.9
Services	3,821	88,203	23.08	124.5	127.8	120.9	166.3	157.4	142.3
Trade	14,641	390,566	26.68	115.7	112.7	107.2	137.2	134.7	123.6
Vancouver - All Industries	82,246	2,730,368	33.20	161.4	163.5	177.6	203.5	210.2	250.5

Table 10. - Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at November 1 and October 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1, October 1 and September 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Nov. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1944	Employment			Payrolls		
				\$	\$	Nov. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1944
Halifax	Manufacturing	10,710	394,657	36.85	36.43	155.0	151.9	134.7	238.7	232.4	196.7
	Plant products - edible	945	20,431	21.83	22.09	71.1	71.5	77.2	94.3	95.8	103.0
	Iron and steel	6,715	282,278	42.04	41.62	235.2	228.8	178.1	362.6	349.3	268.7
	Transportation	5,327	80,680	24.25	29.87	288.5	360.0	282.4	270.8	416.3	320.2
	Construction	2,803	86,520	31.58	30.72	127.9	123.8	126.4	133.9	126.1	132.4
	Services	1,106	18,427	16.66	16.92	101.6	98.9	102.0	111.6	110.4	107.1
	Trade	4,575	107,274	23.45	23.63	123.4	117.9	114.1	135.4	130.8	125.4
	- All Industries	24,236	738,619	30.48	31.02	144.6	146.8	134.5	187.9	194.7	172.0
Saint John	Manufacturing	6,887	225,253	32.71	32.25	136.5	139.4	138.7	205.8	207.3	195.4
	Iron and steel	2,693	114,566	42.54	41.76	179.8	179.2	178.1	311.0	304.3	270.4
	Trade	2,467	61,196	24.81	25.08	91.2	90.0	90.7	113.9	113.5	117.1
	- All Industries	13,933	414,212	29.73	29.74	133.6	129.6	128.8	186.4	176.8	168.4
Sherbrooke	Manufacturing	7,697	199,719	26.96	26.54	107.5	106.0	105.5	133.8	134.9	130.4
	Textiles	4,167	88,789	21.31	22.92	98.0	97.6	96.8	113.5	121.6	118.4
	Iron and steel	2,357	81,090	34.40	33.84	118.1	115.5	117.6	155.7	149.7	143.7
	- All Industries	9,095	233,666	25.69	26.21	106.1	106.0	106.4	129.9	130.9	127.6
Three Rivers	Manufacturing	7,308	217,348	29.70	29.95	122.1	123.7	127.5	145.5	149.6	148.4
	Pulp and paper	2,745	102,632	37.39	37.48	107.2	110.5	113.8	123.8	127.9	131.2
	Textiles	1,946	35,997	18.50	19.10	85.2	82.9	82.1	96.8	99.3	93.5
	- All Industries	9,898	286,373	28.83	29.01	125.2	124.9	124.2	162.3	153.6	145.8
Kitchener	Manufacturing	15,209	395,645	29.95	29.18	112.8	112.1	114.4	149.0	144.4	145.4
Waterloo	Animal products - edible	1,263	42,983	34.03	26.22	117.2	115.5	116.5	162.7	133.0	137.4
	Leather products	1,518	45,833	30.19	29.75	91.3	91.8	93.3	122.7	121.5	121.4
	Lumber products	1,200	36,009	30.01	29.04	102.7	105.1	109.0	138.4	137.1	140.9
	Rubber products	4,460	135,724	30.43	30.29	134.3	132.6	135.6	170.9	168.0	166.6
	Textiles	1,521	35,203	23.14	22.79	88.1	87.3	89.6	115.4	112.6	112.1
	Iron and steel	1,022	34,837	34.09	32.76	137.6	139.8	145.2	170.4	166.5	176.3
	- All Industries	15,640	471,760	30.16	29.65	107.6	107.8	111.7	143.5	141.4	142.5
London	Manufacturing	14,291	421,601	29.52	29.76	124.4	123.9	125.5	146.3	146.9	145.9
	Plant products - edible	1,882	48,493	25.77	26.13	118.4	119.5	120.8	139.2	142.6	147.0
	Pulp and paper	1,660	48,982	29.51	28.84	105.9	105.5	103.9	118.0	114.9	113.7
	Textiles	1,280	26,358	20.58	20.29	77.6	77.6	79.9	84.8	83.7	83.3
	Iron and steel	4,540	151,108	33.28	34.13	160.5	158.9	163.0	191.5	194.5	192.2
	Trade	2,389	62,333	26.09	26.25	100.3	97.8	96.6	107.5	105.4	104.9
	- All Industries	20,990	618,378	29.46	29.74	118.7	119.2	121.9	139.0	140.8	141.5
Ft. William	Manufacturing	12,380	510,452	41.23	41.68	137.3	136.0	132.7	211.4	211.6	204.1
Pt. Arthur	Pulp and paper	1,853	66,632	35.96	39.49	118.0	111.4	109.0	115.3	119.5	117.9
	Iron and steel	3,636	413,593	42.92	42.72	142.6	142.2	137.7	249.3	247.4	236.4
	Transportation	2,218	81,286	36.65	36.37	158.6	151.7	144.5	140.5	140.8	123.0
	Trade	1,268	30,408	23.98	24.61	94.7	90.6	93.4	105.7	103.8	108.4
	- All Industries	16,930	649,776	38.38	39.01	120.9	119.1	117.6	173.2	173.4	166.4
Regina	Manufacturing	2,756	92,349	33.51	33.56	126.5	124.0	125.1	143.3	139.7	139.3
	Animal products - edible	750	22,277	29.70	29.19	191.0	177.2	185.6	200.3	182.6	194.4
	Iron and steel	613	24,527	40.01	39.77	88.6	85.4	81.1	123.6	118.4	109.2
	Trade	4,227	99,477	23.53	25.71	124.4	114.2	104.8	132.1	132.5	116.1
	- All Industries	10,163	276,485	27.21	28.07	113.0	108.8	106.2	133.9	133.0	126.9
Saskatoon	Manufacturing	2,016	58,508	29.02	29.15	165.8	157.3	161.1	179.3	171.1	172.2
	Animal products - edible	899	24,792	27.58	27.66	247.7	231.1	236.6	258.9	242.3	235.1
	Trade	2,227	55,410	24.88	24.78	106.3	105.6	105.2	123.3	122.1	122.7
	- All Industries	5,771	152,852	26.49	26.31	121.4	119.5	122.4	142.9	139.8	140.5
Calgary	Manufacturing	7,792	256,760	32.95	32.90	144.4	148.8	153.3	171.0	175.9	179.7
	Animal products - edible	1,507	47,109	31.26	29.15	164.5	162.6	164.9	182.9	168.5	171.9
	Plant products - edible	876	24,747	28.25	27.72	120.7	120.6	118.6	140.2	137.4	136.1
	Iron and steel	2,879	100,710	34.98	36.33	159.8	171.5	178.5	202.0	225.1	227.5
	Construction	725	23,009	31.74	30.62	42.8	43.7	42.8	64.5	63.5	60.8
	Trade	5,308	146,339	27.57	27.77	106.6	106.8	107.2	119.5	120.6	121.5
	- All Industries	17,203	525,551	30.55	30.53	114.9	117.2	120.7	137.3	139.9	141.3
Edmonton	Manufacturing	7,117	228,326	31.87	31.89	145.8	148.7	155.0	188.9	189.7	193.8
	Animal products - edible	3,046	91,089	29.90	29.26	158.0	160.0	169.1	180.5	178.8	183.9
	Iron and steel	1,530	61,014	39.88	38.88	218.0	224.8	235.2	367.2	369.2	378.9
	Construction	1,313	48,162	36.68	36.79	135.0	138.6	148.1	186.3	186.7	221.1
	Trade	4,823	121,416	25.17	25.47	133.1	135.4	135.5	142.0	146.1	146.1
	- All Industries	16,942	497,868	29.39	29.40	130.5	133.0	135.7	159.5	162.6	166.9
Victoria	Manufacturing	6,615	318,806	36.17	37.24	232.5	230.0	240.2	289.7	286.2	305.4
	Lumber products	1,278	42,679	33.40	33.59	124.6	120.8	125.6	154.4	150.6	158.1
	Iron and steel	5,860	223,843	38.26	38.21	442.8	439.4	461.0	553.0	570.9	591.0
	Transportation	850	26,982	31.74	31.23	156.1	161.1	156.1	166.9	159.3	161.3
	Trade	2,207	50,242	22.76	23.18	104.7	104.1	98.2	116.2	114.4	113.7
	- All Industries	13,962	452,017	32.37	33.06	167.2	165.8	170.0	215.7	216.2	224.0

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

DECEMBER, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in November

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Feb. 7, 1945

72-002

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1944.

Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed further expansion, on a scale which was greater than that indicated in the preceding monthly report, also exceeding the gain which had taken place at Dec. 1, 1943. Improvement at the beginning of December is contra-seasonal according to pre-war experience, although the trend was favourable at that date in 1941, 1942 and 1943. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its latest survey tabulated data from 15,018 employers in the eight leading industries, whose working forces totalled 1,887,752, as compared with 1,867,727 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed amounted to \$60,770,994, as compared with \$60,314,032 in the preceding report. There was thus a rise of 1.1 p.c. in the number of employees, accompanied by that of 0.8 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages. The per capita earnings showed a slight reduction, from \$32.29 at Nov. 1, to \$32.19 at the date under review.

The general index number of employment at Dec. 1, 1944, stood at 185.7, as compared with 183.8 in the preceding month, and 190.5 at Dec. 1, 1943. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes. Since the increase at the date under review was contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further rise, standing at 181.3, as compared with 175.9 in the preceding report. Employment was lower by 2.5 p.c. than at the beginning of December in 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has fallen by 0.8 p.c.

The greatest advance at Dec. 1, 1944, was in logging, in which was reported the employment of an additional 18,294 persons, and in trade, in which the increase of 10,116 was also above the average at Dec. 1. There were smaller but important gains in employment as compared with Nov. 1 in mining and transportation. On the other hand,

Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1944, With Comparative Figures for December 1, 1943 and December 1, 1942, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of										
			Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1942	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls						
							Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943				
(a) Provinces.																
Maritime Provinces	146,469	4,495,810	30.68	31.00	29.23	26.13	125.9	122.8	131.0	128.2	177.0	174.4	176.2	154.9		
Prince Edward Island	2,751	74,351	27.02	26.82	25.02	23.29	124.6	123.5	116.9	101.4	159.6	157.0	156.3	111.2		
Nova Scotia	87,530	2,825,402	32.27	32.20	30.09	27.23	123.8	121.8	131.2	131.7	173.9	173.9	180.0	160.1		
New Brunswick	56,128	1,825,577	28.67	28.93	27.11	24.46	127.4	124.8	131.9	125.7	173.2	171.0	171.6	148.5		
Quebec	586,502	17,969,561	30.64	30.93	30.04	28.29	125.6	125.0	132.4	128.5	160.8	161.7	166.3	154.4		
Ontario	775,054	25,644,299	33.09	33.06	32.65	31.45	116.4	115.4	116.9	116.2	142.2	140.5	140.5	155.7		
Prairie Provinces	208,850	6,734,711	32.33	32.22	31.28	29.32	116.4	115.4	117.1	110.6	142.0	141.7	138.5	128.8		
Manitoba	98,919	3,091,890	31.90	31.61	30.74	29.55	118.1	115.4	114.4	111.5	142.0	137.5	132.7	125.0		
Saskatchewan	41,826	1,264,272	30.59	30.58	29.25	27.37	114.1	111.5	110.6	106.9	136.5	135.2	129.4	120.1		
Alberta	70,705	2,379,049	33.65	33.47	32.77	31.31	121.3	119.2	125.3	111.4	154.6	151.3	155.4	132.9		
British Columbia	170,767	5,929,113	34.72	34.67	33.64	31.64	135.3	135.5	145.7	138.9	166.1	166.0	179.8	169.6		
CANADA	1,887,752	60,770,994	32.19	32.29	31.61	30.06	121.6	120.4	124.1	122.1	152.1	151.0	153.4	144.0		
(b) Cities.																
Montreal	282,689	9,212,419	32.59	32.52	31.97	30.17	129.8	130.5	133.5	128.8	185.3	186.4	175.9	153.8		
Quebec City	55,780	1,035,146	24.95	24.29	23.16	21.28	101.2	100.9	103.2	101.2	120.7	120.7	124.5	102.3		
Toronto	258,443	8,552,331	32.57	32.51	32.30	31.00	129.2	129.4	131.4	127.4	156.3	155.1	158.6	148.5		
Ottawa	22,897	646,385	28.26	28.33	27.18	25.46	114.7	113.4	115.7	108.4	140.3	139.0	136.6	125.8		
Hamilton	60,900	2,035,084	33.42	33.33	32.31	30.08	114.6	112.7	112.9	120.3	139.1	136.4	136.7	144.9		
Windsor	39,810	1,731,486	43.49	43.77	42.51	40.64	125.8	124.7	131.3	125.5	144.7	142.6	146.8	145.8		
Winnipeg	63,750	2,920,750	29.20	28.72	28.80	27.93	123.8	120.0	120.5	114.0	142.5	135.9	137.2	126.2		
Vancouver	85,715	2,792,045	33.25	33.23	33.06	32.64	135.9	131.4	179.0	170.8	207.1	205.3	235.5	215.9		
Halifax	25,723	795,394	30.92	30.48	-	-	155.5	144.6	-	-	202.4	167.9	-	-		
Saint John	13,980	413,379	29.64	29.68	-	-	133.5	133.6	-	-	136.1	136.4	-	-		
Sherbrooke	9,189	246,863	26.84	26.69	-	-	107.2	106.1	-	-	137.1	129.9	-	-		
Three Rivers	9,765	283,786	29.06	28.71	-	-	127.2	125.2	-	-	149.3	151.9	-	-		
Kitchener-Waterloo	15,342	474,612	29.77	30.16	-	-	105.7	107.6	-	-	144.4	143.5	-	-		
London	21,428	629,019	29.36	29.45	-	-	121.0	118.7	-	-	141.3	139.0	-	-		
Port William-Port Arthur	16,296	586,540	35.99	35.58	-	-	116.4	120.9	-	-	156.4	173.2	-	-		
Regina	10,607	287,371	27.03	27.21	-	-	118.0	115.0	-	-	139.2	133.9	-	-		
Saskatoon	6,023	159,125	26.42	26.49	-	-	126.7	121.4	-	-	148.7	142.9	-	-		
Calgary	17,646	546,423	30.97	30.55	-	-	117.9	114.9	-	-	142.7	137.3	-	-		
Edmonton	17,462	583,295	28.94	28.53	-	-	117.9	114.9	-	-	161.8	159.5	-	-		
Victoria	14,057	464,194	33.02	32.37	-	-	168.5	167.2	-	-	221.6	215.7	-	-		
(c) Industries.																
Manufacturing	1,153,869	36,488,809	33.35	33.20	32.86	31.17	131.0	131.7	137.4	132.0	168.0	168.1	174.0	159.7		
Durable Goods 1/	607,585	22,375,368	36.83	36.67	36.12	34.42	142.5	144.2	160.2	148.5	187.2	186.7	206.3	183.9		
Non-Durable Goods	527,329	15,431,342	29.23	28.99	28.35	26.96	121.2	120.9	116.9	117.3	149.3	147.5	140.0	134.9		
Electric Light and Power	18,355	680,101	37.05	37.55	36.27	35.90	96.2	96.8	95.1	93.1	110.5	112.1	107.0	108.9		
Logging	90,085	2,255,532	25.01	25.76	24.57	21.07	190.1	151.5	151.7	169.2	239.3	196.4	188.7	168.1		
Mining	71,255	2,835,514	39.79	39.48	37.87	35.95	68.5	64.2	69.2	61.4	108.0	105.5	105.8	104.9		
Communications	29,840	919,967	31.04	31.15	30.20	29.55	113.8	113.9	107.6	107.0	130.4	131.0	119.9	115.8		
Transportation	159,796	6,173,754	38.64	38.28	35.84	35.37	125.7	125.1	121.2	110.7	151.4	149.7	135.9	123.3		
Construction and Maintenance	139,729	4,158,610	29.76	30.60	29.71	28.25	78.8	81.1	92.3	108.8	102.7	108.7	120.0	134.6		
Services	47,510	941,511	19.82	19.70	18.97	18.24	119.7	119.7	115.5	106.5	145.2	144.2	135.8	121.4		
Trade	135,853	5,001,217	25.53	26.04	25.23	24.25	114.5	108.6	108.4	104.9	125.2	121.0	117.2	112.0		
LIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,387,752	60,770,994	32.19	32.29	31.61	30.06	121.6	120.4	124.8	122.1	152.1	151.0	153.4	144.0		
Finance	66,485	2,155,397	32.42	32.44	31.48	30.88	110.7	110.8	108.1	106.7	124.5	124.7	116.2	114.4		
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,954,257	62,926,391	32.20	32.50	31.61	30.06	121.2	120.0	124.1	121.5	151.0	149.9	151.9	142.8		

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Oct. 1, 145.1; Nov. 1, 144.2; Dec. 1, 144.2; at Dec. 1, 1945 the index was 142.5.

activity in manufacturing showed a contraction, due partly to seasonal causes. There were large reductions in iron and steel plants, from which over 5,100 men and women were laid off; lumber and vegetable food factories also released employees. The decline in manufacturing was in accordance with the usual seasonal movement in the pre-war period, although it was at variance with the gains indicated at Dec. 1 in earlier years of the war.

PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$60,770,994, already mentioned as having been disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Dec. 1 by the co-operating employers, was 0.8 p.c. higher than the sum of \$60,314,032 paid at the beginning of November. The weekly per capita earnings showed a decline at the date under review, averaging \$32.19, as compared with \$32.29 at Nov. 1; at the beginning of December, 1943, the figure was \$31.61, while in 1942 and 1941, the Dec. 1 averages were \$30.06 and \$27.32, respectively.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,954,237, as compared with 1,934,272 at the beginning of November. The amounts received in weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$62,926,391 paid on or about Dec. 1, and \$62,472,963 paid on or about Nov. 1. The average weekly earnings in the nine main industries, including finance, was \$32.20, as compared with \$32.30 at the beginning of November, 1944, \$31.61 at Dec. 1, 1943, \$30.08 at Dec. 1, 1942, and \$27.40 at Dec. 1, 1941.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1 in 1943 and 1942 where these are available. In the table on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was commenced.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 21.6 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these employees have risen by 52.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, amounted to 21.2 p.c., and that in payrolls to 51.0 p.c. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work; (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work; and (4) the granting of higher wage rates in numerous cases.

For obvious reasons, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index of employment in the former having risen by 21 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Eight Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing				Manufacturing			
Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of			
Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1 9 4 1				1 9 4 2				1 9 4 3				1 9 4 4			
Jan. 1	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$ 26.13	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69
Feb. 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	Feb. 1	108.2	116.3	27.65	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76
Mar. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27
Apr. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.87	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.87
May 1	108.4	113.3	26.57	May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26
June 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	June 1	112.5	125.3	28.20	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80
July 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	July 1	114.3	129.5	28.49	July 1	120.7	148.4	31.72	July 1	120.7	148.4	31.72
Aug. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	Aug. 1	121.5	149.6	31.63	Aug. 1	121.5	149.6	31.63
Sept. 1	108.4	113.3	26.57	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	28.29	Sept. 1	129.0	151.0	32.56	Sept. 1	129.0	151.0	32.56
Oct. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	Oct. 1	118.6	137.3	29.51	Oct. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29	Oct. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29
Nov. 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.81	Nov. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	Nov. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19
Dec. 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19
1 9 4 1				1 9 4 2				1 9 4 3				1 9 4 4			
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	\$ 27.32	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$ 29.69
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.96	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76
Mar. 1	118.6	143.0	30.72	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.87	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.87	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.87
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	July 1	120.7	148.4	31.72	July 1	120.7	148.4	31.72	July 1	120.7	148.4	31.72
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	31.06	Aug. 1	121.5	149.6	31.63	Aug. 1	121.5	149.6	31.63	Aug. 1	121.5	149.6	31.63
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	Sept. 1	129.0	151.0	32.56	Sept. 1	129.0	151.0	32.56	Sept. 1	129.0	151.0	32.56
Oct. 1	122.6	150.3	31.53	Oct. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29	Oct. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29	Oct. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	Nov. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	Nov. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	Nov. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19
Dec. 1	124.8	153.4	31.61	Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

Dec. 1, 1944, and that of payrolls, by 68 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 30.4 p.c., while the all-industries' average has risen by 27.5 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries trends operate with greater force in the case of the manufacturing group.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in different industries is obviously an exceedingly important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1944, and Dec. 1, 1943. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

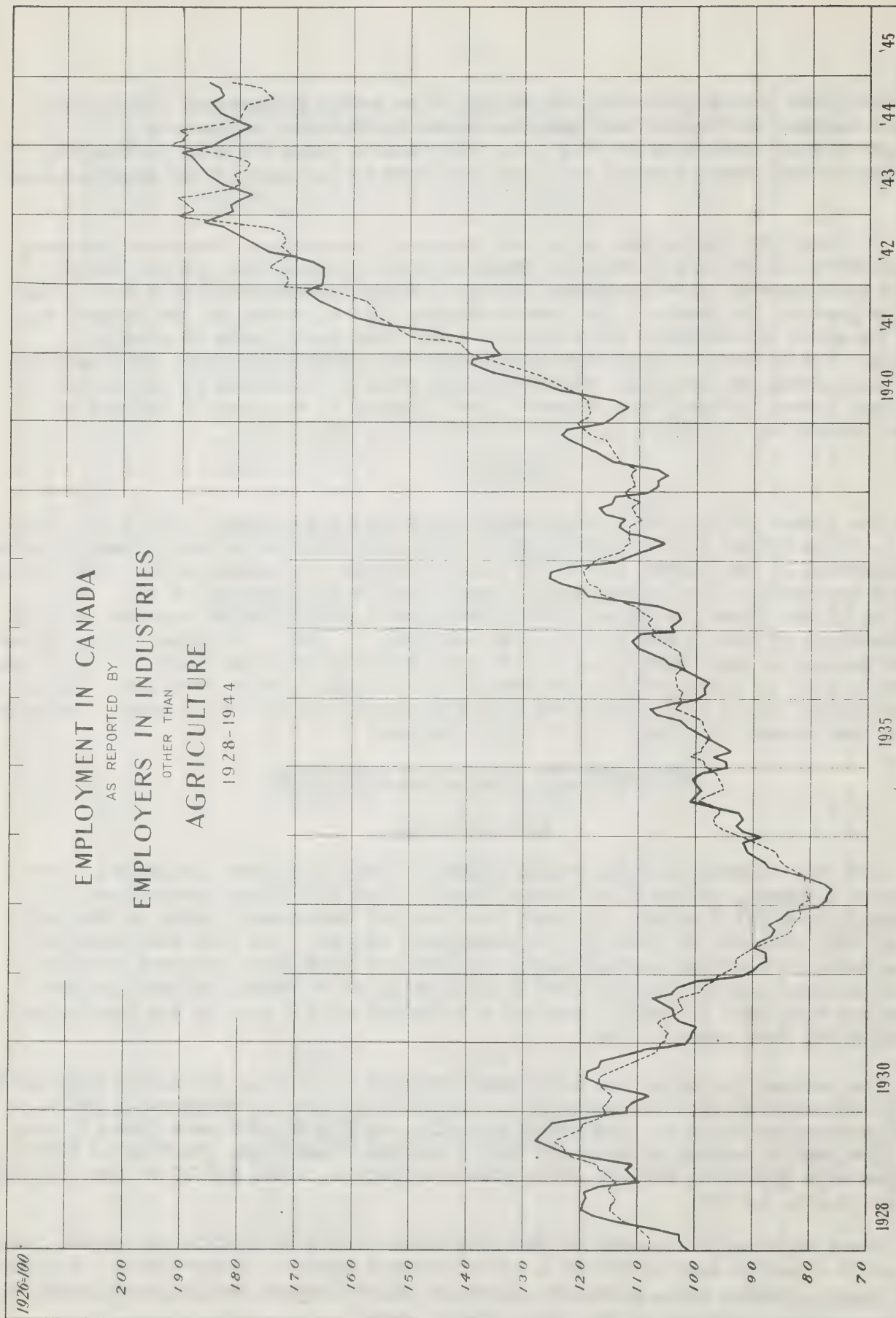
1. Manufacturing.

Activity in manufacturing establishments showed a seasonal decrease at the beginning of December, in the first contraction at that date since the outbreak of hostilities. From 221.3 at Nov. 1, 1944, the index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined to 220.1 at the date under review. The loss was less-than-normal in the experience of pre-war years, so that the seasonally-adjusted index 1/ showed an advance, rising from 219.3 at the beginning of November, to 222.6 at Dec. 1. In comparison with Dec. 1, 1943, there was a reduction of 4.7 p.c. in the unadjusted index, which had then stood at 230.9.

The working forces of the 8,261 manufacturers furnishing statistics aggregated 1,153,869; as compared with their staffs of 1,159,515 at Nov. 1, there was a decrease of 5,646 persons, or 0.5 p.c. The weekly payrolls, at \$38,486,809 were lower by only \$5,110. The weekly average earnings at Dec. 1 reached a new high, standing at \$33.35, as compared with \$33.20 at Nov. 1, 1944, \$32.86 at Dec. 1, 1943, \$31.17 at Dec. 1, 1942, and \$28.15 at Dec. 1, 1941.

There were large advances at the date under review in textile and animal food plants, which absorbed some 1,300 and 1,100 additional workers, respectively. Leather, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products

1/ Based upon the experience of the years, 1929 - 1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the last day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows the crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

also afforded more employment. Seasonal curtailment of operations continued to affect the situation in vegetable food and lumber factories. Beverage, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants also released employees, the losses in iron and steel being most noteworthy; within this division, the greatest shrinkage was in shipyards and aircraft plants.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1944, was 163.0, as compared with 168.1 at the beginning of November, 1944, and 174.0 at Dec. 1, 1943. There was thus a falling-off of 3.4 p.c. during the 12 months, which accompanied that of 4.7 p.c. in the index of employment. The average earnings per employee, however, were higher by 1.5 p.c. than those indicated at Dec. 1, 1943.

Logging.- Seasonal activity in bush operations resulted in substantial additions to the personnel of logging camps, 570 of which reported 90,095 employees, compared with 71,801 at Nov. 1. The number taken on was larger than that at Dec. 1, 1943, although the percentage gain was smaller; the latest advance exceeded the average indicated at that date over a period of years. The index of employment, at 300.9, was higher by 25.3 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1943, being also higher than in any other December in the record with the exception of 1940 and 1937. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 26.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,253,632, as compared with \$1,849,726 at the beginning of November, 1944.

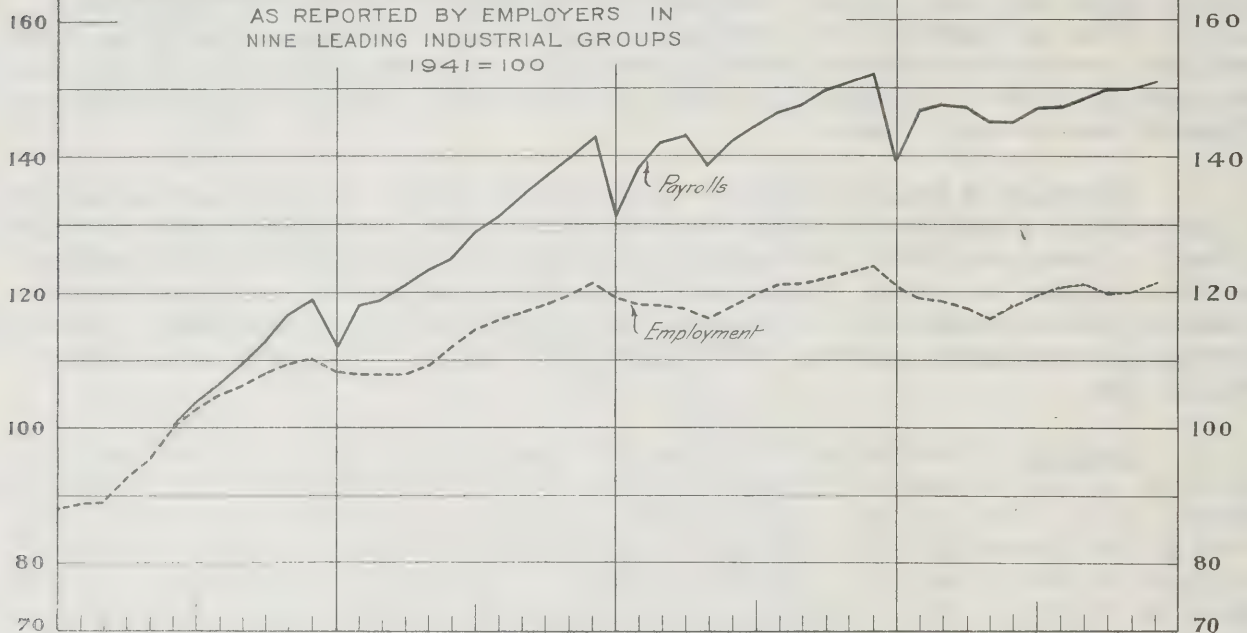
The per capita weekly earnings were lowered from \$25.76 in the last return, to \$25.01 at the date under review; the decline is associated with the large increase in the number employed. The average at Dec. 1, 1943, was \$24.37. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary to a significant extent, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province (see Table 8).

Mining.- Coal mining was brisker at Dec. 1, 1944, and there were also gains in employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals; the metallic ore division, however, showed a slight recession. The 489 operators whose returns were tabulated had 71,255 employees, 1,056 more than in the preceding month. The index in the mining group at Dec. 1 was 151.5, being 4.2 p.c. below that of 158.1 at the same date in 1943. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 2.1 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of December aggregated \$2,835,514, showing an increase of 1.5 p.c. over the Nov. 1 payments. The per capita weekly earnings were also higher, averaging \$39.79, as compared with \$39.48 in the preceding period of observation. The Dec. 1, 1943, figure had been \$37.37.

Communications.- Employment in the telegraph and telephone divisions showed slight seasonal reductions which approximated the average in size. A personnel of 29,640 was reported by the employers furnishing data, as compared with 29,666 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls were also rather lower, at \$919,967, as against \$924,121 at Nov. 1. The average earnings per employee fell from \$31.15 at that date to \$31.04 at the first of December; the Dec. 1, 1943, per capita figure had been \$30.20. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 110.6. This was 5.7 p.c. higher than that of 104.6 a year earlier, since when there has been a gain of 8.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS

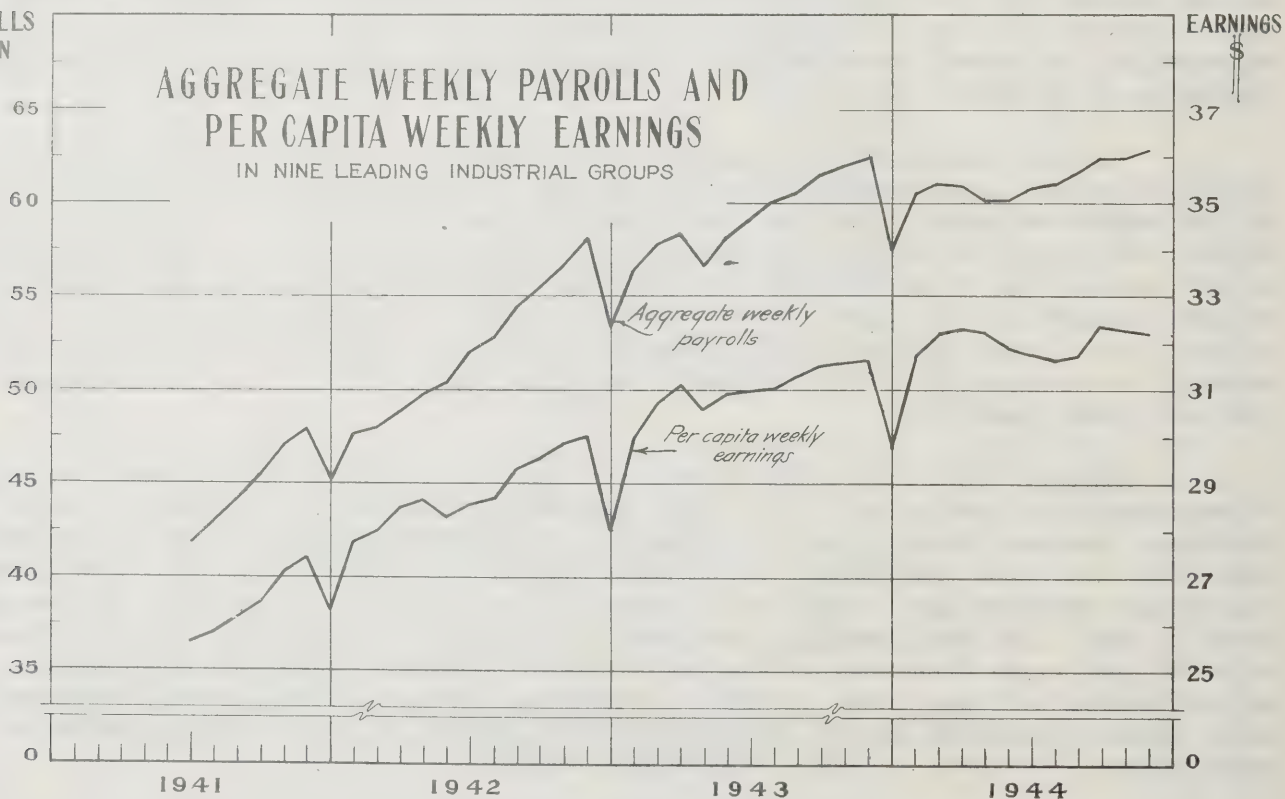
AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



PAYROLLS
MILLION
\$

AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



Transportation.-- The trend in transportation was upward at the beginning of December, when 622 firms and branches reported 159,798 employees, or 358 more than at Nov. 1. The increase, (contra-seasonal in character), took place in local and steam railway transportation, while the shipping and stevedoring division was slacker. The index, at 124.2, was the highest for December in any year of the record, being 3.3 p.c. above that of 119.7 at Dec. 1, 1943. The payrolls, at \$6,173,734, exceeded those of \$6,103,030 disbursed in the preceding period of observation; as compared with a year earlier, there was a gain of 11.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings rose from \$38.28 at Nov. 1, to \$38.64 at the date under review. The Dec. 1, 1943, figure had been \$35.84.

Construction and Maintenance.-- There was seasonal curtailment in this division, in which the decline was decidedly below-average for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920; it was also smaller than the loss at Dec. 1, 1943. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported lessened activity, the greatest contraction being in the first-named. Data were received from 1,603 employers with a working force of 139,729 persons, as compared with 143,865 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating contractors amounted to \$4,158,610, while the Nov. 1 aggregate had been \$4,402,249. Partly as a result of reduced overtime work, there was a falling-off in the per capita earnings, which stood at \$29.76 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$30.60 at the beginning of November. The Dec. 1, 1943, figure was \$29.71.

The Dec. 1 index for construction, at 109.5, was 14.7 p.c. lower than that of 128.3 at the beginning of December, 1943. This decrease was accompanied by that of 14.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

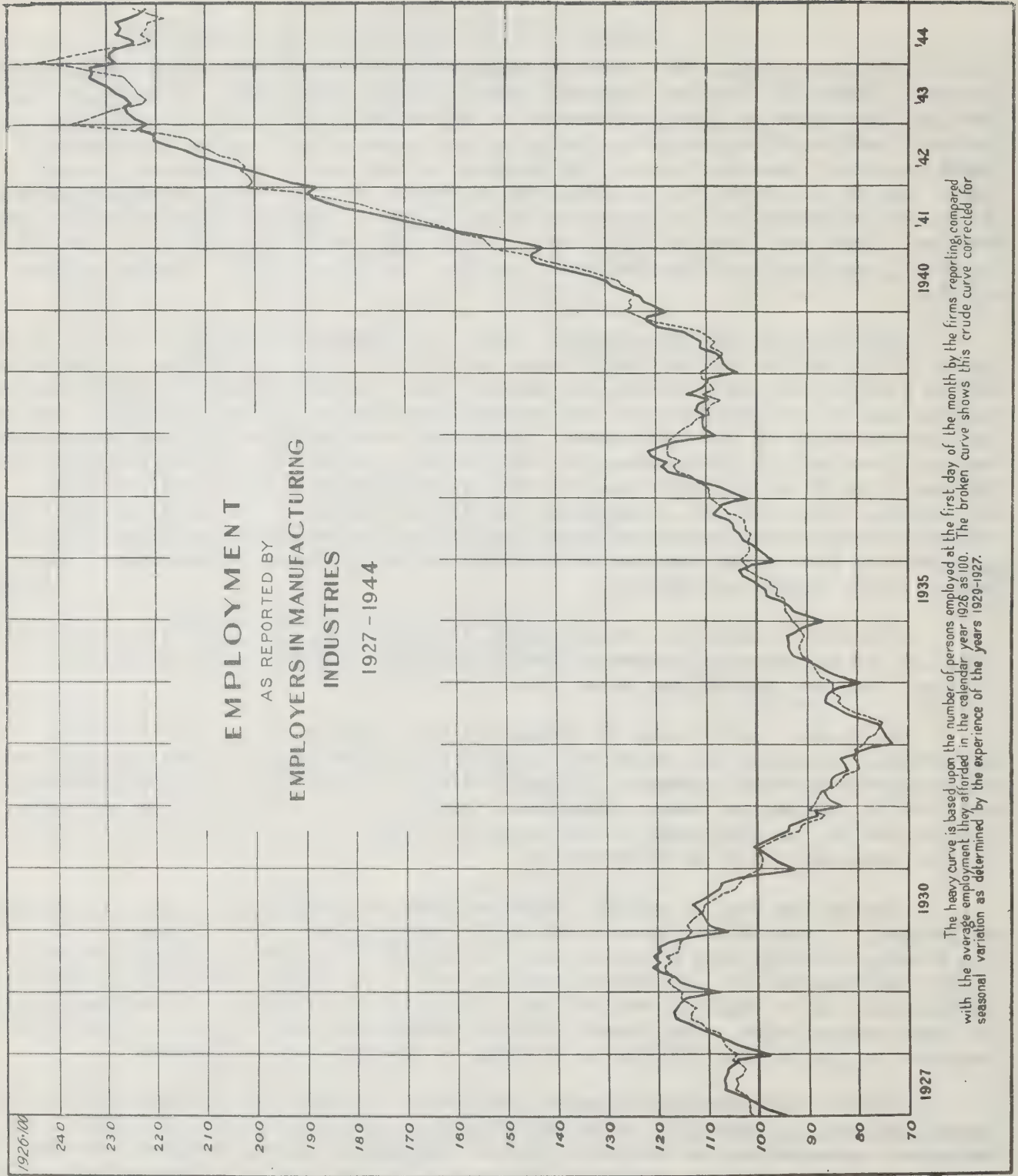
Services.-- Little general change was indicated in the service division, improvement in hotels and restaurants practically offsetting declines in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Seven hundred and twenty-five employers showed a staff of 47,510 men and women, nine fewer than at Nov. 1. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review amounted to \$941,611, as compared with \$935,611 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 3.6 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the payrolls have shown a gain of 7.1 p.c. The average earnings were \$19.82 at Dec. 1, and \$19.70 at Nov. 1, 1944; the Dec. 1, 1943, figure had been \$18.97. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of these employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. The former division constituted over 64 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade.-- The seasonal increases indicated in trade were substantially above-normal for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,684 employers co-operating in the latest survey had 195,858 persons on their staffs, 10,116 more than at Nov. 1; it is probable that many of these were part-time workers. The payrolls reported at Dec. 1 amounted to \$5,001,217, exceeding by 3.4 p.c. the sum of \$4,836,156 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of November. This percentage gain was not equal to that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita earnings slightly declined, standing at \$25.53, as compared with \$26.04 in the preceding report; the Dec. 1, 1943, figure had been \$25.23.

The index number of employment in trade at Dec. 1 was 179.5, 5.7 p.c. above that of 169.9 at the same date in 1943. This gain was accompanied by that of 6.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Chart 3



- 11 -

Financial Institutions.-- The 900 financial institutions whose returns were tabulated employed a personnel of 66,485, as against 66,545 at Nov. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$2,155,397, as compared with \$2,158,931 paid on or about Nov. 1. The average weekly earnings stood at \$32.42, as compared with \$32.44 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$31.48 at Dec. 1, 1943. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 123.5, was higher by 2.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1943, while that of payrolls was higher by 5.3 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December was higher than at Nov. 1, 1944, in each of the provinces except British Columbia, where there was an insignificant decline. The gains, which were generally on a rather moderate scale, were contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years. In all provinces except Quebec, the weekly aggregates of salaries and wages reported were higher than at Nov. 1, 1944. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta the per capita weekly earnings were lower, but in the remaining provinces the averages showed an increase in this comparison.

Maritime Provinces.-- There was a contra-seasonal gain in employment in the Maritime Area, repeating the advance indicated at Dec. 1, 1943. Heightened activity was noted in each of the provinces in the area. Information was furnished by 1,095 employers whose working forces included 146,469 men and women; as compared with 142,813 at the beginning of November, there was an increase of 2.6 p.c. The accompanying rise in the payrolls amounted to 1.5 p.c. The latest index of employment was 191.8, as compared with 199.7 at Dec. 1, 1943.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed little general change, there being a falling-off in animal food and lumber mills, while iron and steel and vegetable food factories reported improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and trade afforded substantially more employment, and there were smaller gains in mining and transportation. Construction, on the other hand, released a considerable number of employees.

The salaries and wages paid at Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$4,493,310, as compared with \$4,427,718 disbursed by the same firms at Nov. 1. The per capita earnings, however, declined from \$31.00 in the last report, to \$30.68 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1943 had been \$29.23. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 0.5 p.c., while that of employment has fallen by four p.c.

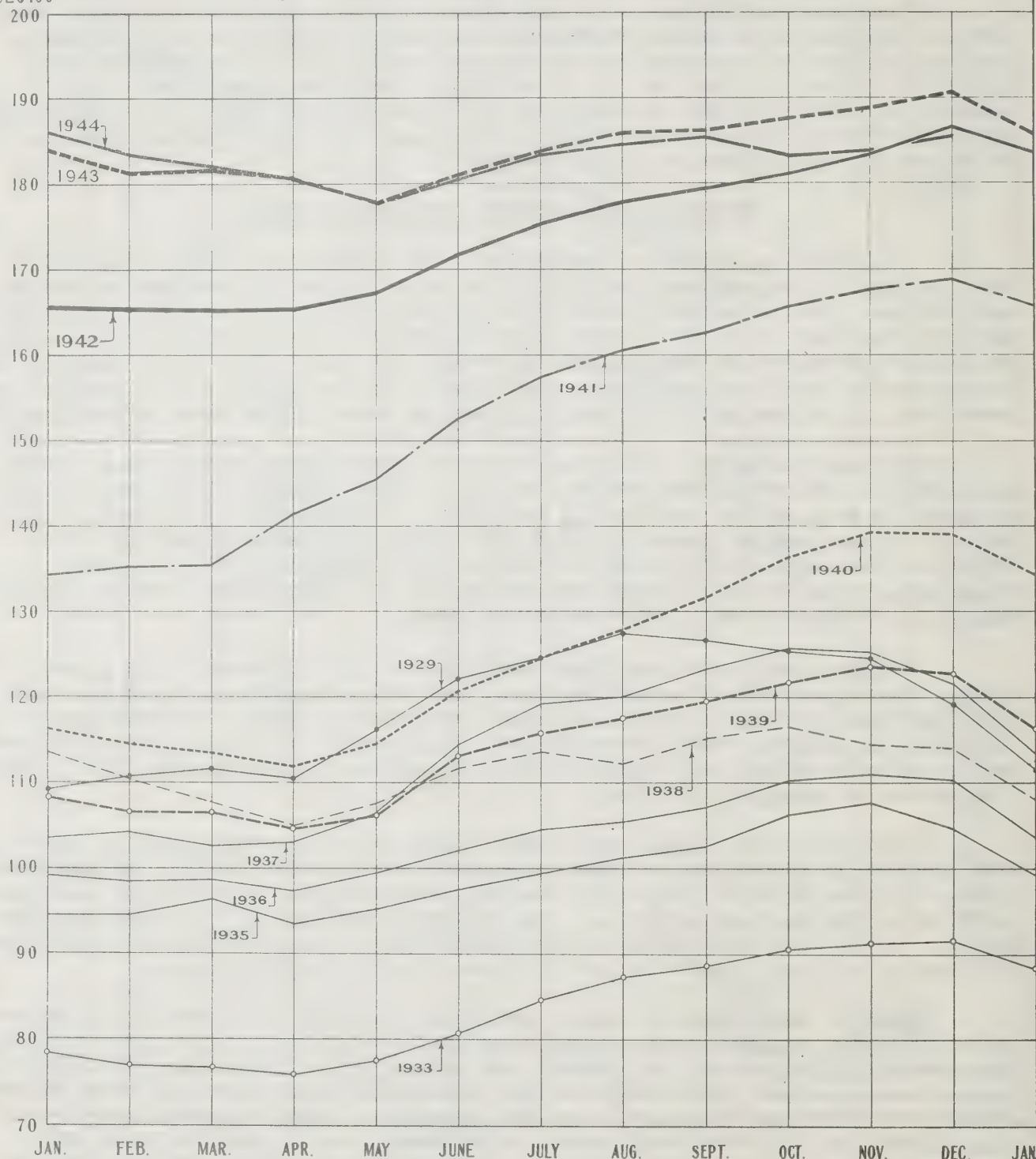
Quebec.-- Employment in Quebec continued to expand, the firms making returns at Dec. 1 having enlarged their staffs from 584,027 at Nov. 1, to 586,502 at the date under review. The greatest improvement was in logging, in which some 3,100 additional workers were reported. There were smaller, though important gains in trade, while activity in mining and transportation also increased. Services, manufacturing and construction, on the other hand, showed curtailment, that in manufacturing being greatest. Within this division, leather, vegetable food, rubber, textile and clay, glass and stone plants reported heightened employment, but the trend was downward in lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. The greatest loss was in the metal-using industries. The general advance in Quebec was contrary to the usual seasonal movement at the time of year; it was, however, on a much smaller scale than that indicated at Dec. 1 in immediately preceding years.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

The co-operating establishments disbursed \$17,969,561 in weekly payrolls at the beginning of December; this was lower by 0.5 p.c. than the sum of \$18,066,405 paid on or about Nov. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$30.64, as compared with \$30.93 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$30.04 at Dec. 1, 1943. The index number of employment, at 197.6 at the date under review, was 5.1 p.c. below that at Dec. 1 of the year before, while the reported payrolls were lower by 3.3 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed contra-seasonal expansion at Dec. 1, 1944, when the gain was smaller than that which had been recorded at the same date in 1943. Statistics were tabulated from 6,301 employers with a working force of 775,064 men and women, as compared with 766,334 at Nov. 1. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review had earned the sum of \$25,644,299 in the week preceding, while those on the payroll at Nov. 1 were paid \$25,332,726. The latest per capita figure was \$33.09, as compared with \$33.06 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$32.65 at the beginning of December, 1943. The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1944, was 188.0, as compared with 185.9 in the last return, and 188.6 at Dec. 1, 1943. The latest index of payrolls was 1.2 p.c. higher than that indicated 12 months earlier.

Manufacturing afforded rather more employment, most of which was in textiles and chemicals; animal food, leather, rubber, pulp and paper, tobacco and non-ferrous metal factories also showed gains which in a number of cases were fairly substantial. On the other hand, lumber, vegetable food, beverage and iron and steel plants released some employees. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging and trade reported seasonal expansion. Transportation and communications, however, recorded declines.

Prairie Provinces.- Further improvement was noted at Dec. 1 in the Prairie Provinces, there being gains in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advances were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the time of year. Data were received from 2,064 firms whose staffs aggregated 208,950, - 5,185, or 2.5 p.c., more than at the beginning of November. The payrolls distributed among these employees amounted to \$6,734,711, as compared with \$6,566,024 at the beginning of November, when the per capita earnings were \$32.22, as compared with \$32.23 at the date under review. The Dec. 1, 1943, weekly average had been \$31.16. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 1.1 p.c., while there has been a gain of 4.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Particularly marked expansion as compared with Nov. 1 was recorded at Dec. 1, 1944, in manufacturing, mainly of animal foods; iron and steel and pulp and paper mills were also more active. The trend was likewise upward in logging, mining and retail trade. The fluctuations in transportation, communications and services were moderate, while there was a considerable decline in construction.

British Columbia.- Little general change took place in British Columbia, where the co-operating establishments reported 170,767 workers, as compared with 170,788 at Nov. 1. This slight decline was accompanied by an increase of 0.1 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. Seasonal curtailment in vegetable food processing resulted in a reduction in employment in manufacturing as a whole; pulp and paper, chemical and non-ferrous metal plants, however, showed slightly heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining, services, and trade showed improvement; there were only small changes in transportation and communications, while construction work was curtailed. The persons in recorded employment at Dec. 1 received a weekly payroll of \$5,929,113, as compared with \$5,921,159 paid by the same firms on or about Nov. 1, when the weekly earnings averaged \$34.67, five cents less than the latest figure of \$34.72. At Dec. 1, 1943, the average had been \$35.10. In the year, the index of payrolls has fallen by 7.6 p.c., while that of employment, at 182.5 at Dec. 1, 1944, was 5.8 p.c. lower than at the same date of 1943.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Dec. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Considerable expansion in employment was shown in Halifax at the beginning of December, most of which took place in shipping operations and in trade and manufacturing; within the last-named, iron and steel products made the greatest advance. Statements were received from 209 firms with 25,723 employees, as compared with 24,236 at Nov. 1. There was also an important gain in the indicated salaries and wages; these increased from \$738,619 at the beginning of November to \$795,394 at Dec. 1, when the average earnings per employee were \$30.92. These in the preceding return had been \$30.48.

From the beginning of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 102.4 p.c., while the number of workers has gained by 53.5 p.c.

Saint John.- No general change in employment took place in Saint John at the beginning of December; information was furnished by 158 establishments employing 13,930 persons, the same number as was reported at Nov. 1. Manufacturing, (particularly of pulp and paper, food, lumber and chemical products), and retail trade showed improvement, while shipping and stevedoring were quieter.

There was a moderate reduction in the weekly payrolls reported at Dec. 1, when the total was \$414,379, as compared with \$414,966 at the beginning of November. The typical worker in recorded employment received \$29.64 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.68 at Nov. 1. In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 53.6 p.c., while the gain in the reported salaries and wages has amounted to 86.1 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in this city continued to decline. There were gains in employment in trade and transportation, but manufacturing and construction released employees. Within the manufacturing division, the leather, vegetable food, textile and clay, glass and stone divisions showed moderate improvement, while there were reductions in chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, those in iron and steel being considerable.

Information was received from 2,317 employers in Montreal, whose staffs aggregated 282,389; this was 2,032 fewer than the number they had employed at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls fell from \$9,258,253 at that date, to \$9,212,419 at the beginning of December. The latest per capita figure was \$32.59, as compared with \$32.52 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$31.97 at Dec. 1, 1943. The index of employment, at 182.8 at the date under review, was 6.3 p.c. below that of 195.1 at the beginning of December of 1943, since when the payroll index has fallen by 4.8 p.c.

Quebec City.- There was a further contraction in employment in Quebec, where statistics were tabulated from 255 firms with a combined working force of 35,780 persons, as compared with 38,060 at the beginning of November. The reported salaries and wages were also lower, at \$1,035,146 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$1,130,812 in the last return. The weekly average declined from \$31.29 at Nov. 1, 1944, to \$28.93 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$29.14 paid on or about the same date in 1943. Manufacturing showed important curtailment at the beginning of December, mainly in iron and steel and chemical plants. Trade afforded rather more employment, while other divisions showed little general change.

The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1943, had stood at 284.8, as compared with 247.8 at the date under review. This decrease of 13 p.c. was accompanied by that of 14.1 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.-- Employers in this city continued to add to their working forces; at Dec. 1, 82 establishments reported a staff of 9,189 men and women, as compared with 9,095 in their last return. A weekly payroll of \$246,663 was reported at the date under review, an amount 5.6 p.c. higher than that of \$233,686 indicated at Nov. 1, when the per capita earnings, at \$25.69, were considerably lower than the latest average of \$26.84. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the index of employment rose by 7.2 p.c., while there has been a gain of 37.1 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.-- The trend of employment in Three Rivers was downward at the beginning of December. Statistics were furnished by 74 firms with a combined staff of 9,765, a loss of 291 as compared with Nov. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed, at \$283,786, were also lower, the Nov. 1 aggregate having been \$288,672. The average per employee, however, rose from \$28.71 at that date to \$29.06 at the first of December. The reduction in employment took place largely in pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal product manufacturing, and in construction. The increase in employment in this city from June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, to Dec. 1, 1944, was 27.2 p.c., while the gain in the payrolls amounted to 49.3 p.c.

Toronto.-- Manufacturing in Toronto showed little general change. There was minor improvement in construction, and a considerable increase in employment in trade, while transportation was slacker. Within the manufacturing division, declines were noted in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants; food, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, chemical and non-ferrous metal factories, on the other hand, showed moderately heightened activity. The 2,233 co-operating establishments had 256,443 employees, whose payrolls totalled \$8,352,931; at Nov. 1, they had reported 254,854 workers, earning \$8,286,523 in the week preceding. The per capita figure was slightly higher, standing at \$32.57 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$32.51 at Nov. 1, 1944, and \$32.38 at Dec. 1, 1943.

The latest index of employment was 198.0; this was 1.7 p.c. below that of 201.5 at the same date of 1943, since when the recorded payrolls have fallen by 1.5 p.c.

Ottawa.-- Industrial activity in Ottawa showed a further small increase at the beginning of December, the improvement taking place mainly in trade. The changes in other industries were slight. Data were received from 266 employers whose working forces aggregated 22,897, as compared with 22,624 in the preceding return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$646,985, an average of \$28.26 per worker; the Nov. 1 payrolls had amounted to \$640,992, while the per capita figure was then \$28.33. The Dec. 1, 1943, average had been \$27.18. The index of employment at Dec. 1 was 172.8, as compared with 170.8 at Nov. 1, 1944, and 174.5 at Dec. 1, 1943; the latest index of payrolls showed a rise of 2.7 p.c. in the year.

Hamilton.-- Continued expansion on a considerable scale took place in Hamilton, where the 381 reporting establishments indicated a staff of 30,900 persons, as compared with 29,867 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed rose from \$1,995,638 at that date, to \$2,035,084 at the beginning of December. The per capita earnings advanced from \$33.33 in the preceding period of observation, to \$33.42 at Dec. 1, 1944. At the same date in 1943, the weekly average had been \$33.31. Most of the increase in employment at the date under review took place in trade and in manufacturing;

within the latter, iron and steel works showed improvement, and there were minor gains in other divisions. Small gains were also noted in construction and services. In the period from Dec. 1, 1943, the index of employment has risen by $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., to 185.5, while there has been a gain of 1.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Windsor.- Activity in Windsor again advanced, according to data tabulated from 232 firms with a personnel of 39,810 men and women, 494 more than at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls were also higher, rising from \$1,705,223 at Nov. 1, to \$1,731,486 at the date under review. The latest per capita average was \$43.49, as compared with \$43.37 at the beginning of November, and \$42.51 at Dec. 1, 1943. Manufacturing plants absorbed a large proportion of the additionally-employed persons at the beginning of December, although there were also moderate gains in trade, construction and other non-manufacturing industries. The index of employment stood at 289.5; as compared with the Dec. 1, 1943, figure of 302.3, there was a decline of 4.2 p.c. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has fallen by 1.4 p.c.

Fort William-Port Arthur.- Curtailment was reported in Fort William and Port Arthur, the 110 employers making returns reducing their staffs by 634 persons to 16,296 at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls of these workers were also lower, falling from \$649,776 at Nov. 1, to \$586,540 at the date under review. The weekly earnings averaged \$38.38 at the former, and \$35.99 at the latter. Activity in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division, and in transportation declined from the Nov. 1 level, but trade was seasonally brisker. From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 16.4 p.c., and the payrolls, by 56.4 p.c.

London.- There was a considerable increase in industrial employment in London at the beginning of December, according to data furnished by 239 establishments with an aggregate working force of 21,428, as compared with 21,025 at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was more active, the greatest gain being in vegetable foods. Trade also afforded more employment. An aggregate payroll of \$629,019 was reported at Dec. 1, exceeding by 1.6 p.c. the weekly total of \$619,244 indicated at the beginning of November. The latest per capita figure was \$29.36, as compared with \$29.45 in the preceding survey.

From the beginning of the general payroll series at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, the number of persons in recorded employment in London has advanced by 21 p.c., and the indicated weekly payrolls by 41.3 p.c.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- Employment in Kitchener - Waterloo advanced at Dec. 1, when information was received from 164 firms whose working forces totalled 15,942, as compared with 15,640 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages showed a relatively smaller increase, from \$471,760 at Nov. 1, to \$474,612 at the date under review; the latest average earnings amounted to \$29.77, as compared with \$30.16 at the beginning of November. The gain in recorded employment from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, was 9.7 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 44.4 p.c. There was heightened activity in manufacturing at Dec. 1 mainly in food and rubber factories. Building and trade also showed some improvement as compared with Nov. 1, 1944.

Winnipeg.- There was a further upward movement in Winnipeg, where manufacturing and trade afforded considerably more employment. The gains in manufacturing took place largely in animal food and paper-using factories. Construction, however, was seasonally quieter. The forces of the 611 co-operating employers totalled 63,758, as compared with 61,788 in the preceding month. This increase of 3.2 p.c. was accompanied by that of 4.9 p.c. in the payrolls, which were reported as \$1,861,561, paid on or about Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita average was a good deal higher,

at \$29.20 at the latter, as compared with \$28.72 at the beginning of November, and \$28.80 at Dec. 1, 1943. The latest index number of employment, at 151.3, was 2.8 p.c. above that of 147.2 at the first of December in 1943; the accompanying increase in the weekly payrolls was 3.9 p.c.

Regina.- The trend continued favourable in Regina, where the 151 co-operating establishments reported the employment of 10,607 workers, 444 more than at the beginning of November. The advance was mainly in trade and manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel division. The salaries and wages distributed amounted to \$287,371 at the date under review, and to \$276,485 at Nov. 1. The latest weekly average per employee was \$27.09; that in the preceding report was \$27.21.

Between June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls was commenced, and the beginning of December, 1944, the index of employment in Regina rose by 18 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 39.2 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed a further gain at Dec. 1, when manufacturing, (notably of animal foods), and trade afforded more employment. A combined working force of 6,023 persons was employed by the 131 firms whose statistics were received, as compared with 5,771 at the beginning of November. The weekly earnings then aggregated \$152,852, rising to \$159,125 at the date under review. The average per employee, however, fell from \$26.49 in the preceding report, to \$26.42 at the first of December.

The gain in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, was 26.7 p.c.; the accompanying rise in the reported payrolls was 48.7 p.c.

Calgary.- Reversing the downward movement recently indicated in Calgary, there was an increase in activity at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 245 employers whose staffs totalled 17,646, as compared with 17,203 at Nov. 1. The amount received in salaries and wages by the workers in recorded employment at Dec. 1 was \$546,423, exceeding by four p.c. the Nov. 1 payroll of \$525,551. The weekly earnings per employee then averaged \$30.55, as compared with \$30.97 at the first of December. Manufacturing and trade showed improvement at the date under review; most of the gain in the former took place in animal foods. The increase in employment from the beginning of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, was 17.9 p.c. while that in the payrolls was 42.7 p.c.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton showed an advance at the beginning of December, mainly in animal food manufacturing and retail trade; construction, on the other hand, was quieter. Statistics were tabulated from 212 firms with a total working force of 17,462, 520 more than at Nov. 1, when the weekly salaries and wages were given as \$497,868, rising to \$505,295 at the date under review. The latest average per employee, however, was lower, at \$28.94, as compared with \$29.39 at Nov. 1. The advance in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941, when the statistics of payrolls in the Dominion were instituted, and Dec. 1, 1944, was 34½ p.c., while that in the indicated salaries and wages was 61.8 p.c.

Vancouver.- The trend in Vancouver was favourable, largely as a result of greater activity in lumber plants, and in transportation, services and retail trade. Data were furnished by 697 establishments with 83,715 persons on their payrolls, compared with 82,360 at Nov. 1. The index, at 232.6, was lower by 8.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1943, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 11.2 p.c. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,792,045 in

weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,736,416 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita figure was \$33.35, twelve cents higher than at Nov. 1, 1944, but seventy-one cents lower than at Dec. 1, 1943.

Victoria.— Industrial activity in Victoria showed a slight gain at Dec. 1, when the 163 co-operating employers reported 14,057 workers, as compared with 13,962 at Nov. 1. The indicated payrolls rose from \$452,017 at that date, to \$464,194 at the date under review; the latest average per employee was \$33.02, as compared with \$32.37 a month earlier. The moderate increase in employment at the date under review took place chiefly in trade and iron and steel manufacturing, the changes in the remaining industrial divisions being small.

From the beginning of the general payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1944, employment in Victoria has increased by 38.3 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown a gain of 121.6 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 10 show the number of employees reported at Dec. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classified by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	-	-	-	112.6	119.7	125.3	-	-	-	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	179.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	176.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	136.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	149.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	135.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	143.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.7	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas at Dec. 1, 1944.

100.0 7.7 .1 4.6 3.0 31.1 41.1 11.1 5.1 2.2 3.8 9.0

Notes.- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	93.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.8
Dec. 1, 1938	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Dec. 1, 1939	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Dec. 1, 1940	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.6	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	286.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.9	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1944.

15.0	1.9	13.6	1.2	3.2	2.1	3.4	4.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1928=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.6	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	116.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	96.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	285.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	168.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	106.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.6
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.5	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	161.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	145.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1944.									
	100.0	61.1	4.8	3.7	1.6	8.5	7.4	2.5	10.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	61.1	220.1	221.3	230.9	221.7	188.4	144.7	122.2
Animal products - edible	2.5	238.0	232.6	209.4	182.4	178.4	165.6	144.0
Fur and products	.1	134.8	129.1	125.6	123.9	127.8	118.8	114.2
Leather and products	1.5	136.8	135.7	137.1	140.3	144.1	121.3	125.7
Boots and shoes	.9	124.6	123.6	123.1	126.9	133.8	116.2	123.9
Lumber and products	3.5	120.7	123.3	117.4	112.5	112.9	97.5	84.1
Roughed and dressed lumber	1.8	96.3	100.2	91.6	98.3	99.9	85.7	69.6
Furniture	.7	129.2	126.5	110.2	109.0	118.4	106.3	91.6
Other lumber products	1.0	204.2	207.2	221.3	169.0	156.2	131.9	125.5
Musical instruments	.03	29.3	27.7	33.8	44.2	38.2	75.6	56.2
Plant products - edible	3.2	185.0	189.9	166.9	151.8	158.3	139.7	138.5
Pulp and paper products	4.6	138.4	138.1	134.8	128.0	134.6	119.1	113.1
Pulp and paper	2.0	122.6	124.0	120.2	117.2	124.1	110.3	99.4
Paper products	.9	214.1	212.3	214.0	187.0	191.5	149.6	147.4
Printing and publishing	1.7	133.7	131.7	127.9	121.8	128.8	119.9	118.8
Rubber products	1.2	179.2	173.8	139.5	129.8	148.0	119.5	116.0
Textile products	7.3	159.2	157.7	157.6	166.1	165.6	151.4	135.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	159.0	156.8	158.7	174.3	176.2	162.6	149.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	111.6	109.6	114.8	126.5	129.4	121.4	115.2
Wollen yarn and cloth	.6	167.7	166.6	171.6	198.2	199.4	182.1	160.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	615.2	608.4	564.2	593.3	582.9	542.9	495.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	147.5	146.2	146.9	136.8	147.8	139.8	140.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	159.6	158.6	158.7	172.1	164.0	147.5	124.1
Other textile products	.9	177.0	175.6	167.4	169.8	167.3	148.2	119.7
Tobacco	.6	132.2	131.2	134.8	161.7	116.1	104.9	100.6
Beverages	.8	261.8	269.4	237.8	241.9	235.2	198.8	173.1
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	616.0	616.5	628.1	711.6	517.0	236.1	180.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	133.0	131.6	139.6	135.5	136.4	111.5	94.6
Electric light and power	1.0	144.2	145.1	142.6	139.6	147.1	145.8	139.8
Electrical apparatus	2.5	319.9	323.6	333.0	282.5	234.0	178.0	139.8
Iron and steel products	22.4	309.4	313.2	351.4	327.9	237.8	158.5	111.7
Cruze, rolled and forged products	1.8	250.1	246.9	265.7	258.6	237.7	180.2	156.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.3	218.1	231.0	255.5	241.1	182.5	124.7
Agricultural implements	.6	132.4	130.6	130.1	128.6	110.2	87.3	63.2
Land vehicles & aircraft	9.6	285.4	289.9	309.3	267.2	210.0	138.7	101.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	292.7	291.3	306.4	308.8	260.0	202.9	154.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.3	1409.4	1460.2	1633.5	1456.2	587.9	291.4	70.9
Heating appliances	.3	181.8	178.1	170.1	159.5	163.8	153.8	139.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	308.3	313.0	302.9	328.8	257.4	192.8	132.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	235.2	236.1	281.3	321.4	258.5	170.9	122.0
Other iron and steel products	3.8	340.5	347.4	426.2	456.2	295.1	179.7	121.4
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	399.9	403.3	504.7	457.7	339.4	217.0	167.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	208.0	207.5	213.6	197.2	185.0	177.0	165.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	359.8	356.5	373.2	374.1	257.2	162.9	154.2
LOGGING	4.8	300.9	239.8	240.2	236.2	250.3	303.6	263.6
MINING	3.7	151.5	149.2	158.1	162.7	183.5	172.6	171.3
Coal	1.4	97.4	95.7	100.4	92.5	101.2	97.4	96.0
Metallic ores	1.7	258.1	253.2	286.7	320.1	369.1	349.5	354.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	170.4	171.3	155.1	157.3	167.4	144.8	138.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	110.6	110.7	104.6	104.0	100.6	90.0	85.5
Telegraphs	.4	129.5	129.1	128.2	129.3	117.0	102.3	96.8
Telephones	1.2	105.4	105.6	98.2	97.0	96.1	86.6	82.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.5	124.2	123.9	119.7	109.4	104.1	92.5	89.7
Street Railways and cartage	2.5	189.5	188.6	179.6	162.1	149.5	141.2	135.0
Steam railways	4.7	108.0	107.5	105.3	97.4	91.9	79.0	77.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	111.2	112.3	105.3	95.6	98.7	89.1	88.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.4	109.5	112.7	128.3	151.3	143.4	105.9	93.8
Building	2.3	98.8	102.8	130.9	205.6	167.3	125.9	75.2
Highway	3.0	141.1	144.0	165.4	161.6	192.8	132.2	158.1
Railway	2.1	91.8	94.6	91.6	86.9	74.1	59.0	52.1
SERVICES	2.5	204.6	204.6	197.4	182.0	170.4	147.8	132.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	206.4	205.7	197.3	174.7	162.7	140.1	127.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	201.4	202.6	197.8	194.6	183.8	161.2	142.3
TRADE	10.4	179.5	170.3	169.9	164.5	167.1	154.4	144.7
Retail	7.9	190.6	177.7	181.8	176.9	177.8	162.6	151.8
Wholesale	2.5	151.9	151.6	139.4	131.4	138.5	132.8	126.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	185.7	183.8	190.5	186.5	168.8	139.1	122.7
FINANCE	-	128.5	128.6	125.5	123.9	121.9	112.7	-
Banks & trust companies	-	132.7	132.9	129.8	128.7	123.3	108.7	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	148.9	150.0	126.3	100.7	116.8	136.4	-
Insurance	-	121.6	121.5	119.7	118.7	120.3	116.5	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	162.9	161.1	167.3	163.4	156.5	137.8	-

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	40.8	212.3	212.0	216.6	196.1	165.5	131.2	117.7
	Lumber products	3.7	116.0	124.6	118.1	118.9	91.9	86.1	76.7
	Pulp and paper	3.6	190.7	188.6	200.8	193.0	187.5	172.5	161.8
	Textile products	2.8	112.6	110.6	110.8	119.8	123.2	113.3	97.5
	Iron and steel	21.3	345.0	342.6	368.0	320.1	233.3	148.0	129.1
	Other manufactures	9.4	171.7	170.2	155.1	144.3	146.8	133.1	123.5
	Logging	6.6	438.7	282.0	388.1	448.1	401.4	376.8	360.1
	Mining	11.0	106.5	106.1	106.2	101.2	117.1	112.5	113.8
	Communications	1.9	126.3	126.6	122.4	119.0	95.9	95.9	98.8
	Transportation	11.8	149.1	143.4	161.6	140.3	120.1	77.9	67.5
	Construction	16.4	253.9	272.7	309.4	357.8	403.2	156.7	147.3
	Services	1.9	296.5	295.3	300.1	278.0	260.2	204.6	169.7
	Trade	9.6	211.4	193.9	194.7	195.1	192.9	172.7	151.9
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	191.8	187.1	199.6	195.4	187.9	133.2	123.0
Quebec	- Manufacturing	65.6	230.3	234.3	248.8	235.2	197.3	148.2	123.5
	Lumber products	2.7	137.4	140.9	125.1	126.8	121.4	103.1	93.4
	Pulp and paper	5.4	132.1	134.3	128.4	120.7	130.7	116.3	105.9
	Textile products	12.6	185.7	184.2	182.7	190.2	186.1	168.9	149.2
	Iron and steel	19.1	330.1	343.6	399.1	333.8	239.9	148.9	97.2
	Other manufacturers	25.8	261.3	264.2	279.4	276.7	222.3	155.2	133.9
	Logging	7.3	460.2	373.5	396.5	377.7	424.6	551.5	455.6
	Mining	2.3	286.5	282.7	317.7	306.2	319.2	283.9	290.9
	Communications	1.3	105.9	106.2	98.9	99.5	96.4	82.3	76.5
	Transportation	7.0	114.9	113.9	106.5	98.4	100.4	92.1	87.4
	Construction	6.6	92.5	95.7	116.2	147.1	131.4	111.2	104.9
	Services	2.2	185.8	188.6	183.9	169.6	152.5	128.3	117.2
	Trade	7.7	186.1	178.0	185.2	174.8	174.8	158.7	151.4
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	197.6	196.7	208.3	202.2	179.8	149.7	130.3
Ontario	- Manufacturing	69.6	212.9	212.9	218.3	215.3	189.9	146.9	123.6
	Lumber products	2.9	105.6	107.3	107.1	92.1	93.4	81.7	69.4
	Pulp and paper	4.9	138.0	136.6	133.6	126.3	133.1	116.7	114.4
	Textile products	7.0	133.2	131.7	133.8	142.2	146.8	135.7	125.0
	Iron and steel	27.6	299.6	300.9	319.2	322.9	254.2	178.2	123.9
	Other manufactures	27.2	228.5	228.0	228.3	219.4	198.6	152.5	139.0
	Logging	2.9	251.0	194.7	145.4	168.0	175.8	217.8	209.0
	Mining	2.7	214.3	211.4	214.7	258.5	304.1	291.2	291.2
	Communications	1.4	99.3	99.5	92.1	90.7	91.0	85.3	78.4
	Transportation	6.0	116.8	118.6	115.6	106.8	98.6	90.1	86.1
	Construction	5.2	103.6	103.5	110.6	126.7	129.7	101.7	85.6
	Services	2.4	229.1	228.6	222.6	205.5	201.3	173.5	156.7
	Trade	9.8	179.0	170.3	168.2	164.0	171.5	159.3	150.1
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	188.0	185.9	188.6	188.2	174.0	142.7	124.5
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	37.0	193.0	189.1	197.6	183.2	162.6	125.4	113.1
	Lumber products	1.8	133.0	138.9	126.8	122.8	140.8	115.0	95.2
	Pulp and paper	2.1	109.8	105.0	104.9	102.0	107.5	101.0	105.7
	Textile products	2.3	225.5	222.7	207.7	229.8	200.6	180.9	150.2
	Iron and steel	12.2	146.2	145.5	177.2	161.9	128.0	91.4	83.1
	Other manufactures	18.6	284.0	274.0	266.3	241.2	223.2	166.9	149.9
	Logging	1.3	152.8	73.0	120.9	106.4	134.3	225.4	129.9
	Mining	6.5	152.9	148.0	157.1	149.7	156.4	142.0	135.1
	Communications	2.2	122.9	122.1	118.7	116.2	115.8	97.8	96.3
	Transportation	18.3	135.7	135.5	127.3	116.9	111.0	102.8	104.0
	Construction	11.6	95.1	98.1	105.5	104.7	107.2	93.3	75.7
	Services	3.6	188.4	186.6	174.1	157.3	144.4	129.9	116.6
	Trade	19.5	159.8	150.4	147.9	143.3	143.4	137.5	130.1
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	151.9	148.1	150.3	141.9	135.5	118.8	108.9
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	54.3	259.4	262.0	284.8	265.7	183.2	144.1	118.9
	Lumber products	10.4	129.8	130.3	125.0	128.8	137.7	118.3	100.5
	Pulp and paper	4.4	166.7	165.3	161.9	159.8	155.5	130.7	118.7
	Textiles products	.7	194.8	196.6	200.3	189.0	186.0	161.3	128.2
	Iron and steel	23.5	827.7	827.7	1,088.3	980.3	387.9	179.8	91.8
	Other manufactures	15.3	216.6	224.2	199.1	184.4	165.4	165.2	148.2
	Logging	7.0	157.2	154.2	157.0	115.4	114.4	109.0	101.9
	Mining	4.3	84.9	85.5	98.5	94.3	116.6	112.9	110.2
	Communications	2.2	136.9	136.9	136.1	138.8	118.9	112.3	110.6
	Transportation	9.7	125.4	125.9	114.3	108.9	101.3	91.5	96.4
	Construction	7.4	104.1	106.8	130.0	178.6	98.1	85.6	75.9
	Services	3.2	177.4	174.4	183.9	153.1	138.3	131.7	117.6
	Trade	11.9	194.1	185.8	180.4	176.3	174.2	156.9	141.0
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	182.5	182.5	193.7	187.4	144.5	123.5	110.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1940	Dec.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	74.2	219.1	222.6	241.7	220.9	183.8	139.6	116.6
Plant products - edible	3.1	148.4	145.0	143.1	147.8	157.7	146.2	144.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.5	148.7	147.7	141.7	134.7	133.2	116.6	118.1
Textiles	11.9	165.2	163.5	161.4	171.1	165.7	146.6	127.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.0	176.2	177.3	171.1	194.2	168.6	141.9	125.6
Iron and steel	28.7	324.5	336.1	388.5	322.4	232.8	142.8	96.6
Other manufactures	23.0	207.1	210.6	230.5	210.0	175.3	135.6	118.1
Communications	1.3	75.7	75.7	68.6	68.9	68.2	67.0	64.4
Transportation	4.7	109.5	107.3	94.7	87.1	108.8	104.6	98.3
Construction	3.4	59.3	62.3	58.4	79.1	82.2	65.6	82.5
Trade	12.7	180.8	172.0	179.1	167.6	165.7	153.4	147.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	182.8	184.1	195.1	181.7	159.8	126.9	112.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	74.3	316.9	345.6	387.5	329.4	236.2	158.8	111.6
Leather products	7.7	105.2	107.1	107.5	109.3	108.2	90.2	97.2
Other manufactures	66.6	413.2	454.2	510.0	426.2	293.3	188.6	118.1
Transportation	3.2	85.1	85.7	80.8	75.4	71.5	87.4	91.4
Construction	6.4	157.3	158.1	158.7	214.8	170.6	202.3	113.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	247.8	263.7	284.8	254.3	194.6	149.0	110.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	73.1	224.4	224.4	232.9	225.7	189.9	143.1	117.9
Plant products - edible	5.3	185.4	181.6	169.8	149.0	174.6	138.2	130.2
Printing and publishing	6.7	168.1	165.5	160.8	147.2	159.2	137.8	135.9
Textiles	7.6	118.0	116.5	118.4	127.4	130.6	114.8	101.8
Iron and steel	22.7	395.5	404.5	436.6	434.6	293.4	181.7	110.8
Other manufactures	30.8	227.0	225.4	234.1	222.2	186.1	141.8	121.1
Communications	1.3	77.1	77.6	73.0	73.5	21.2	71.0	67.0
Transportation	3.6	132.7	135.7	130.1	118.1	105.2	103.3	98.0
Construction	2.7	111.8	108.0	106.8	117.7	97.9	80.2	73.1
Trade	15.6	163.1	156.4	157.2	152.1	159.4	145.5	138.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	198.0	196.8	201.5	195.3	171.6	136.3	117.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	51.2	175.1	175.2	184.9	167.0	157.6	128.6	104.2
Lumber products	2.0	42.9	42.4	59.8	52.0	49.2	57.4	49.2
Pulp and paper	13.8	130.7	128.4	137.1	125.2	123.2	110.6	103.9
Other manufactures	35.4	255.2	257.3	262.8	237.1	220.1	187.8	125.0
Construction	8.1	121.4	124.5	124.6	145.6	222.1	112.9	101.5
Trade	22.9	221.9	198.3	196.2	186.7	179.7	164.2	147.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	172.8	170.8	174.3	163.2	164.5	129.2	109.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.8	192.2	190.5	192.8	206.7	187.3	140.1	117.9
Textiles	10.9	102.7	101.5	103.6	104.5	112.1	104.2	103.2
Electrical apparatus	11.3	214.5	213.8	205.6	200.1	188.2	141.2	122.4
Iron and steel	41.7	248.3	246.5	265.3	304.0	254.6	165.6	120.7
Other manufactures	19.9	181.6	179.3	181.8	159.4	157.6	135.4	125.5
Construction	2.7	100.0	94.3	96.5	127.1	113.2	104.9	57.8
Trade	8.6	177.9	160.4	151.3	152.6	158.6	154.0	133.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	185.5	182.4	182.8	194.7	178.6	138.1	116.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	88.3	325.2	321.8	343.3	355.8	274.5	212.7	164.4
Iron and steel	73.4	350.8	347.5	378.6	396.3	297.7	222.5	164.2
Other manufactures	14.9	239.1	236.6	224.5	219.7	196.2	179.3	160.9
Construction	2.3	97.1	92.6	95.8	110.8	104.8	59.7	43.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	289.5	286.8	302.3	311.4	244.1	188.8	147.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	58.7	184.9	181.5	187.8	173.2	160.4	116.0	106.5
Animal products - edible	9.9	329.5	307.4	274.3	225.1	197.4	160.6	142.4
Printing and publishing	4.0	110.8	103.5	109.5	103.3	109.8	104.7	111.9
Textiles	6.2	228.7	226.8	211.1	233.4	203.2	181.4	153.1
Iron and steel	20.1	144.9	144.0	169.8	137.5	117.9	88.2	77.2
Other manufactures	18.5	216.4	216.6	214.0	223.8	224.8	132.1	123.7
Transportation	5.8	93.4	91.4	85.3	74.6	75.3	81.0	78.4
Construction	2.4	53.9	57.7	50.1	71.7	63.3	89.5	38.8
Trade	27.1	138.8	129.0	127.6	124.7	125.2	117.0	113.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	151.3	146.6	147.2	139.3	132.9	110.2	100.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	60.1	381.1	380.2	453.2	419.2	235.1	157.7	122.2
Lumber products	7.3	135.7	131.3	122.6	113.1	137.4	122.7	94.8
Other manufactures	52.8	508.6	509.6	627.3	567.5	282.2	174.5	135.0
Communications	3.2	124.8	124.8	118.4	118.2	111.2	111.2	109.7
Transportation	9.1	116.2	112.9	96.2	87.6	92.0	93.4	100.4
Construction	4.2	90.9	90.5	112.5	160.7	88.9	51.2	49.8
Services	4.7	175.3	170.5	164.8	154.5	133.2	133.7	121.6
Trade	18.7	196.7	185.6	182.8	176.7	175.4	158.1	145.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	232.6	229.0	254.0	241.8	165.7	129.7	113.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1, and November 1, 1944, and December 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Dec. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,153,869	38,486,809	33.35	131.0	131.7	137.4	168.0	168.1	174.0
Animal products - edible	48,308	1,488,977	30.82	137.7	134.5	121.1	167.1	160.1	147.5
Fur and products	3,170	99,303	31.33	109.1	104.4	101.6	130.0	121.5	117.0
Leather and products	28,365	690,599	24.34	99.9	99.1	100.1	129.8	127.2	123.3
Boots and shoes	17,122	400,157	23.37	95.1	94.4	94.0	126.6	124.1	119.3
Lumber and its products	65,490	1,854,720	28.32	99.8	102.0	97.1	135.1	136.7	127.7
Rough and dressed lumber	34,237	891,808	28.97	83.2	86.6	79.2	114.5	120.5	107.9
Furniture	12,016	328,637	27.35	115.5	113.0	98.5	131.4	127.0	117.0
Other lumber products	19,237	534,275	27.77	137.5	139.5	149.0	193.4	196.2	194.9
Plant products - edible	60,534	1,562,592	25.81	138.3	141.9	124.7	156.4	158.0	139.7
Pulp and paper products	86,602	2,918,263	33.70	107.9	107.6	105.5	123.8	133.8	116.4
Pulp and paper	37,306	1,382,450	37.06	101.7	102.9	99.8	121.4	123.1	114.7
Paper products	16,763	452,696	27.01	128.0	126.9	127.9	140.1	139.0	133.5
Printing and publishing	32,533	1,083,117	33.29	106.8	105.2	102.2	121.1	119.2	112.3
Rubber products	22,617	734,762	32.49	133.1	129.1	103.6	180.4	176.5	140.9
Textile products	138,449	3,316,875	23.96	99.9	98.9	98.9	125.1	123.2	119.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,642	1,237,467	24.93	93.6	92.3	93.4	123.2	120.3	118.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,561	551,542	24.45	88.7	87.1	91.3	112.2	109.0	111.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,124	300,951	24.82	90.0	89.4	92.1	124.4	122.6	123.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,609	297,640	25.64	105.1	103.9	96.3	144.0	141.2	126.7
Hosiery and knit goods	22,372	484,256	21.65	103.1	102.2	102.7	122.9	118.3	116.8
Garments and personal furnishings	49,494	1,167,332	23.59	102.6	101.9	102.0	126.3	125.8	122.4
Other textile products	16,941	427,820	25.25	106.6	105.8	100.8	130.3	130.5	119.3
Tobacco	10,910	273,223	25.04	123.6	122.6	126.0	171.6	167.6	159.6
Beverages	14,352	497,563	34.67	127.3	131.0	115.7	148.9	149.8	134.2
Chemicals	78,593	2,581,915	32.85	174.8	174.9	178.2	213.5	211.5	212.3
Clay, glass and stone products	15,256	488,602	32.03	99.8	98.7	104.7	130.5	127.7	133.8
Electric light and power	18,355	680,101	37.05	96.2	96.8	95.1	110.5	112.1	107.0
Electrical apparatus	46,977	1,599,249	34.04	150.1	151.9	156.3	187.4	186.3	188.4
Iron and steel products	422,574	16,419,042	38.85	155.5	157.4	176.6	201.4	203.0	224.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,279	1,282,994	37.43	118.4	116.9	125.8	139.9	138.0	145.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,020	883,418	36.78	98.7	96.8	102.6	123.2	121.4	127.1
Agricultural implements	10,811	371,138	34.33	122.7	121.0	120.6	163.8	160.7	162.4
Land vehicles & aircraft	181,453	7,201,504	39.69	158.7	160.7	172.0	197.9	198.4	210.4
Automobiles and parts	43,793	1,932,404	44.13	114.1	113.6	119.5	133.6	131.9	136.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	61,618	2,556,346	41.49	335.1	347.2	368.4	461.8	487.0	557.6
Heating appliances	5,816	190,977	32.84	114.8	112.4	107.4	142.3	139.8	132.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,849	885,103	40.51	136.3	138.4	133.9	178.7	178.9	168.5
Foundry and machine shop products	10,229	385,493	37.69	101.2	101.6	121.1	170.7	167.2	168.9
Other iron and steel products	72,499	2,662,069	36.72	158.5	161.7	198.4	214.0	215.9	266.7
Non-ferrous metal products	56,591	1,994,716	35.25	137.6	138.8	173.7	171.5	172.7	213.1
Non-metallic mineral products	15,793	619,067	39.20	115.7	115.5	118.9	136.1	135.6	137.7
Miscellaneous	20,933	667,440	31.88	164.1	162.3	168.6	238.5	231.8	234.0
LOGGING	90,095	2,253,632	25.01	190.1	151.5	151.7	239.3	196.4	188.7
MINING	71,255	2,835,514	39.79	85.5	84.2	89.2	108.0	105.5	106.8
Coal	26,847	1,081,821	40.28	106.4	104.6	109.7	168.5	161.2	153.0
Metallic ores	33,024	1,371,247	41.52	69.4	68.0	77.0	79.9	78.4	86.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,384	382,746	33.62	105.8	106.4	96.3	143.3	146.0	118.1
COMMUNICATIONS	29,640	919,967	31.04	113.8	113.9	107.6	130.4	131.0	119.9
Telegraphs	7,430	225,624	30.37	112.1	111.8	111.0	135.0	138.2	126.6
Telephones	22,210	694,343	31.26	114.3	114.5	106.5	129.0	128.8	117.9
TRANSPORTATION	159,796	6,173,734	38.64	125.7	125.4	121.2	151.4	149.7	155.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	46,942	1,581,915	33.70	129.4	128.7	122.6	149.9	148.5	140.3
Steam railways	88,158	3,779,710	42.87	113.8	125.1	122.6	152.6	150.8	134.4
Shipping and stevedoring	24,696	812,109	32.88	117.2	118.3	111.0	149.1	147.2	133.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	159,729	4,158,610	29.76	78.8	81.1	92.3	102.7	108.7	120.0
Building	43,432	1,474,202	33.94	70.2	72.9	92.8	82.2	86.2	117.8
Highway	55,830	1,491,935	26.72	78.3	79.9	91.7	106.7	118.9	119.2
Railway	40,467	1,192,473	29.47	91.4	94.2	91.2	138.8	139.1	125.7
SERVICES	47,510	941,511	19.82	119.7	119.7	115.5	145.2	144.2	135.6
Hotels and restaurants	30,504	581,884	19.08	126.2	125.7	120.6	159.2	157.3	147.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,006	359,627	21.15	109.7	110.3	107.7	127.0	127.4	120.3
TRADE	195,858	5,001,217	25.53	114.5	108.6	108.4	125.2	121.0	117.2
Retail	148,422	3,442,840	23.20	115.8	108.0	110.4	125.5	119.7	118.1
Wholesale	47,436	1,558,377	32.85	111.5	111.3	102.3	124.5	123.9	115.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,887,752	60,770,994	32.19	121.6	120.4	124.8	152.1	151.0	153.4
FINANCE	66,485	2,155,397	32.42	110.7	110.8	108.1	124.5	124.7	118.2
Banks and trust companies	38,506	1,119,210	29.07	119.2	119.4	116.6	132.7	132.9	122.9
Brokerage and stock market	1,843	65,617	35.60	120.8	121.7	102.4	140.8	142.0	118.1
Insurance	26,136	970,570	37.14	99.4	99.3	97.9	115.3	115.4	113.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,954,237	62,926,391	32.20	121.2	120.0	124.1	151.0	149.9	151.9

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1944, and December 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Dec. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
					Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943			
Maritime													
Provinces													
	Manufacturing	59,701	1,955,540	32.76	139.5	139.3	142.3	198.4	196.2	198.6			
	Lumber products	5,351	134,334	25.10	103.6	111.3	105.4	150.0	164.2	153.7			
	Pulp and paper	5,302	175,439	33.09	101.9	100.8	107.3	128.5	124.2	127.1			
	Iron and steel	31,137	1,202,365	38.62	188.4	187.1	201.0	267.0	261.6	273.7			
	Logging	9,704	229,064	23.61	168.9	108.5	149.4	257.2	166.9	202.6			
	Mining	16,117	626,990	38.90	89.6	89.2	89.3	152.3	143.7	130.3			
	Transportation	17,305	610,167	35.26	175.0	168.3	189.7	211.8	201.9	216.5			
	Construction	23,994	628,809	26.21	100.4	107.8	122.3	137.7	163.7	168.4			
	Trade	14,080	321,800	22.86	125.3	114.9	115.4	140.7	133.3	125.9			
	- All Industries	146,469	4,493,310	30.68	125.9	122.8	131.0	177.0	174.4	176.2			
Quebec													
	Manufacturing	385,036	12,298,114	31.94	132.4	134.7	143.1	176.9	180.3	189.2			
	Lumber products	15,611	395,133	25.31	95.5	97.9	86.9	146.1	154.4	133.2			
	Pulp and paper	31,620	1,067,922	33.77	106.2	108.0	103.2	124.8	126.9	115.6			
	Textile products	74,126	1,733,996	23.39	103.4	102.6	101.7	129.9	127.7	122.2			
	Chemicals	42,506	1,378,789	32.44	195.4	198.5	193.5	240.7	243.8	233.8			
	Iron and steel	112,246	4,405,661	39.25	171.7	178.7	207.5	227.8	238.7	271.6			
	Logging	43,098	883,466	20.50	201.8	163.8	173.9	301.7	242.3	234.9			
	Mining	13,204	471,714	35.73	97.2	95.9	107.8	112.6	110.8	118.9			
	Communications	7,449	250,271	33.60	115.7	116.1	108.1	124.6	126.9	114.4			
	Transportation	41,302	1,566,925	37.94	119.7	118.6	110.9	145.3	142.8	125.2			
	Construction	38,394	1,068,848	27.84	76.4	79.0	96.0	96.7	104.1	116.4			
	Services	13,154	267,859	20.36	125.1	127.0	123.8	156.6	157.9	149.1			
	Trade	44,865	1,162,364	25.91	112.7	107.8	112.2	122.2	119.4	116.7			
	- All Industries	536,502	17,969,561	30.64	125.6	125.0	132.4	160.8	161.7	166.3			
Ontario													
	Manufacturing	539,016	18,459,806	34.25	124.1	124.1	127.2	155.1	154.3	156.1			
	Lumber products	22,901	618,039	26.99	105.6	107.3	107.1	134.5	136.7	135.5			
	Plant products - edible	30,895	785,624	25.43	134.4	138.7	124.2	146.4	145.4	134.0			
	Pulp and paper	37,782	1,254,755	33.21	109.8	108.7	106.3	121.9	121.1	115.8			
	Textile products	54,001	1,563,808	25.26	94.5	93.5	95.0	118.9	117.3	116.0			
	Chemicals	29,545	983,568	33.29	148.2	145.4	157.7	179.7	172.9	185.7			
	Electrical apparatus	31,084	1,044,939	33.62	142.9	143.0	141.6	172.2	169.8	167.4			
	Iron and steel	213,705	8,334,885	39.00	134.6	135.2	143.4	170.3	171.0	177.3			
	Non-ferrous metal products	30,972	1,097,744	35.44	126.2	124.2	140.6	166.7	163.5	177.1			
	Logging	22,753	573,699	25.21	226.5	175.7	131.2	314.2	239.1	178.7			
	Mining	21,016	850,865	40.49	68.3	67.3	68.4	78.7	77.6	79.3			
	Communications	10,833	345,982	31.94	110.5	110.7	102.4	129.2	130.0	118.3			
	Transportation	46,385	1,827,336	39.39	123.3	125.2	122.1	144.6	143.8	132.1			
	Construction	40,596	1,287,668	31.72	70.6	70.5	75.3	89.5	89.9	96.8			
	Services	18,521	361,120	19.50	117.1	116.8	113.7	139.6	137.9	132.1			
	Trade	75,944	1,937,823	25.52	108.4	103.1	101.9	118.1	114.4	110.9			
	- All Industries	775,064	25,844,299	33.09	116.6	115.3	116.9	142.2	140.5	140.5			
Prairie													
Provinces													
	Manufacturing	77,500	2,464,649	31.88	138.6	136.8	142.0	169.4	162.9	167.7			
	Animal products - edible	16,220	494,138	30.46	183.5	169.0	159.1	215.3	191.3	183.6			
	Lumber products	3,813	108,264	28.39	94.3	98.5	89.9	124.0	128.3	111.6			
	Plant products - edible	6,923	184,172	26.60	157.0	160.7	151.0	165.3	175.3	158.9			
	Textile products	4,893	102,475	20.94	114.5	113.1	105.5	131.6	130.6	118.3			
	Iron and steel	25,375	920,559	36.28	132.1	131.4	160.1	176.8	168.2	199.2			
	Mining	13,641	587,543	43.07	125.7	121.7	129.2	161.6	159.7	152.1			
	Communications	4,716	136,930	29.04	111.2	110.5	107.4	125.1	122.5	116.0			
	Transportation	38,198	1,547,437	40.51	122.8	122.6	115.2	147.8	146.5	129.1			
	Construction	24,165	744,752	30.82	72.7	75.0	80.7	102.2	105.7	113.7			
	Services	7,587	144,148	19.00	115.8	114.7	107.0	132.9	130.0	120.8			
	Trade	40,692	1,055,157	25.93	121.2	114.1	112.2	131.0	125.6	125.5			
	- All Industries	208,950	6,734,711	32.23	118.4	115.4	117.1	145.3	141.7	139.5			
British Columbia													
	Manufacturing	92,816	3,308,700	35.65	163.7	165.3	179.7	205.9	204.0	230.2			
	Animal products - edible	6,301	209,352	33.23	132.6	133.7	123.0	167.7	162.8	145.2			
	Lumber products	17,814	598,950	33.62	96.6	96.9	93.0	123.0	123.3	115.6			
	Plant products - edible	7,444	194,342	26.11	196.7	221.0	158.6	234.4	263.7	187.2			
	Pulp and paper	7,516	275,464	36.65	112.2	111.2	109.0	128.8	128.6	119.5			
	Iron and steel	40,111	1,555,572	38.78	336.9	336.9	442.1	438.6	428.1	586.3			
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,286	123,827	37.68	99.6	97.8	112.4	106.7	101.0	119.0			
	Logging	11,889	513,309	43.18	129.5	127.0	129.3	142.3	147.5	151.2			
	Mining	7,277	298,402	41.01	72.1	71.2	83.7	85.3	84.3	94.9			
	Transportation	16,606	621,869	37.45	123.5	124.0	112.6	155.4	157.8	136.0			
	Construction	12,680	428,532	34.06	99.2	101.8	123.9	133.0	137.3	178.9			
	Services	5,520	122,868	22.26	124.1	122.0	114.6	153.8	153.4	138.1			
	Trade	20,277	524,073	25.85	122.2	117.0	113.6	141.6	137.0	128.3			
	- All Industries	170,767	5,929,113	34.72	135.3	135.3	143.7	166.1	166.0	179.8			

Table 9.-Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1944, and December 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1944	Nov.1 1944	Dec.1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	209,867	7,100,489	33.85	137.4	139.6	151.5	181.9	183.6	197.4
Plant products - edible	8,672	244,728	28.22	103.1	100.7	99.4	131.6	128.2	121.8
Pulp and paper	9,927	313,741	31.60	120.3	119.5	114.6	135.7	133.9	124.6
Textiles	33,781	816,588	24.17	104.0	102.9	101.6	127.9	127.6	119.6
Tobacco	6,664	174,998	26.26	114.8	114.7	112.9	173.3	171.4	159.1
Iron and steel	81,078	3,267,958	40.31	176.4	182.7	211.1	231.9	237.0	271.2
Communications	3,710	145,214	39.41	116.5	116.5	105.5	123.7	125.2	114.5
Transportation	13,374	475,101	35.52	108.3	106.1	93.7	137.3	131.5	111.6
Construction	9,674	315,360	32.60	88.2	92.7	86.9	111.0	119.5	110.3
Services	10,072	214,141	21.26	127.6	128.1	123.9	160.4	160.6	150.6
Trade	35,881	956,834	26.67	115.7	110.0	114.6	123.4	120.2	118.0
Montreal - All Industries	282,689	9,212,419	32.59	129.6	130.5	138.3	165.6	166.4	173.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	26,585	815,394	30.67	168.5	183.7	206.0	241.3	288.5	294.8
Chemicals	8,778	277,811	31.65	202.3	220.2	245.5	360.3	385.2	402.2
Iron and steel	7,521	290,581	38.64	297.4	360.9	467.0	590.7	568.2	607.1
Transportation	1,134	35,652	31.44	123.3	124.2	117.1	148.6	141.9	131.6
Construction	2,299	62,763	27.30	99.6	98.8	100.4	151.9	150.2	150.6
Services	1,458	24,488	16.80	133.1	136.6	115.6	161.7	161.7	134.7
Trade	3,970	86,582	21.81	123.2	118.8	110.2	134.0	131.2	126.6
Quebec - All Industries	35,780	1,035,146	28.93	151.2	160.9	173.6	210.7	242.5	245.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	187,393	6,368,444	33.98	137.9	137.9	143.1	171.9	171.2	177.7
Plant products - edible	13,681	326,972	23.90	124.4	121.9	114.0	124.7	122.3	114.4
Pulp and paper	17,088	556,416	32.56	112.4	110.7	107.6	124.1	123.0	116.2
Textiles	19,425	526,210	27.09	98.3	97.1	98.7	124.8	123.6	123.4
Chemicals	14,312	447,972	31.30	183.5	181.9	194.3	219.3	214.8	234.0
Electrical apparatus	14,734	489,487	33.15	157.3	158.4	160.4	187.5	185.8	181.0
Iron and steel	53,509	2,275,236	39.02	170.0	173.9	187.7	226.8	230.5	249.3
Communications	3,230	126,496	39.16	108.7	109.4	103.0	123.7	126.0	115.9
Transportation	9,501	322,145	34.64	127.7	130.6	125.2	146.9	146.2	138.1
Construction	6,806	242,567	35.64	82.5	79.7	78.8	93.5	91.4	92.8
Services	9,618	200,183	20.81	120.1	120.5	118.5	142.9	140.8	135.0
Trade	39,993	1,088,249	27.21	110.7	106.2	106.7	118.7	115.3	112.7
Toronto - All Industries	256,443	8,352,931	32.57	129.2	128.4	131.4	156.3	155.1	158.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,732	376,824	32.29	116.8	116.9	123.3	151.6	150.1	148.2
Pulp and paper	3,154	106,514	33.71	112.3	110.3	117.8	132.1	127.6	124.6
Iron and steel	3,901	138,552	35.52	116.6	117.1	117.3	184.0	184.4	177.0
Construction	1,853	54,917	29.64	75.2	77.1	77.2	95.4	99.4	98.2
Services	2,853	38,649	17.15	126.0	126.0	124.0	157.6	151.6	152.9
Trade	5,238	115,956	22.14	122.9	115.0	113.8	130.5	127.4	125.8
Ottawa - All Industries	22,897	646,985	28.26	114.7	113.4	115.7	140.3	139.0	136.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	51,064	1,767,576	34.61	116.1	115.0	116.4	142.7	140.5	141.5
Textiles	6,619	161,157	24.35	95.5	94.4	96.4	116.3	111.4	111.5
Electrical apparatus	6,897	250,608	36.34	132.5	132.1	127.0	181.8	176.4	170.2
Iron and steel	25,401	983,599	38.72	116.5	115.6	124.4	142.0	141.2	149.0
Construction	1,643	56,735	34.53	65.4	61.7	63.1	84.8	81.3	87.1
Trade	5,208	130,544	25.07	117.2	105.7	99.7	126.0	114.9	108.8
Hamilton - All Industries	60,900	2,055,084	33.42	114.6	112.7	112.9	139.1	136.4	136.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	35,157	1,586,710	45.13	125.8	124.4	132.8	144.1	141.8	147.3
Iron and steel	29,280	1,377,620	47.13	124.5	123.1	134.1	143.9	141.7	149.3
Construction	906	34,575	38.20	142.2	135.6	140.3	183.6	177.4	164.8
Trade	1,972	49,951	25.33	128.3	126.6	116.9	120.6	121.4	116.1
Windsor - All Industries	39,810	1,731,486	43.49	125.9	124.7	131.6	144.7	142.6	146.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37,445	1,152,066	30.77	137.6	135.0	139.7	167.8	169.0	164.1
Animal products - edible	6,300	204,564	32.47	170.3	158.9	141.8	212.8	186.3	177.1
Textiles	3,955	80,866	20.45	113.8	112.8	105.0	124.9	124.9	113.0
Chemicals	2,973	95,497	32.12	521.2	514.0	497.0	640.7	615.3	590.9
Iron and steel	12,834	448,603	34.95	130.3	129.5	152.7	169.6	157.2	184.0
Communications	1,288	38,170	29.64	102.4	100.2	96.7	110.4	105.3	104.4
Transportation	3,577	120,853	32.87	128.8	126.1	117.7	144.2	138.7	133.0
Construction	1,520	50,820	33.43	34.8	37.3	32.4	38.6	42.3	34.5
Services	2,562	45,340	17.70	128.9	125.1	114.0	143.7	140.9	128.3
Trade	17,249	453,803	26.31	124.4	115.6	114.3	134.8	127.7	128.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	63,758	1,861,561	29.20	123.8	120.0	120.5	142.5	135.9	137.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	50,346	1,818,264	36.12	205.8	205.1	244.4	264.1	253.8	324.1
Lumber products	6,132	204,221	33.30	103.4	100.1	93.4	126.5	120.2	112.2
Iron and steel	30,514	1,166,582	38.48	367.1	366.4	501.6	475.2	465.7	657.1
Communications	2,669	77,258	28.95	114.8	114.8	108.9	135.4	135.4	115.9
Transportation	7,567	255,225	33.05	138.8	134.9	114.9	157.4	156.8	130.2
Construction	3,536	127,185	35.97	114.8	114.3	142.0	145.2	144.0	189.5
Services	3,928	68,585	22.55	128.0	124.5	120.3	156.3	156.3	143.1
Trade	15,663	417,286	26.64	122.6	115.7	114.0	144.6	137.2	131.3
Vancouver - All Industries	83,715	2,792,045	33.35	163.9	161.4	179.0	207.4	203.3	233.6

Table 10. - Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1944, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at December 1 and November 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1, November 1 and October 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Dec. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
				Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Employment			Payrolls			Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1944
						Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1944			
Halifax														
	Manufacturing	11,155	413,047	37.03	36.85	161.4	155.0	151.9	249.8	238.7	232.4			
	Plant products - edible	940	20,548	21.86	21.83	70.8	71.1	71.5	94.0	94.3	95.8			
	Iron and steel	7,065	300,435	42.52	42.04	247.5	235.2	228.8	385.9	362.6	349.3			
	Transportation	3,894	111,703	28.69	28.25	337.7	288.5	360.0	375.0	270.8	416.3			
	Construction	2,801	86,585	30.89	31.58	127.8	127.9	123.8	130.3	133.9	126.1			
	Services	1,107	18,838	17.02	16.66	101.7	101.6	98.9	114.1	111.6	110.4			
	Trade	5,049	114,969	22.77	23.45	136.2	123.4	117.9	145.1	135.4	130.6			
	- All Industries	25,723	795,394	30.92	30.48	153.5	144.6	146.8	202.4	187.9	194.7			
Saint John														
	Manufacturing	7,175	234,119	32.63	32.71	142.2	136.5	139.4	213.9	205.8	207.3			
	Iron and steel	2,712	113,730	41.94	42.54	181.0	179.8	179.2	308.7	311.0	304.3			
	Trade	2,559	61,926	24.20	24.81	94.6	91.2	90.0	115.2	113.9	113.6			
	- All Industries	13,980	414,379	29.64	29.68	133.6	133.6	126.6	186.1	186.4	176.8			
Sherbrooke														
	Manufacturing	7,745	212,894	27.49	26.95	108.2	107.3	106.0	142.6	133.8	134.9			
	Textiles	4,160	98,492	23.68	21.31	97.8	98.0	97.6	125.9	113.5	121.6			
	Iron and steel	2,423	85,203	35.16	34.40	121.5	118.1	115.5	163.6	155.7	149.7			
	- All Industries	9,189	246,663	26.84	25.69	107.2	106.1	105.0	137.1	129.9	130.9			
Three Rivers														
	Manufacturing	7,313	218,550	29.89	29.51	122.2	122.1	123.7	143.9	145.1	149.6			
	Pulp and paper	2,601	100,656	38.70	37.39	101.6	107.2	110.5	121.4	123.8	127.9			
	Textiles	2,097	39,745	18.95	18.41	91.8	85.2	82.9	100.8	98.2	99.3			
	- All Industries	9,765	283,786	29.06	28.71	127.2	125.2	124.9	149.3	151.9	153.6			
Kitchener														
	Manufacturing	13,412	396,846	29.59	29.95	114.5	112.8	112.1	149.5	149.0	144.4			
Waterloo														
	Animal products - edible	1,301	40,033	30.77	34.03	120.7	117.2	115.5	151.6	162.7	133.0			
	Leather products	1,522	46,697	30.68	30.19	91.6	91.3	91.8	125.0	122.7	121.5			
	Lumber products	1,205	35,802	29.71	30.01	103.2	102.7	105.1	137.7	138.4	137.1			
	Rubber products	4,608	138,819	30.13	30.43	138.8	134.3	132.6	174.8	170.9	168.0			
	Textiles	1,544	35,876	23.24	23.14	89.4	88.1	87.3	117.6	115.4	112.6			
	Iron and steel	1,038	35,169	33.88	34.09	139.7	137.6	139.8	172.0	170.4	166.5			
	- All Industries	15,942	474,612	29.77	30.16	109.7	107.6	107.8	144.4	143.5	141.4			
London														
	Manufacturing	14,661	429,115	29.27	29.51	127.3	124.4	123.9	148.6	146.3	146.9			
	Plant products - edible	2,176	49,000	22.52	25.77	136.9	118.4	119.5	140.7	139.2	142.5			
	Pulp and paper	1,665	48,966	29.41	29.51	106.3	105.9	105.5	118.0	118.0	114.9			
	Textiles	1,289	26,789	20.78	20.58	78.1	77.6	77.6	86.3	84.8	83.7			
	Iron and steel	4,584	156,594	34.16	33.22	160.8	160.5	158.9	197.3	191.5	194.5			
	Trade	2,476	65,591	26.49	26.09	103.9	100.3	97.8	113.2	107.5	105.4			
	- All Industries	21,428	629,019	29.36	29.45	121.0	118.7	119.2	141.3	139.0	140.8			
Ft. William														
	Manufacturing	11,707	444,435	37.96	41.23	129.8	137.3	136.0	184.1	211.4	211.6			
Ft. Arthur														
	Pulp and paper	1,853	68,216	36.81	35.96	118.0	118.0	111.4	118.0	115.3	119.5			
	Iron and steel	8,997	347,258	38.60	42.92	133.2	142.6	142.2	209.3	249.3	247.4			
	Transportation	2,186	83,793	38.33	36.65	156.3	158.6	151.7	144.9	140.5	140.8			
	Trade	1,353	31,367	23.18	23.98	101.1	94.7	90.6	109.1	105.7	103.8			
	- All Industries	16,296	586,540	35.99	38.38	116.4	120.9	119.1	156.4	173.2	173.4			
Regina														
	Manufacturing	2,904	98,467	33.91	33.51	133.4	126.5	124.0	152.8	143.3	139.7			
	Animal products - edible	752	22,492	29.91	29.70	191.5	191.0	177.2	202.2	200.3	182.6			
	Iron and steel	738	30,010	40.66	40.01	106.7	88.6	85.4	151.2	123.6	118.4			
	Trade	4,572	104,238	22.80	23.53	134.6	124.4	114.2	138.5	132.1	132.6			
	- All Industries	10,607	287,371	27.09	27.21	118.0	113.0	108.8	139.2	133.9	133.0			
Saskatoon														
	Manufacturing	2,092	62,946	30.09	29.02	171.8	165.6	157.3	192.9	179.3	171.1			
	Animal products - edible	960	27,848	29.01	27.58	264.5	247.7	231.1	290.8	258.9	242.3			
	Trade	2,412	58,055	24.07	24.88	115.1	106.3	105.6	129.2	123.3	122.1			
	- All Industries	6,023	159,125	26.42	26.49	126.7	121.4	119.5	148.7	142.9	139.8			
Calgary														
	Manufacturing	7,982	272,148	34.10	32.95	147.9	144.4	148.8	181.3	171.0	175.9			
	Animal products - edible	1,625	51,583	31.74	31.26	177.4	164.5	162.6	200.2	182.9	168.5			
	Plant products - edible	889	25,310	28.47	28.25	122.5	120.7	120.6	143.4	140.2	137.4			
	Iron and steel	2,893	111,758	38.63	34.98	160.6	159.8	171.5	224.1	202.0	225.1			
	Construction	695	23,176	33.35	31.74	41.0	42.8	43.7	64.9	64.5	63.5			
	Trade	5,530	150,602	27.23	27.57	111.1	106.6	106.8	123.0	119.5	120.6			
	- All Industries	17,846	546,423	30.97	30.55	117.9	114.9	117.2	142.7	137.3	139.9			
Edmonton														
	Manufacturing	7,720	238,658	30.91	31.87	158.2	145.8	148.7	198.8	188.9	189.7			
	Animal products - edible	3,690	110,684	30.00	29.90	191.4	158.0	160.0	219.3	180.5	178.8			
	Iron and steel	1,397	50,629	36.24	39.88	199.0	218.0	224.8	304.7	367.2	369.2			
	Construction	1,132	40,484	35.76	36.68	116.4	135.0	138.6	156.5	166.3	166.7			
	Trade	5,000	125,421	25.08	25.17	138.0	133.1	135.4	146.7	142.0	146.1			
	- All Industries	17,462	505,295	28.94	29.39	134.5	130.5	133.0	161.8	159.5	162.6			
Victoria														
	Manufacturing	8,849	331,226	37.43	36.17	233.3	232.5	230.0	301.0	289.7	295.2			
	Lumber products	1,264	42,355	33.51	33.40	123.2	124.6	120.8	153.2	154.4	150.6			
	Iron and steel	5,913	236,801	40.05	38.26	447.6	442.8	439.4	585.0	553.0	570.9			
	Transportation	826	26,511	32.10	31.74	151.7	156.1	161.1	154.2	156.9	159.3			
	Trade	2,327	50,926	21.88	22.76	113.5	104.7	104.1	117.8	116.2	114.4			
	- All Industries	14,057	464,194	33.02	32.37	168.3	167.2	165.8	221.6	215.7	218.2			

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